XD7/509

~~BRITIAN~~ BRITAIN

9,536
4-23-1906

A.D. 1906. April 23. N° 9336.
ANDERSON'S Complete Specification. (1 SHEET)

Fig: 1.

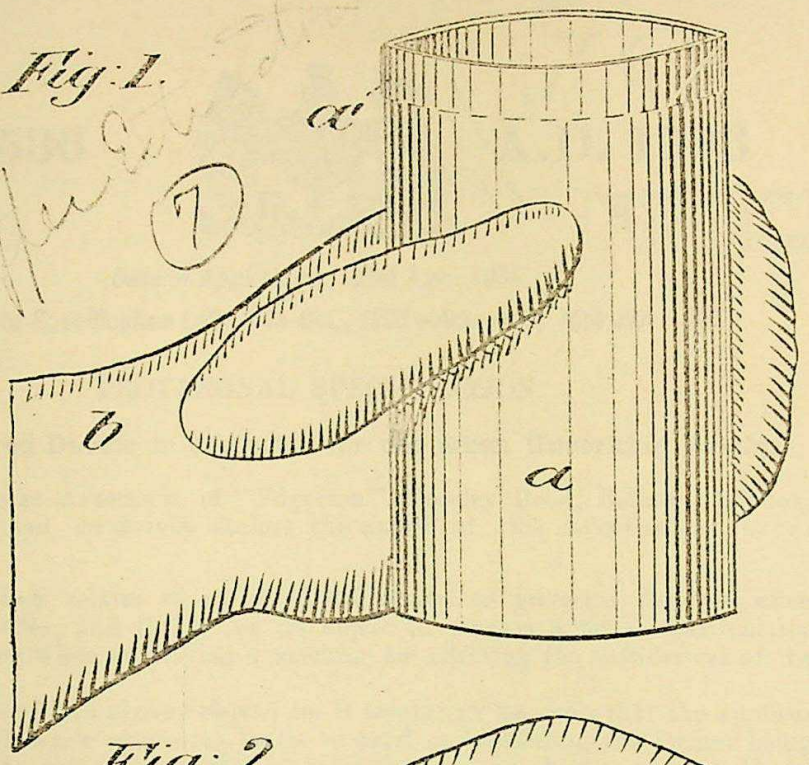


Fig: 2

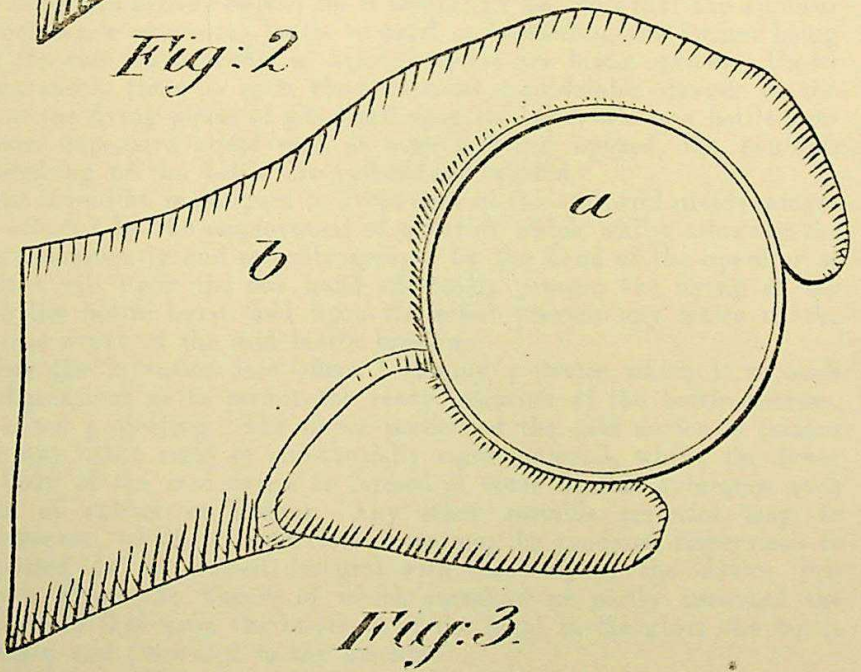
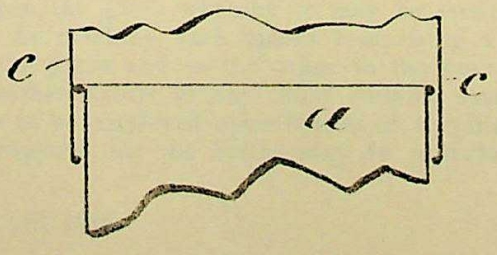


Fig: 3.



51-54

Malby & Sons, Photo-Litho

N° 9536 A.D. 1906

DUPLICATE

Date of Application, 23rd Apr., 1906

Complete Specification Left, 19th Oct., 1906—Accepted, 10th Jan., 1907

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

An Improved Device or Protector for use when Uncorking Bottles.

I, JOHN JAMES ANDERSON, of "Edgerton", Ouseley Road, Balham, London, S.W.: Gentleman, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

This invention relates to an improved device or protector for use when uncorking bottles, and it has for its object to provide a means particularly suitable for use when employing a machine for effecting the withdrawal of the corks.

With the machines above referred to, it frequently happens that the application of the corkscrew causes the bottle to burst or be broken, the former being particularly the case when bottles of aerated waters are being opened. Under these circumstances, there is upon the one hand considerable danger to the operator from the flying pieces of glass and upon the other where a bottle containing a more expensive liquid such as wine is being opened, the contents upon the breaking of the bottle are spilled and wasted.

The present invention is designed to avoid both of the aforesaid disadvantages and this is effected by the employment of a device which whilst allowing the bottle to be conveniently and securely grasped by the hand of the operator at the same time will upon the one hand effectually prevent the flying of the glass should the bottle burst, and upon the other prevent any waste of the contents in the event of the said bottle breaking.

In carrying the invention into effect I employ a device which is of such shape and dimensions as to permit the ready insertion of the bottle therein, leaving the neck projecting. The upper portion of the said device is formed of metal or any other rigid or substantially rigid material, whilst the lower portion or body of the said device is formed of some flexible substance such for example as rubber or leather. Any other suitable material may be employed, however, which is impervious to or may be rendered impervious to liquids. Secured to or formed integral with the body of the device just described is a glove, the fingers of which surround or partly surround the aforesaid body, so that upon the insertion of the hand in the glove the bottle may be grasped and presented to the machine.

Means may be provided upon the glove whereby it may be secured to the counter or place adjacent to the machine, such means comprising a chain or cord secured at one end to the glove and at the other to the counter. The glove may be composed of leather, fabric or any other suitable material and in order to permit the device to be employed upon bottles of varying heights, the upper portion of the receptacle for the bottle may be provided with a telescopic extension.

Dated the 23rd day of April 1906.

J. E. EVANS-JACKSON & Co.,
Agents for the Applicant.

[*Price 8d.*]

An Improved Device or Protector for use when Uncorking Bottles.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

An Improved Device or Protector for use when Uncorking Bottles.

I, JOHN JAMES ANDERSON, of "Edgerton", Ouseley Road, Balham, London, S.W.; Gentleman, do hereby declare the nature of this invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to an improved device or protector for use when uncorking bottles, and it has for its object to provide a means particularly suitable for use when employing a machine for effecting the withdrawal of the corks.

With the machines above referred to, it frequently happens that the application of the corkscrew causes the bottle to burst or be broken, the former being particularly the case when bottles of aerated waters are being opened. Under these circumstances, there is upon the one hand considerable danger to the operator from the flying pieces of glass and upon the other where a bottle containing a more expensive liquid such as wine is being opened, the contents upon the breaking of the bottle are spilled and wasted.

The present invention is designed to avoid both of the aforesaid disadvantages and this is effected by the employment of a device which whilst allowing the bottle to be conveniently and securely grasped by the hand of the operator at the same time will upon the one hand effectually prevent the flying of the glass should the bottle burst, and upon the other prevent any waste of the contents in the event of the said bottle breaking.

In carrying the invention into effect I employ a device which is of such shape and dimensions as to permit the ready insertion of the bottle therein, leaving the neck projecting. The upper portion of the said device is formed of metal or any other rigid or substantially rigid material, whilst the lower portion or body of the said device is formed of some flexible substance such for example as rubber or leather. Any other suitable material may be employed, however, which is impervious to or may be rendered impervious to liquids. Secured to or formed integral with the body of the device just described is a glove, the fingers of which surround or partly surround the aforesaid body, so that upon the insertion of the hand in the glove the bottle may be grasped and presented to the machine.

Means may be provided upon the glove whereby it may be secured to the counter or place adjacent to the machine, such means comprising a chain or cord secured at one end to the glove and at the other to the counter. The glove may be composed of leather, fabric or any other suitable material and in order to permit the device to be employed upon bottles of varying heights, the upper portion of the receptacle for the bottle may be provided with a telescopic extension.

In order that the invention may be the better understood, drawings are appended in which:—

Fig. 1 is a front view of the improved device.

Fig. 2 is a plan.

Fig. 3 is an elevation showing a device adapted for bottles of varying heights.

Referring to the appended drawings, *a* indicates a receptacle of tubular form closed at one end and of such dimensions as to permit the ready insertion of a bottle. The body of the receptacle is formed of some flexible material, such for example, as rubber or leather, or some textile material, coated with rubber, may be used, the said body in all cases being sufficiently flexible to enable

the bottle therein to be readily and firmly grasped by the hand and at the same time to be sufficiently impervious to liquids as to retain such liquids should the bottle be broken. The whole of the receptacle may be formed of flexible material as aforesaid, but I prefer to form the upper portion or edge, or to provide the said upper portion with a band of substantially rigid material as shown by dotted lines at a^1 Fig. 1. The band may be of metal or any other suitable material and may be applied in any convenient manner to the receptacle. For example, where the body of the receptacle is formed of one or more layers of textile material coated with rubber, the said band may be inserted between the layers of the said textile material to which it is secured by rubber solution or the like. Secured to the body of the receptacle is a glove *b* which glove may be formed of the same material as the body of the receptacle to which it is secured by rubber solution or by any other suitable means. In order to permit the device to be employed for bottles of varying heights, I may provide the upper end with a telescopic extension as shown in Fig. 3 where a ring *c* is provided upon the exterior, such ring being of metal or other suitable material and arranged upon the exterior although it is evident that the said ring may be upon the inside of the receptacle. In order to permit the device to be attached to a counter or the like, I provide the wrist portion of the glove with an eyelet or the like so that a chain or other device may be secured thereto for attachment to the counter as aforesaid.

It is obvious that by employing a device such as that described, not only is considerable protection afforded to the person using the same in the event of the breaking or bursting of a bottle but the contents of the bottle being received by the receptacle is retained therein and considerable waste is avoided.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. A device for the purpose specified, comprising a flexible receptacle for the bottle and a glove also formed of flexible material attached thereto.

2. Devices of the kind specified constructed and arranged substantially as herein described with reference to the appended drawings.

Dated this 19th day of October 1906.

J. E. EVANS-JACKSON & Co.,
Agents for the Applicant.

Redhill: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Love & Malcomson, Ltd.—1907.

D7/6509

#27,119
GREAT BRITAIN

N° 27,119 A.D. 1911

Date of Application, 4th Dec., 1911—Accepted, 14th Mar., 1912

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Hygienic Protector for Drinking Vessels.

I, FRITZ BAUDISCH, of Mährisch Schönberg, Austria, Apothecary, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to a protecting device for drinking vessels of that type in which the lips of the person who drinks are prevented from coming in contact with the rim of the vessel. According to this invention, the piece of paper which forms the protecting device is made antiseptic and placed over the rim of the vessel so that it hangs down at either side of the glass or vessel.

In the accompanying drawings:—

Fig. 1 shows the protecting device applied to a glass.

Fig. 2 is a cross section of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a cross section of Fig. 1, the protecting device being shown in elevation seen from the inside of the glass.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the glass with the protecting device.

The protecting device consists of a piece of parchment or similar material which has been made antiseptic, and which is placed on the rim of the drinking vessel in such a manner that one flap *b* of the protector hangs down at the outer side of the glass, the other part *c* hanging down at the inner side of the glass. The person who uses the drinking vessel touches only the protecting device but never the rim of the glass with his lips.

The piece of parchment or other material is preferably curved so as to closely fit the shape of the glass or drinking vessel.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

An hygienic protecting device for drinking vessels, consisting of a piece of parchment paper characterized by the fact that the paper has been made antiseptic and is placed over the rim of the drinking vessel so that one flap hangs down on the inner side and the other flap on the outer side of the drinking vessel, substantially as described and shown and for the purpose set forth.

Dated, the 4th of December, 1911.

FRITZ BAUDISCH.
By Francis Heron Rogers,
His Patent-Agent,
Broad Sanctuary Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.

Reference has been directed in pursuance of Section 7, Sub-section 4, of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, to Specifications No. 1640 and No. 21,956 of 1908.

Redhill: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Love & Malcomson, Ltd.—1912.

[Price 8d.]

A.D. 1911. DEC
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[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

Fig. 1.

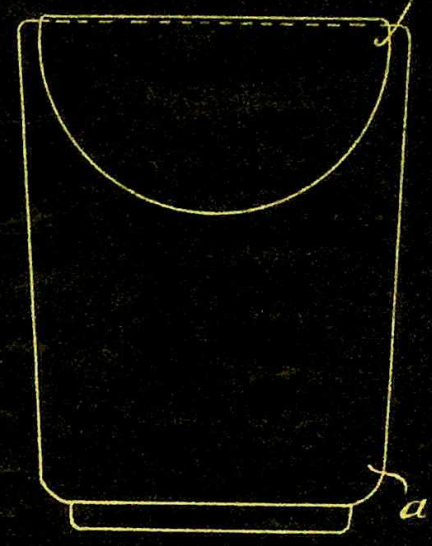


Fig. 2.

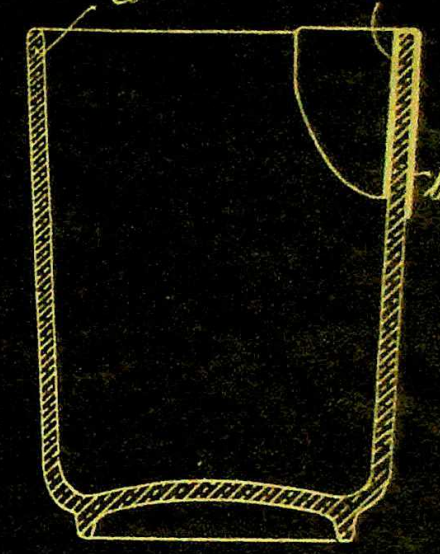


Fig. 3.

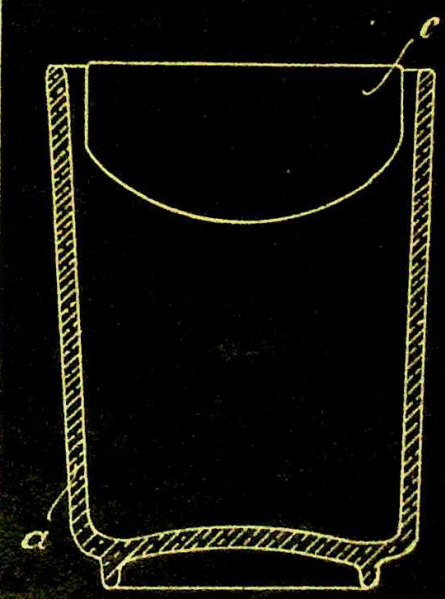
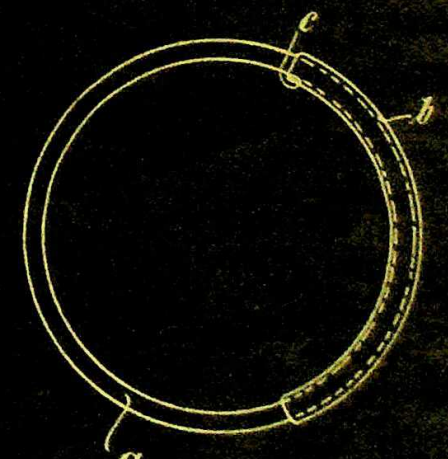


Fig. 4.



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British Enstone 220,376
Jan. 8, 1923

220,376 COMPLETE SPECIFICATION 1 SHEET

Drg.
3 pp. Specif.

Fig. 1.

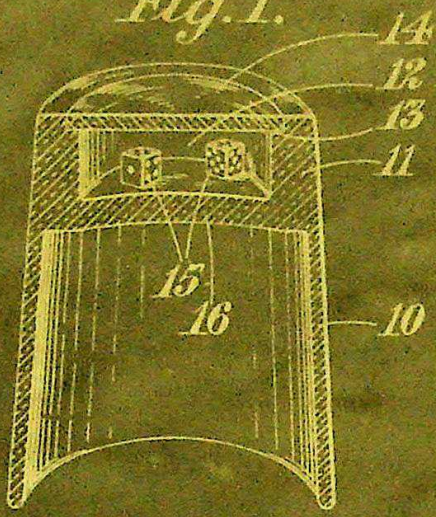


Fig. 2.

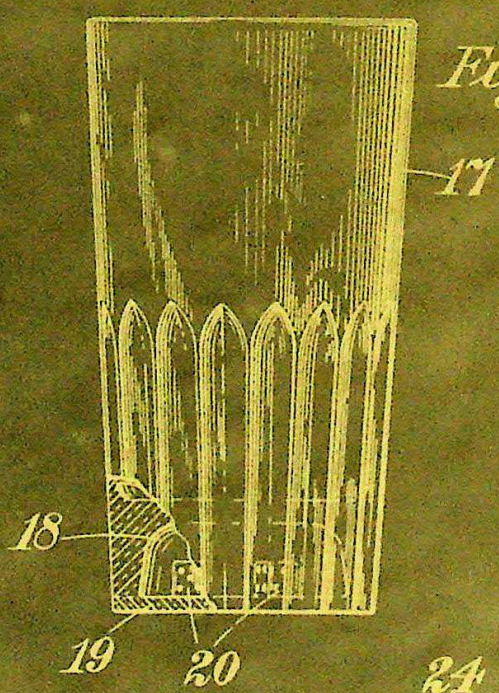
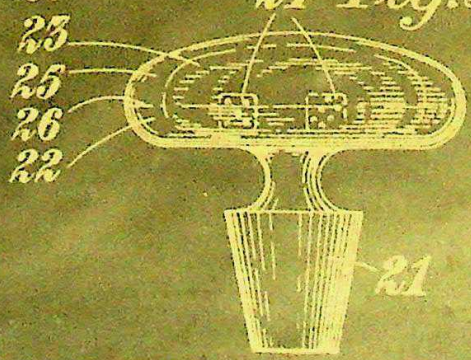


Fig. 3.



[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale]

Malby & Sons, Photo-Litho

thrower or the like is constituted by an object which primarily serves some other purpose but is formed as a closed receptacle, contains dice or like elements, and is provided with a transparent wall through which the dice may be viewed.

The object which is thus specially constructed to serve as a dice-thrower or the like will usually be a readily portable article, but this invention also comprises the use of any article or object which is movable or capable of intermittent movement which can be utilised for the purpose of rearranging the dice or like elements.

One example of this invention consists in the use of a bottle or like stopper as a dice-thrower. The stopper itself may be constructed of any desired material, such as cork, glass, metal, or any combination of these, and it may have any desired shape, according to the particular vessel with which it is to be used. According to this invention such a stopper is formed as a closed hollow receptacle which is provided at some convenient part with a transparent window, and one or more dice or like elements are permanently contained within the receptacle. Preferably the receptacle will be formed with an approximately flat surface opposite the window so that the dice can readily take up a definite position thereon and can be easily inspected after each readjustment or re-arrangement in their positions.

The invention is not limited to the construction of bottle-stoppers, however, but as above stated, may be applied to any easily portable or movable object or any other object which can be intermittently moved for the purpose of rearranging the dice.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1923.

BOULT, WADE & TENNANT,
111 & 112, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. 1.
Chartered Patent Agents.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in or relating to Liquid-containers and Parts thereof Applicable as Dice-throwers.

We, ALBERT JAMES ENSTONE and CLARENCE WALTER LILIENFELD, both British subjects, both of Berners House, 47 & 48, Berners Street, London, W. 1, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention is for improvements in or relating to dice-throwers and the like, and has for its object to provide a novel and attractive construction of the same.

According to this invention the dice-thrower or the like is constituted by a liquid-container or part thereof made of glass which is transparent and which constitutes a permanent closure for a chamber containing the dice.

In one embodiment of this invention, a drinking vessel, such for example as a glass tumbler, is formed at its bottom with a closed chamber having a transparent wall and one or more dice contained in the chamber.

The invention, however, may also be applied to other liquid containers or parts thereof, such as bottle-stoppers, as hereinafter mentioned.

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 is a sectional view in perspective showing the application of this invention to a tumbler;

Figure 2 shows a modified construction of tumbler embodying this invention; and

Figure 3 shows the application of the invention to a stopper for a decanter.

In the construction in Figure 1, which illustrates a glass tumbler in an inverted position, the tumbler, indicated generally by the reference 10, is provided with a suitably thick bottom 11 wherein there is formed a cavity 12. Around the upper margin of this cavity there is formed a shoulder 13 and a false bottom 14 of glass or other suitable material is provided to close the cavity 12, the plate 14 engaging the shoulder 13 and being cemented in position. Any suitable cement which is suitably waterproof may be used. One or more dice 15 are inserted in the chamber 12 before it is closed up, and the chamber is made of sufficient depth to enable the dice to turn. The dice may be viewed either through the bottom 16 of the tumbler when it is the right way up, or through the false bottom 15 when the tumbler is inverted. The type of construction with the false bottom cemented in is particularly suitable when it is required to produce inexpensive tumblers.

In the construction illustrated in Figure 2, the tumbler 17 is provided with a cavity 18 in the bottom as above

described, but this cavity is closed by a plate 19 which is fused or welded on to the bottom of the tumbler so as to provide a completely integral structure for the whole vessel, the dice 20 being inserted in the chamber 18 before the plate 19 is secured in place. This construction is particularly suitable for making glasses of a better quality than that illustrated in Figure 1; the welding of the plate 19 to the remainder of the glass enables the whole for example to be cut to any desired pattern.

In Figure 3 there is illustrated the application of this invention to a stopper for a decanter; the stopper, indicated at 21, is provided with an upper portion or handle 22 of any suitable ornamental shape, and this latter portion is made with a cavity at 23 to contain a dice 24. The hollow chamber may be provided by forming the upper portion of the stopper in two separate parts 22, 25, which are fused or welded together at 26 or are secured together in any other desired manner.

The dice which are used in accordance with this invention may be of any desired type, and made of any suitable material, such as bone, ivory, glass, china or the like; it will be appreciated that when the chamber containing the dice is closed by fusing or welding parts of the article together, it is necessary that the material of the dice should be such as will withstand heat; china has been found suitable for this purpose, but the invention is not limited to this particular material.

The invention may be applied to articles manufactured for sale in the ordinary way, or may be used as an advertising novelty, the advertising matter being displayed in any desired manner in connection with the article.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

1. A liquid-container or part thereof made of glass, which is transparent and which constitutes a permanent closure for a chamber which contains dice.

2. A drinking vessel formed at its bottom with a closed chamber having a transparent wall, and having one or more dice contained in said chamber.

3. A glass tumbler formed with a cavity on the under side of its bottom, which cavity is closed by a glass plate secured on the bottom and contains one or more dice.

4. A dice-thrower substantially as hereinbefore described or as illustrated in Figure 1 or Figure 2 or Figure 3 of the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1924.

BOULT, WADE & TENNANT,
111 & 112, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. 1.
Chartered Patent Agents.

Redhill: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Love & Malcomson, Ltd.—1924.

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orig. in Div 36 (73, 62)

PATENT SPECIFICATION

Application Date: May 5, 1925. No. 11,649/25. 251,926

Complete Left: Feb. 5, 1926.

Complete Accepted: May 13, 1926.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements relating to Measures for Liquids.

I, JOHN ALFRED GARNER, of 379, Bethnal Green Road, London, E. 2, a British subject, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

This invention relates to measures for liquids, and relates more particularly to measures used in hotels, restaurants, etc., in supplying portions of spirits and similar liquids which are relatively high in cost. In the form of measure in most common use and preferred by the public, the measure consists of a tapering metal vessel which has to be filled right to the top, and it is extremely difficult in practice to fill such a measure to the top without some of the liquid overflowing. The result is that in hotels and similar places where a large number of portions of spirits are sold, a considerable loss is involved by the amount which is poured over the top of the measure.

The improved form of measure constructed in accordance with this invention comprises an inner measure and an outer cover into which this inner measure fits and can be secured by any suitable means such as a bayonet joint. The outer cover is so constructed that any excess spirit or the like flowing over the top of the inner measure is retained in the outer cover and does not become poured out when the measure is turned over in order to deliver the measured quantity into a glass or the like. A suitable opening is preferably provided in the upper end of the outer cover whereby the spirit which has collected in the outer cover may be poured out from time to time and means are provided for covering this opening when desired.

In addition to the advantage of the outer cover serving to collect spirit poured over the top of the measure which would otherwise be wasted, the outer cover also serves to prevent the measure itself from becoming indented, thus extending the period over which excise officers will accept the measure for use in public, it being understood that the construction is such that the inner cover can readily be removed at any time if desired.

Dated the 5th day of May, 1925.

ANDREWS & BEAUMONT,
Agents for the Applicant,
201—6, Bank Chambers,
29, Southampton Buildings,
Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements relating to Measures for Liquids.

I, JOHN ALFRED GARNER, formerly of 379, Bethnal Green Road, London, E. 2, now of 11, Mildenhall Road, Clapton, London, N.E. 5, a British subject, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to measures for liquids, and relates more particularly to measures used in hotels, restaurants, etc., in supplying portions of spirits and similar liquids which are relatively high in cost. In the form of measure in most common use and preferred by the public, the measure consists of a tapering metal vessel which has to be filled right to the top, and it is extremely difficult in practice to fill such a measure to the top without some of the liquid overflowing. The result is that in hotels and similar places

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251,926 COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

May 13, 1926

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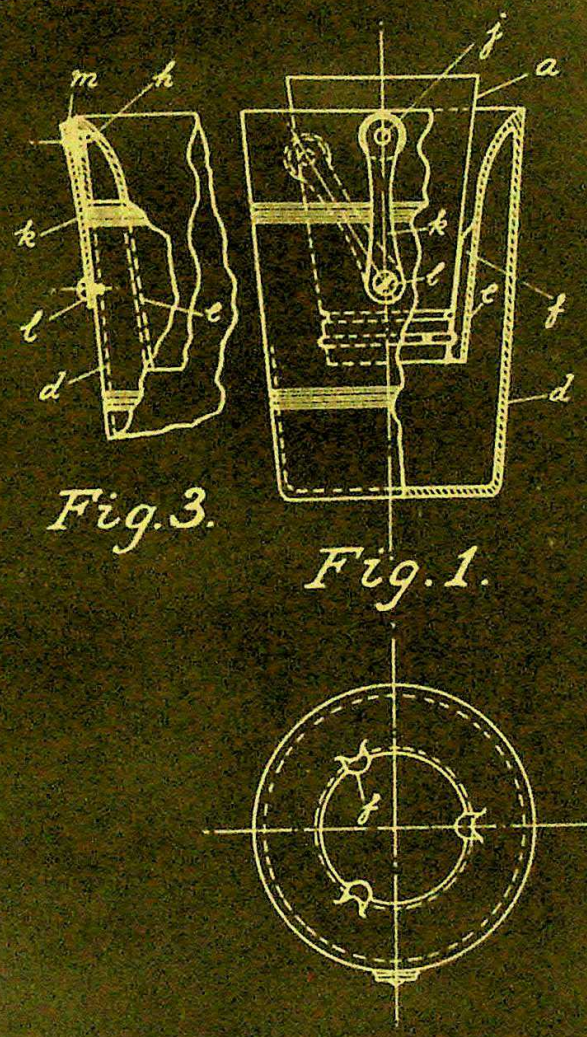

Fig. 3.

Fig. 1.

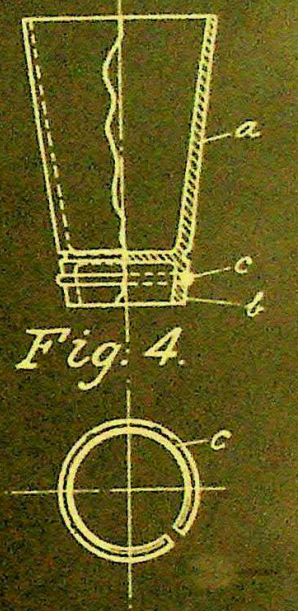

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5

Fig. 2.

Charles & Read Ltd. Photo Litho.

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where a large number of portions of spirits are sold, a considerable loss is involved by the amount which is poured over the top of the measure.

The improved form of measure constructed in accordance with this invention comprises an inner measure and an outer cover into which this inner measure fits and can be secured by any suitable means. The outer cover is so constructed that any excess spirit or the like flowing over the top of the inner measure is retained in the outer cover and does not become poured out when the measure is turned over in order to deliver the measured quantity into a glass or the like. A suitable opening is preferably provided in the upper end of the outer cover whereby the spirit which has collected in the outer cover may be poured out from time to time and means are provided for covering this opening when desired.

Referring to the accompanying drawings which illustrate a preferred embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 1 represents an elevation of a complete measure with the cover in part section.

Fig. 2 represents a plan view with the measure removed.

Fig. 3 is a part elevation illustrating a detail in section.

Fig. 4 represents the measure partly in section.

Fig. 5 is a detail view of a spring-ring coupling.

The measure *a* carries at its lower end a recess *b* housing a spring ring *c*.

The cover comprises an outer shell *d* and an inner shell *e* which is secured to the outer shell *d* at the top and is open at the bottom and extends to about two-thirds of the depth of the outer cover.

The inner shell *e* is provided with a number of projecting ribs *f* which are provided near the bottoms thereof with recesses *g* into which the spring ring *c* snaps and causes the measure *a* securely to be held in place in the ordinary use of the device but capable easily of being removed when desired.

The outer cover is provided near the top thereof with a hole *h* which is normally closed by a projecting stud *j* carried by an arm *k* pivoted to the shell by a screw pin *l*.

A leather or similar washer *m* serves to make a fluid-tight joint.

In the use of the device the measure *a* is filled with spirit or other liquid to the brim and any excess finds its way to the bottom of the cover *d*. When the measure is tilted to pour out the measured contents the excess liquid is not poured out but flows into the space between the two shells.

When it is desired to remove the excess liquid thus collected, the arm *k* is moved sideways as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 whereupon the liquid can be poured out by the hole *h*.

In addition to the advantage of the outer cover serving to collect spirit poured over the top of the measure which would otherwise be wasted, the outer cover also serves to prevent the measure itself from becoming indented, thus extending the period over which excise officers will accept the measure for use in public.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. A liquid measure comprising an inner measure and an outer cover into which the inner measure fits, the outer cover being so arranged that excess liquid poured into the measure is retained in the cover and is not poured out when the measure is turned over to deliver the measured quantity of liquid.

2. A holder for a spirit measure comprising an outer shell closed at the bottom, an inner shell open at the bottom and attached to the inner shell at the top thereof and extending to a short distance from the bottom of the outer shell, and means for retaining a liquid measure in the inner shell.

3. A holder for a spirit measure as claimed in Claim 2 provided with a normally closed opening near the top so that liquid retained in the cover can be removed when desired.

4. A holder as claimed in Claim 2 in which the inner shell carries projecting ribs which are recessed to hold a spring-ring coupling carried by the measure.

5. A liquid measure substantially as described and illustrated.

Dated the 5th day of February, 1926.

ANDREWS & BEAUMONT,
Agents for the Applicant,
201—6, Bank Chambers,
29, Southampton Buildings,
Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

Redhill: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Love & Malcomson, Ltd.—1926.

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Gt. Britain
(1st lwg, 3 pp spec)

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269,276 COMPLETE SPECIFICATION 1 SHEET

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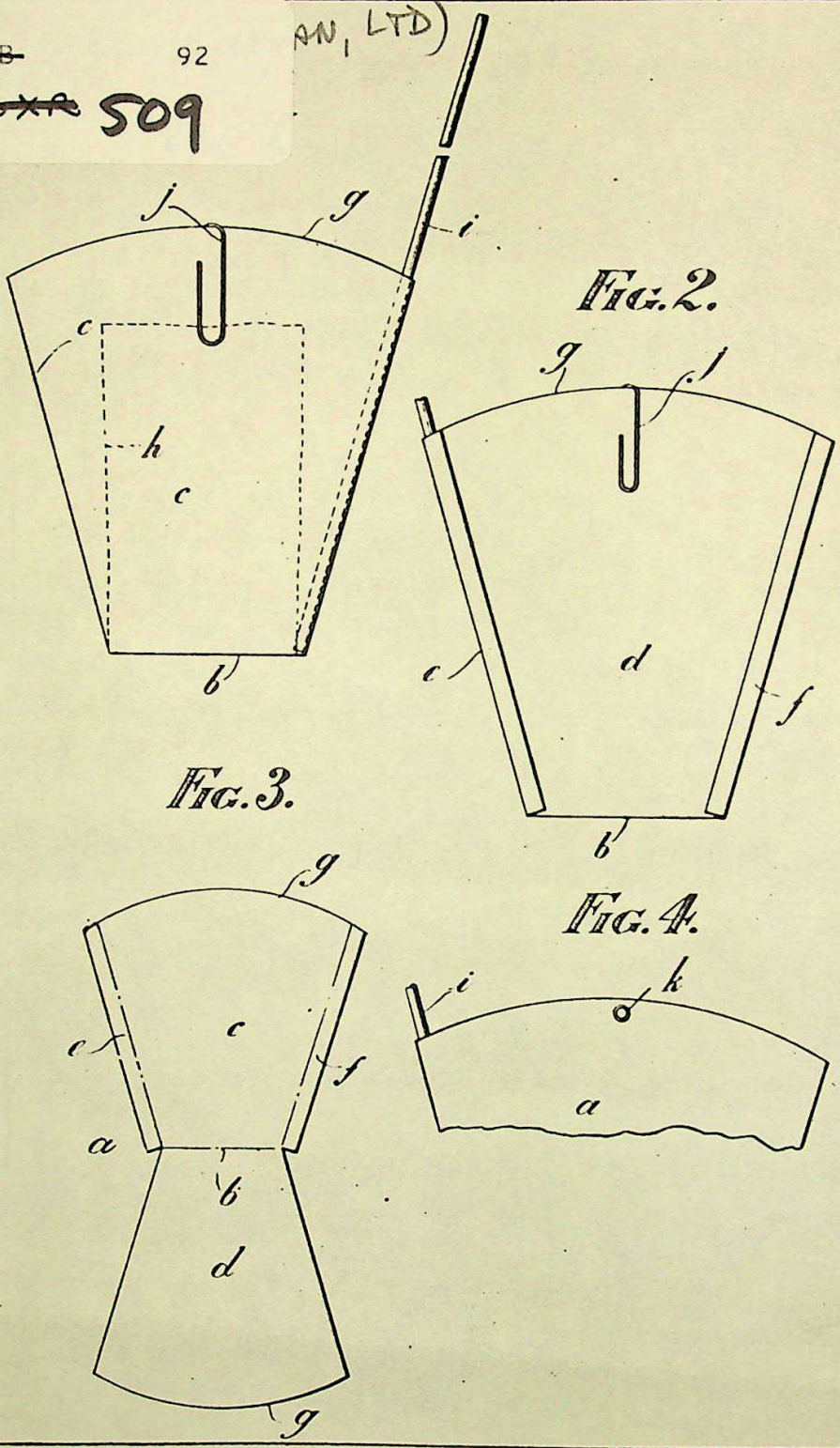

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

Charles & Read Ltd. Photo Litho.

PATENT SPECIFICATION

Application Date: Feb. 8, 1926. No. 3512/26. 269,276

Complete Left: Nov. 8, 1926.

Complete Accepted: April 21, 1927.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Packing or Storing Beverage Powders and in Drinking-appliances for use therewith.

We, CECIL COLEMAN, LIMITED, a company incorporated according to British law, and CECIL COLEMAN, British subject, both of Bingfield Works, 79A, Copenhagen Street, Caledonian Road, Islington, in the County of London, N. 1, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

This invention relates to improvements in packing or storing beverage powders and in drinking-appliances for use therewith.

The object of this invention is to provide a collapsible or folding container having therein a straw for drinking purposes and an envelope or other wrapper containing concentrated flavouring powder so arranged that the three articles may be sold together in a convenient form.

A further object is to so shape the container that it may be readily opened out and employed as a drinking vessel in which liquid may be placed together with the powder, such as lemonade powder, and thus provide a readily saleable and convenient article for drinking purposes.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in providing as an article of manufacture a foldable watertight container or the like, having therein a straw for drinking purposes and an envelope or the like containing concentrated flavouring powder, such as lemonade powder, the arrangement being such that the container may be readily shaped to provide a drinking receptacle.

The invention further consists in providing a container of substantially frusto-conical shape which when folded will provide an inclined support for a straw for drinking purposes and at the same time hold the flat wrapper or envelope containing the beverage powder, the open end of the container being maintained in closed position by a bent wire clip or the like, the arrangement being such that a number of these articles may be packed closely together, or if desired attached by a suitable adhesive to a show card or the like in such a manner that they may be readily removed from the said show card for selling purposes.

According to one form of this invention, a container is constructed of a single piece of impregnated or waterproof paper which is adapted to be folded about the centre. The paper blank is so shaped that it will provide two sides of substantially conical shape. One half of the paper is slightly larger in width than the other half so as to provide edges which are adapted to be turned over on to the corresponding half and secured thereto by a suitable adhesive. Before the folding takes place the paper blank is of less width at the centre than at each end and the ends are of convex shape to provide a suitable edge for the receptacle when opened out. Thus it will be seen that the container when folded will be in the form of a bag with a curved open end. In this bag or container is placed an envelope or the like having therein suitable powder such as lemonade powder. Within the container is also placed one end of a drinking straw or the like and the open end of the container is preferably closed by a suitable wire clip usually employed for fastening papers. Thus the container holding the concentrated powder and drinking straw will be comparatively flat and a number of them will take up very little space when packed together. Further, the back of the containers may be lightly secured by adhesive to a show card or the like so that a

[Price 1/-]

number of containers having concentrated powder of various flavours may be exhibited and easily detached when required. In use the container is opened out to form a drinking vessel which may be filled with water or other suitable liquid. The concentrated powder can then be added to the liquid and the contents may be consumed through the medium of the straw.

It will be seen that the above described article will be cheap to produce, readily saleable and will be particularly adaptable for selling to children or for picnic use.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1926.

J. S. WITHERS & SPOONER,
Chartered Patent Agents,
Staple House, 51 & 52, Chancery Lane,
London,
Agents for the Applicants.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Packing or Storing Beverage Powders and in Drinking Appliances for use therewith.

We, CECIL COLEMAN, LIMITED, a company incorporated according to British law, and CECIL COLEMAN, British subject, both of Bingfield Works, 79A, Copenhagen Street, Caledonian Road, Islington, in the County of London, N. 1, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to improvements in packing or storing beverages powders and in drinking appliances for use therewith.

The object of this invention is to provide a collapsible container of improved construction having therein a straw for drinking purpoes and an envelope or other wrapper containing concentrated flavouring powder so arranged that the three articles may be sold together in a convenient form.

A further object is to so shape the container that it may be readily opened out and employed as a drinking vessel in which liquid may be placed together with the powder, such as lemonade powder, and thus provide a readily saleable and convenient article for drinking purposes.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in providing as an article of manufacture a collapsible watertight container formed from a single blank of preferably waterproof material of double frusto-conical shape, adapted to be folded in the centre, one half of the blank being slightly larger in width to form edges adapted to be folded over and secured to the corresponding angularly disposed edges of the other portion of the blank. The said container is adapted to contain a straw for drinking purposes and an envelope or the like containing concentrated flavouring powder, such as lemonade powder and the arrangement is such that the container may be readily shaped to provide a drinking receptacle.

The shape of the container is such that when collapsed it will provide an inclined support for a straw for drinking purposes and at the same time hold the flat wrapper or envelope containing the beverage powder. The open end of the container is preferably maintained in closed position by a bent wire clip, or other suitable means and the arrangement is such that a number of these articles may be packed closely together, or if desired attached by a suitable adhesive to a show card or the like in such a manner that they may be readily removed from the said show card for selling purposes.

The invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a suitable form of container constructed according to this invention, the envelope containing flavouring powder being shown by dotted lines;

Figure 2 is a view of the side opposite to that shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a plan view drawn to a reduced scale, of the blank employed to form the container shown in the previous figures, and

Figure 4 is a fragmentary elevation showing a modified form of fastening.

As shown, a container is constructed of a single piece of impregnated or waterproof paper *a* which is adapted to be folded about the centre *b*. The paper blank *a* as shown more particularly in Figure 3, is so shaped that it will provide two sides *c* and *d* of substantially frusto-conical shape. One half *c* of the paper *a* is slightly larger in width than

the other half *d* so as to provide edges *e* and *f* which are adapted to be folded over on to the corresponding half *d* and secured thereto by a suitable adhesive. Before the folding takes place the paper blank *a* is of less width at the centre *b* than at each end and the ends *g* are of convex shape to provide a suitable edge for the receptacle when opened out. Thus it will be seen that the container when collapsed will be in the form of a bag with a curved open end and when opened out the edge *g* will lie in a substantially horizontal plane. In this bag or container is placed an envelope or the like *h* having therein suitable powder such as lemonade powder. Within the container is also placed one end of a drinking straw *i* and the open end of the container is preferably closed by a suitable wire clip *j* usually employed for fastening papers. Thus the container holding the concentrated powder containing envelope *h* and drinking straw *i* will be comparatively flat and a number of them will take up very little space when packed together. Further, the back of the containers may be lightly secured by adhesive to a show card or the like so that a number of containers having concentrated powder of various flavours may be exhibited and easily detached when required. In use the container is opened out to form a drinking vessel which may be filled with water or other suitable liquid. The concentrated powder can then be added to the liquid and the contents may be consumed through the medium of the straw *i*.

It will be understood that the open end of the container may be detachably closed by any suitable form of fastening such as a metal eyelet *k* usually employed for fastening papers.

It will be seen that the above described article will be cheap to produce, readily saleable and will be particularly adaptable for selling to children or for picnic use.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

1. An article of manufacture comprising a collapsible container formed from a single blank of preferably waterproof material of double frusto-conical shape, adapted to be folded in the centre, one half of the blank being slightly larger in width to form edges adapted to be folded over and secured to the corresponding angularly disposed edges of the other portion of the blank.

2. An article of manufacture, as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the opposite ends of the blank are of convex shape to provide an open edge arranged substantially in one plane when the said blank is opened out to form a receptacle.

3. An article of manufacture as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, wherein means are provided to detachably retain the open end of the container in a closed position so as to secure therein an envelope or the like containing flavouring powder and a straw for drinking purposes.

4. An improved container or drinking appliance constructed and shaped for the packing or storing of beverage powder, substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1926.

J. S. WITHERS & SPOONER,
Chartered Patent Agents,
Staple House, 51 & 52, Chancery Lane,
London,
Agents for the Applicants.

Redhill: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Love & Malcomson, Ltd.—1927.

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Stufe 3 des andern Bechers aufliegt. Die Kegelwinkel des unteren Teiles 2 sind derart gewählt, daß die Wandungen sich nicht berühren.

Ähnliche Anordnungen können bei Gefäßen verschiedenster Art, wie Kaffee- und Teetassen, Töpfen, Kasserollen usf., aus Porzellan, Emailblech usf. getroffen werden und bringen stets die angegebenen Vorteile mit sich.

PATENT-ANSPRÜCHE:

1. Becher oder sonstiges Gefäß, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß er mindestens eine Stufe *(3)* aufweist, die ins Innere des Bechers vom Rand *(5)* zum Boden gesehen nach innen vorspringt, wobei sich je zwei benachbarte Becher beim Stapeln ausschließlich zwischen Stufe und Stufe oder Stufe und Rand bzw. Boden abstützen.

2. Becher nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die einzelnen durch die Stufen *(3)* verbundenen Teile des Bechers zylindrisch sind und daß der Außendurchmesser *(D_2)* jedes unteren Teiles kleiner ist als der Innendurchmesser *(D_1)* des nächst höheren Teiles (Fig. 1 und 2).

3. Becher nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß er aus einem oberen zylindrischen Teil und einem mit diesem durch eine Stufe *(3)* verbundenen unteren kegelförmigen Teil besteht (Fig. 3).

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Fig. 1

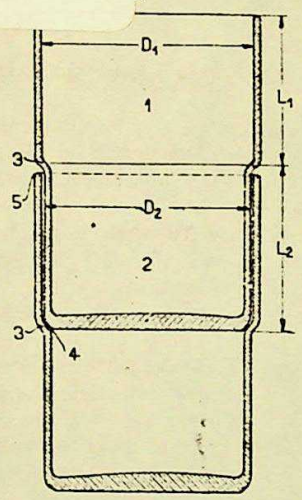


Fig. 3

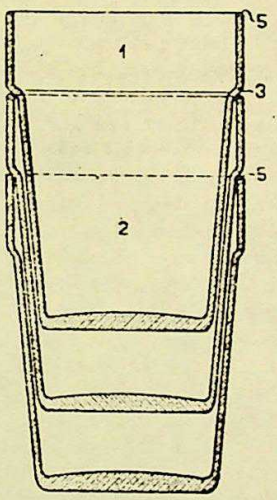
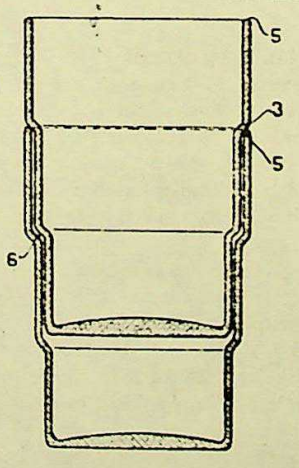


Fig. 2



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ÖSTERREICHISCHES PATENTAMT

PATENTSCHRIFT Nr. 134201.

HUGO MOSER IN WIEN.

Becher.

Angemeldet am 14. November 1931. — Beginn der Patentdauer: 15. März 1933.

Gegenstand der Erfindung sind Trinkgläser, Becher und sonstige Gefäße, die sich zufolge ihrer erfindungsgemäßen Gestaltung zu einer vollkommen standfesten Säule von im Verhältnis zur Höhe der einzelnen Becher geringer Gesamthöhe übereinanderstapeln lassen, wobei das Zusammensetzen, der Versand und das Auseinandernehmen dieses Stapels reibungslos und ohne Bruchgefahr vor sich geht.

Becher von zylindrischer und kegelförmiger Gestalt sind allgemein üblich. Die zylindrischen Becher lassen sich aber praktisch überhaupt nicht stapeln, während eine durch Übereinanderstapeln der üblichen konischen Becher gebildete Säule sich kaum genau vertikal aufbauen läßt und daher nicht standfest ist. Außerdem stehen bei einem aus konischen Gläsern aufgebauten Stapel die kegelförmigen Wandungen der Becher in Berührung, wodurch leicht ein Aneinanderhaften derselben, besonders wenn sie im feuchten Zustand gestapelt werden, auftritt und auch schon bei geringem axialem Druck infolge der Keilwirkung ein Zersprengen der Gläser eintritt.

Es sind auch konische Becher mit eingezogenem oder vorgewölbtem Rand bekannt, doch konnte auch mit diesen eine einwandfreie Stapelung nicht erzielt werden, da die Abstützung auf einer Kegel- bzw. Ringfläche erfolgte und die oben angegebenen Nachteile daher bestehen blieben.

Diese Nachteile werden durch die Erfindung dadurch vermieden, daß jeder Becher mindestens eine ins Innere des Bechers vom Rand zum Boden gesehen nach innen vorspringende Stufe aufweist, gegen die sich der nächste Becher beim Stapeln stützt und daß die Abmessungen derart gewählt sind, daß sich je zwei benachbarte Becher beim Stapeln ausschließlich zwischen Stufe und Stufe oder Stufe und Rand bzw. Boden abstützen und sich die Seitenwände der übereinandergestapelten Becher nicht berühren.

Die Erfindung läßt sich natürlich in mannigfaltiger Weise auf Trinkbecher und alle andern Gefäße aus Glas, Porzellan, Kunststoffen od. dgl. anwenden und gestattet ein sicheres Stapeln derselben auf kleinstem Raum, was besonders für Gastwirtschaften, Schiffsküchen, Speisewagen usw. aber auch für den Versand von seiten der Fabriken und Handlungen wertvoll ist.

Einige beispielsweise Ausführungsformen von Trinkgläsern gemäß der Erfindung sind in der Zeichnung dargestellt. Fig. 1 ist ein Schnitt durch zwei übereinandergestapelte Becher gemäß der Erfindung, die aus zwei zylindrischen Abschnitten bestehen, Fig. 2 zeigt ebenfalls im Schnitt zwei gestapelte Becher mit je drei zylindrischen Abschnitten und Fig. 3 stellt drei Becher im Schnitt dar, die aus zylindrischen und konischen Abschnitten bestehen.

Der Becher nach Fig. 1 besteht aus zwei zylindrischen Abschnitten *1* und *2*, die durch die Stufe *3* ineinander übergehen. Der Außendurchmesser D_2 des unteren Teiles *2* ist etwas kleiner als der Innendurchmesser D_1 des oberen Teiles *1*, so daß beim Übereinanderstapeln zwischen den Wandungen etwas Luft bleibt. Die Längen L_1 und L_2 der Teile *1* und *2* sind bei dem in Fig. 1 dargestellten Ausführungsbeispiel derart gewählt, daß der untere Rand *4* an der Stufe *3* des nächsten Bechers ansteht, während der obere Rand *5* frei ist.

Fig. 2 zeigt ein weiteres Ausführungsbeispiel, bei dem beispielsweise zwei Stufen vorgesehen sind und die Berührung der aufeinandergestapelten Becher längs des oberen Randes *5* und der Stufe *3* stattfindet. Es könnten natürlich die Längen der einzelnen Abschnitte auch so gewählt sein, daß die Berührung etwa bei *6* oder wie bei dem Beispiel nach Fig. 1 am unteren Rand stattfindet.

Bei dem in Fig. 3 dargestellten Beispiel ist der obere Abschnitt *1* zylindrisch und der untere Abschnitt *2* kegelförmig gestaltet, die Berührung findet längs des oberen Randes *5* statt, der an der

44 N° 773.619 MM. Delescaut et Hugueny Pl. unique

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Fig. 1.

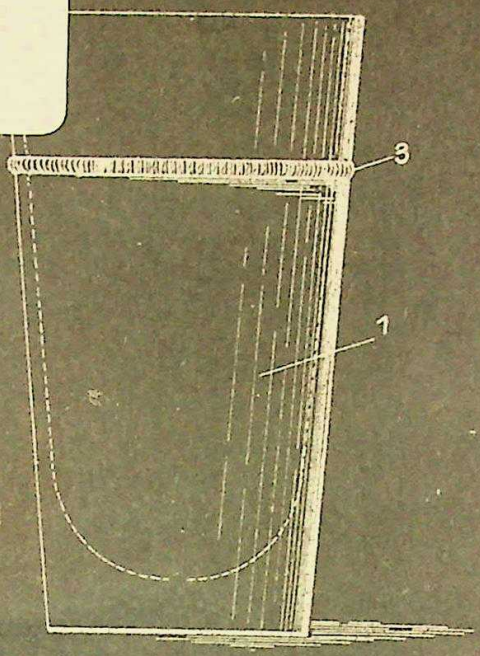
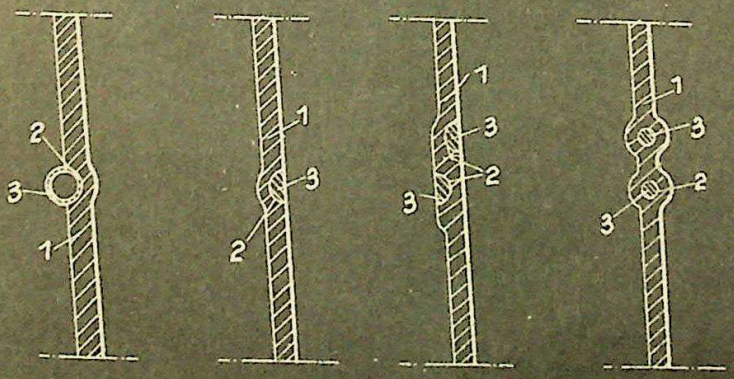


Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig. 5.



RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

MINISTÈRE DU COMMERCE ET DE L'INDUSTRIE.

DIRECTION DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE.

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BREVET D'INVENTION.

Gr. 9. — Cl. 3. N° 773.619

Perfectionnements aux récipients fragiles.

MM. Alexandre DELESCAUT et André Jean Jacques HUGUENY résidant en France (Vosges).

Demandé le 16 août 1933, à 16h 20m, à Paris.
Délivré le 3 septembre 1934. — Publié le 22 novembre 1934.

[Brevet d'invention dont la délivrance a été ajournée en exécution de l'art. 11 § 7 de la loi du 5 juillet 1844 modifiée par la loi du 7 avril 1902.]

La présente invention a pour objet des perfectionnements aux récipients fragiles, en verre, porcelaine ou autre matière susceptible de se briser facilement sous l'action d'un choc.

Les demandeurs ont remarqué, après de nombreux essais, qu'un verre à boire ou autre récipient analogue était rendu incassable par l'adjonction d'au moins une bague, segment ou similaire, en contact avec le récipient et monté soit extérieurement, soit intérieurement, soit à la fois extérieurement ou intérieurement sur ledit récipient.

Ce phénomène particulièrement remarquable et qui permet de rendre pratiquement incassable la vaisselle fragile, sous l'action de chocs qui habituellement en provoquaient le bris, peut s'expliquer par le fait que les vibrations engendrées dans le récipient, au moment du choc, sont absorbées en grande partie, par la bague ou le segment en matière plastique, élastique ou élastiquement déformable.

L'invention peut donc être définie par l'application nouvelle aux récipients fragiles ou par la combinaison nouvelle avec ces récipients, de bagues, segments ou similaires, en matière plastique, élastique ou élastiquement déformable, ces bagues ou segments étant montés sur lesdits récipients.

La caractéristique générale précédemment indiquée peut donner lieu à de nombreuses formes de réalisation toutes comprises dans le cadre de la présente invention et qui peuvent différer entre elles surtout :

Par la forme, la constitution et le nombre des bagues ou segments ;

Par la disposition et le montage de ces bagues ou segments sur le récipient fragile.

L'invention s'étend également à différentes formes de réalisation, aux objets de détails constitutifs de l'objet principal et notamment aux points suivants appliqués séparément ou en toutes combinaisons :

a. La bague ou segment est métallique, en caoutchouc ou en matière plastique de toute section convenable ;

b. La bague ou segment est monté extérieurement ou intérieurement sur le récipient ;

c. Les bagues ou segments sont montés les uns intérieurement, les autres extérieurement ;

d. Les bagues ou segments sont noyés partiellement ou totalement dans la matière constituant le récipient ;

e. Les bagues ou segments sont montés

Prix du fascicule : 5 francs.

d'une manière amovible dans des gorges prévues sur le récipient ;

f. Les bagues peuvent être constituées dans certains cas par des ressorts à boudin.

L'invention s'étend également aux nouveaux produits industriels constitués par de nouveaux récipients en matière fragile mais rendus incassables par adjonction de bagues ou segments comme précédemment défini.

Le dessin annexé représente, à titre d'exemple seulement, diverses formes de réalisation de verres établis suivant l'invention.

La figure 1 est une élévation d'ensemble d'un verre ;

La figure 2 est une vue partielle, en coupe et à plus grande échelle, de la figure 1 ;

La figure 3 est une vue partielle, en coupe, d'une deuxième forme de réalisation ;

La figure 4 est une vue partielle, en coupe, d'une troisième forme ;

La figure 5 est une vue partielle, en coupe, d'une quatrième forme.

Le verre 1, représenté aux figures 1 et 2, comporte une gorge annulaire 2, dans laquelle est engagée un ressort annulaire 3, du type à boudin. Ce ressort 3 pourrait être remplacé par une bague en caoutchouc ou par une bague fendue métallique permettant l'extraction de cette bague.

Dans l'exemple de la figure 3, la bague ou segment 3 est disposé dans une gorge interne 2.

La figure 4 illustre une forme de réalisation dans laquelle le verre 1 est pourvu d'une bague interne et d'une bague externe engagée dans des gorges correspondantes.

Dans l'exemple de la figure 5, les bagues métalliques sont noyées dans la matière constituant le réceptacle.

Il est évident que les formes de réalisation décrites et représentées ne sont données ici qu'à titre indicatif et non limitatif. Toutes modifications ou variantes qui ne changent rien aux caractéristiques principales exposées plus haut, dans le but indiqué, restent comprises dans le cadre de la présente invention.

RÉSUMÉ.

L'invention a pour objet des perfectionnements aux récipients fragiles et se caractérise par l'application nouvelle aux récipients fragiles ou par la combinaison nouvelle avec ces récipients, de bagues, segments ou similaires, en matière plastique élastique ou élastiquement déformable, ces bagues ou segments étant montés sur lesdits récipients.

L'invention s'étend également à différentes formes de réalisation, aux objets de détail constitutifs de l'objet principal et notamment aux points suivants appliqués séparément ou en toutes combinaisons :

a. La bague ou segment est métallique, en caoutchouc ou en matière plastique de toute section convenable ;

b. La bague ou segment est monté extérieurement ou intérieurement sur le récipient ;

c. Les bagues ou segments sont montés les uns intérieurement, les autres extérieurement ;

d. Les bagues ou segments sont noyés partiellement ou totalement dans la matière constituant le récipient ;

e. Les bagues ou segments sont montés, d'une matière amovible, dans des gorges prévues sur le récipient ;

f. Les bagues peuvent être constituées dans certains cas par des ressorts à boudin.

L'invention s'étend également aux nouveaux produits industriels constitués par de nouveaux récipients en matière fragile mais rendus incassables par adjonction de bagues ou segments comme précédemment défini.

Alexandre DELESCAUT
et André Jean Jacques HUGUENY.

Par procuration :
ELLEIN et BARRAY.

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ally arranged as shown in Fig. 2, this method of pleating applying to all of the remaining embodiments. The pleating takes the form of box pleats, consisting of a plurality of outer limbs 3 and inner limbs 4 joined by integral webs 5, in a symmetrical manner. In practice the laminations formed where the parts 3, 4 and 5 are overlapped are very tightly pressed together by a die and matrix, and subsequently, preferably in automatic sequence as described in my said co-pending application, a roll or bead 6 is applied to the rim of the container.

The bead or roll 6 improves the appearance of the article and also stiffens it. Likewise when the article is made of thin sheet metal it obviates sharp edges.

In Figs. 3 and 5 it is shown that the base of the container may be dished, and it is preferred that the outer part or rim of the dishing shall be made so as to include the lower ends of the pleats, thereby additionally contributing towards their permanence and close overlapping.

In Fig. 4 is shown in side elevation a container without a beaded or rolled rim, whilst Fig. 6 shows that the container may be of part ellipsoidal form, the large radius in the longitudinal direction of the pleats avoiding creasing and not preventing the desired close overlapping of the pleats.

Figs. 7, 8 and 9 show the various sections which are possible, the pleating being omitted, and Fig. 10 is a plan view showing how the pleating 7 occurs at the arcuate corners of a truncated pyramid shaped container, whereby the predominating surface area of the container is free of folds or pleats.

Figs. 11 and 12 show in side elevation and plan a cooking dish or like container having the same arrangement of pleats 3, 4 and 5 as shown in Fig. 2, applied only to its corners, Figs. 13 and 14 being detail plan views showing how these pleated corners are arranged when applied to a quadrilateral and a three sided container respectively.

Fig. 15 shows a container similar to that shown in Figs. 11 and 12 but having its rim beaded as at 6.

The containers illustrated can each be produced from a blank to finished form by the single operation of a die as described in my said earlier specification, the formation of the rolled or beaded rim being automatically effected as the die is retracted from the matrix. The die may emboss a trade mark or other insignia in the base of the container.

A carton or container according to this invention has the advantage of being jointless and free from soldered or adhered seams and edges. The presence of the pleats adds to the rigidity and strength of the carton or container, and also a plurality of drawing or pressing operations to obtain the required configuration is unnecessary.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

(1) A carton or other container composed of a single jointless piece of thin sheet material formed with a plurality of closely overlapped pleats in its wall or walls and also with a bead or roll at its rim.

(2) A carton or other container produced from a single imperforated or unscored blank of thin sheet material pressed into cup or other suitable configuration and box pleated at a plurality of points in a symmetrical manner contemporaneously with its transformation to cup or other desired receptacle configuration, the pleats being pressed substantially flat and the pleated carton or container having a bead or roll formed on its rim after the pleats have been pressed.

(3) A carton or other container according to claim 1 or 2 wherein said bead or roll is an integral jointless imperforated bead or roll at the rim, which bead or roll incorporates the pleats of the wall or walls of the carton or container.

(4) A carton or container comprising a single imperforated or unscored piece of cardboard, paper or thin gauge sheet metal formed with a box pleated wall or walls, the pleats extending to the upper edge or rim of the carton or container, the walls being united integrally with an unpleated base and formed with an integral rolled or beaded rim, the rolling or beading thereof being effected subsequently to the formation of the said box pleats, whereby the rolled or beaded rim contains pleated parts.

(5) A carton or other suitable container of thin sheet material substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1935.

RAYNER & CO.,
5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.
Agents for the Applicant.

Leamington Spa: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by the Courier Press.—1936

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

444,725 COMPLETE SPECIFICATION 1 SHEET

Fig.1.

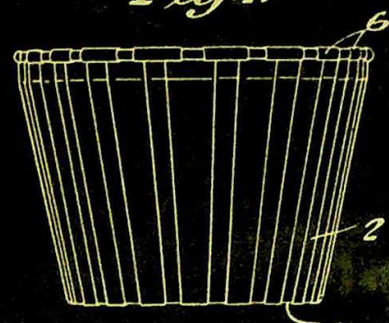


Fig.2.

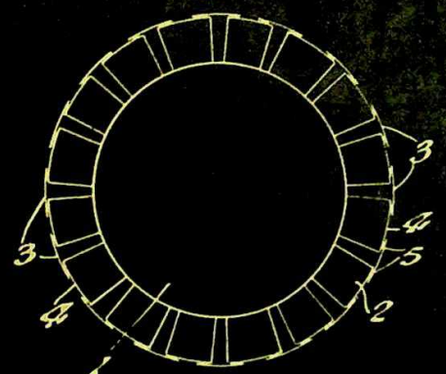


Fig.11.

Fig.12.

Fig.15.

Fig.3.

Fig.4.

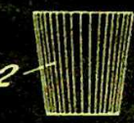


Fig.5.

Fig.6.

Fig.7.

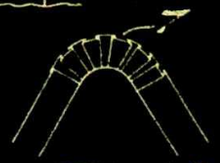
Fig.8.

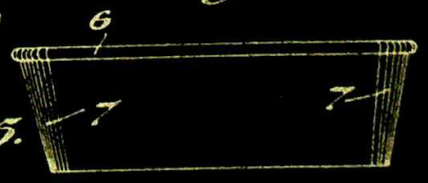
Fig.9.

Fig.10.

Fig.13.

Fig.14.





R. Mallby & Sons, Photo-Lit.

PATENT SPECIFICATION

Application Date: June 19, 1935. No. 17655/35. **444,725**

Complete Specification Accepted: March 26, 1936.

U.S. PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY MAY 4 36

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Improvements in Cartons and other Containers Composed of Sheet Metal or other Material

I, BYRON FRANGHIA, of 73, Rue Charles Laffitte, Neuilly/Seine, France, of Greek Nationality, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

The present invention relates to cartons and other containers composed of metal foil, thin sheet metal or other suitable thin sheet material which can be folded under pressure into cup or other desired configuration. The customary carton or cardboard container is folded from a one piece blank scored or cut along a number of lines to produce the necessary limbs. This method involves a number of separate operations, the folding usually being done by hand, or alternatively the sheet material has to be capable of being reduced to a semi-plastic state or to be sufficiently thick and pliable to withstand a succession of pressing operations to obtain a container free of folds or pleats. For a large number of purposes the presence of the folds or pleats is not objected to, and in fact as described in my copending application No. 33687 of 1934, which discloses a suitable method of making containers according to this invention, it is evident that cartons and other containers can be expeditiously and cheaply produced from sheet material which readily yields to pleating, the pressure applied in the final shaping stage being sufficient to compactly overlap the pleats. With some sheet materials, e.g. metal foil, this overlapping or pleating can be such as to practically eliminate pockets or crevices in the finished article. However, it has heretofore been proposed to form boxes from single sheets of paste board or the like in which each box is produced from a single blank treated in a die by being first partially bent up at the edges to form the sides of the box, the surplus material at the corners collecting in a series of folds or pleats, the partially formed box then being forced further into the die into the final shape, the folds or pleats being compressed by a subsequent ironing operation performed in the die. In such an arrangement the configuration of the folds or pleats is not uniformly symmetrical. It has also heretofore been proposed to provide bottle capsules of soft metal foil in which a truncated conical cap with pleated sides is produced from a disc shaped blank, and is pressed about a mandrel after pleating in order to flatten the pleats, the pleats being arranged as symmetrical box pleatings. The object of this invention is to provide a one piece pleated container or carton preferably composed of thin sheet metal which is free of separated edges joined to each other as in folded cartons, or free of soldered or adhered joints as in cheap cooking receptacles, and also in which the pleats are maintained permanent and the carton or container strengthened.

According to this invention a carton or other suitable container is a single jointless thin sheet metal or other suitable material member formed with a plurality of closely overlapped pleats in its walls or at its bends and/or corners, and also with a roll or bead at the rim.

A container in one form of this invention is produced from a single imperforated or unscored blank of thin sheet metal pressed into cup or other suitable configuration and pleated box pleat fashion contemporaneously with its transformation to cup or other desired receptacle configuration, a bead or roll being formed on the rim of the container, such bead or roll including pleated parts of the container and thereby maintaining permanence of the pleats.

Various forms of finished articles are shown somewhat diagrammatically by the accompanying sheet of drawings, wherein:—

Figs. 1 and 2 are side elevation and plan views respectively of a truncated conical carton made from a single jointless sheet of material and in which the base 1 is a flat disc integral with a pleated circumferential wall 2. The pleats are equidistantly and symmetric-

[*Price* 1/-]

247

Oct 22, 19 41

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per G. L. B.

Div 40, 229/21

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ONE -for the money

TWO -for the show

Premium Practice
March, 1937
page 2

THREE -to get ready

and FOUR to go! with Libbey Safedge

1. FOR THE MONEY: modest investment.. large returns.. urge to complete glassware set.. repeated purchases of your product.

2. FOR THE SHOW: serviceable, attractive table tumblers.. exceptional brilliance and sustained luster..exclusive, patented Safedge drinking rim..guaranteed against chipping..the name Libbey.. favorably familiar in millions of homes.

3. TO GET READY: call for a representative from nearest Libbey office..experienced suggestions on tested, successful promotional plans.. practical and profitable application to your particular problem.

4. TO GO: over the barrier of sluggish sales with appealing table glassware..needed in every home.. universally acceptable.

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Selections from
D-200 line and
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other styles
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LIBBEY

LIBBEY GLASS COMPANY
Toledo, Ohio; Chrysler Building, New York; LaSalle-Wacker Building, Chicago; Dermon Building, Memphis; 2 Leader Lane, Toronto.

D7/B509

D-36 ner Page 4 - Section 2
10.1 Retailing - Home Furnishings Edition - Oct. 17, 1938.

Furniture - - a Fav

DECEMBER ranks as one of the three or four major volume months in the entire year in the furniture department, according to the last available Federal Reserve figures on the subject. It ranks along with August, October, November and May in making the big showing. And when one stops to realize that the advertising and promotional effort which mark the semi-annual events in February and August, or storewide anniversaries, it proves once more that furniture is a favorite gift item with the consumer.

The old bromide of the husband giving the wife a vacuum cleaner or washing machine for Christmas, and the wife giving the husband a new bedroom suite is no joke. Lifted above the utilitarian level, it is common practice for a husband to give to his wife a piece of furniture she has been longing for, as luxurious as he can afford, such as a vanity, or a tea table, or a secretary. And for the wife to buy her husband a lounge chair that is really comfortable. Parents buy their newly married sons and daughters fillins for their new homes. Other parents take Christmas time to buy new room furnishings for young boys and girls who have outgrown their old bedrooms.

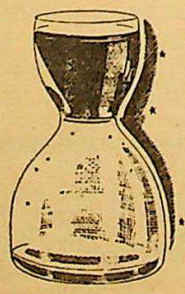
Tested Items Are Basis

So important is December then as a furniture gift month that every New York furniture buyer interviewed last week had already formulated his plans and was well along with his buying. The old idea of buying special Christmas merchandise stuff with that "gifty-nifty" look has been discarded to backing up the most popular selling items in stock with more stock for ready deliveries. Promotions are planned around these popular items, items that have been tried and found true. No gamble is made any more with merchandise that could not take its place in the regular stock of the store.

Sometimes it is difficult to estimate the volume of business to be anticipated on merchandise of a definite gift character, such as cocktail bars or liquor cabinets. Last year this type of merchandise was anticipated as being a leading gift item, but in some stores it proved to move in smaller quantities than anticipated. Hence some buyers have concluded that the apratment dweller in New York has no room for a special

the jigger-chaser...

GLAMOUR



IN GLASS

A new drinking glass—floats the liquor on the chaser! A perfect novelty for the coming gift season, it is already a real seller throughout the country. 3¾ inches high, bottom holds 3 oz., top holds 1 ounce, made in good quality hand blown glass.

Prices are:

1 - 5 doz. — 3.00 per doz.
6 - 11 doz. — 2.75 per doz.
12 - 23 doz. — 2.66 per doz.
24 - up doz. — 2.62 per doz.

All prices F.O.B. Cleveland

Send orders to

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Poppytrail POTTERY BY METLOX

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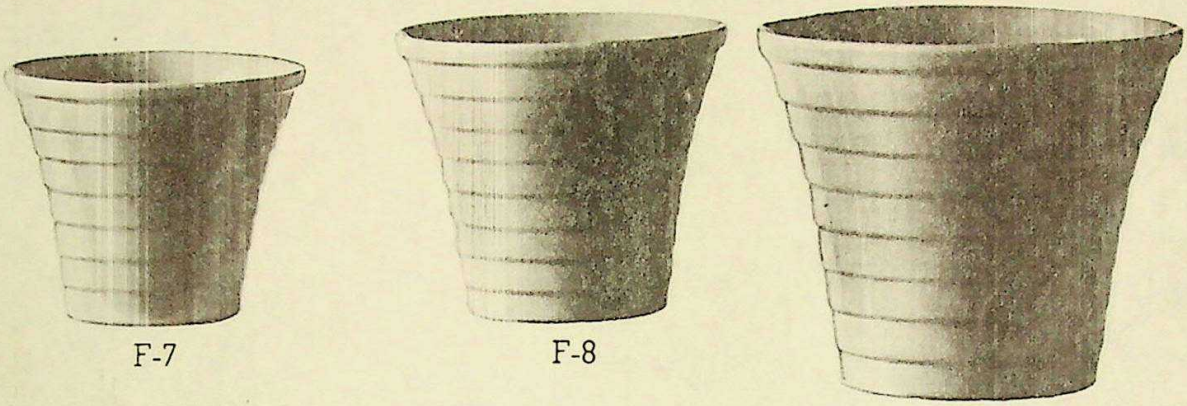

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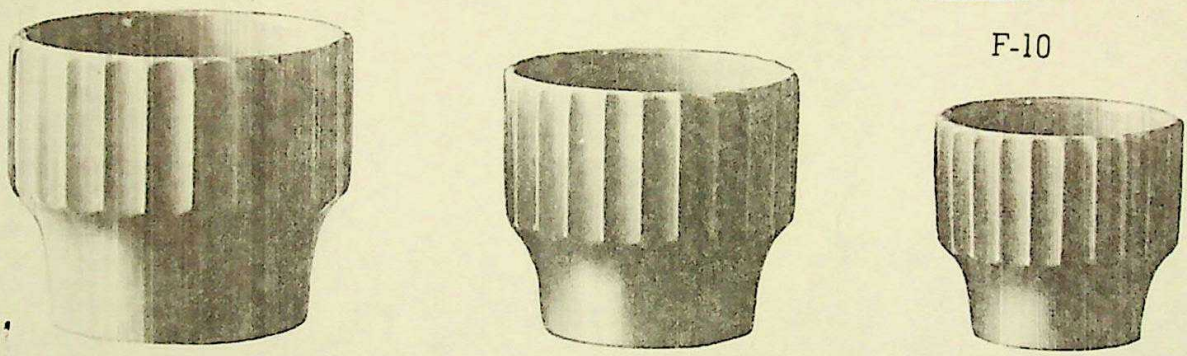

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BY METLOX

15

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POTTERY

by METLOX

METLOX MANUFACTURING CO.
MANHATTAN BEACH, CALIFORNIA

D7-~~8~~509

HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

OCT, 1949

p. 56

LEFT COLUMN

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HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

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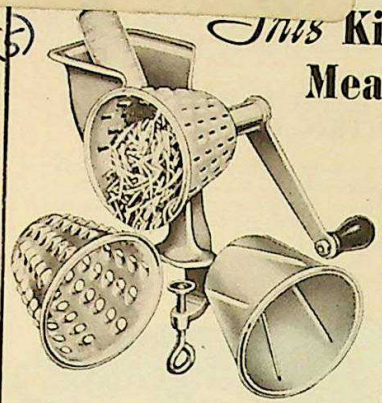
This Kitchen Beauty Cuts Meal-Preparation Time



Save hours of tedious, messy kitchen work every week with the Griscer – the restaurant miracle-cutter that housewives discovered and made their own. Get from 6 slices to as many as 336 shreds with one turn of the handle! Take just 2 seconds to slice or shred a carrot! Never before such speed and ease, such space-saving versatility. Use the Griscer for everyday mealtime tasks – and to quickly prepare those fancy, "party" dishes that add eye-appeal to every meal. Cut the very last bit of food without waste or hazard to fingers . . . interchange cutter-cones instantly without screws or bolts to do variety of jobs . . . clean completely with a quick rinse. Assembles and knocks down in a jiffy. Gleaming aluminum construction lasts a lifetime. Clamp-on Griscer with 3 cutter-cones only $8.95 complete, postpaid. Add $3 for suction-cup stand, as shown at right. Additional cutter-cones available: SQUARER for dicing and for cutting french-fries, $2.65; RICRIPR for rippled and rick-rack forms, $2.65; CHOPPER for crystallizing ice, $1.65; FLAKER for making flat ribbon cuts and chips, $1.65 *No COD's, please*

GRISCER WITH SUCTION-CUP STAND

Take only seconds to peel, slice, shred, "julienne," grate, rice, crumb or chop all these . . .

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CHEESE • RELISH • EGGS
CHOCOLATE • COCONUT • BREAD
CRACKERS

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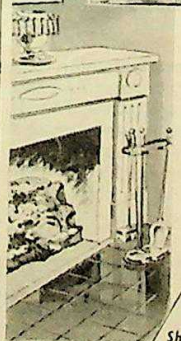
"FULL HOUSE"

This nifty set will appeal to you as a real value. Eight glasses decorated in black, white and red with the best known poker hands; plus eight black plastic combination ashtray-coasters, $5.95 complete (Postpaid if your remittance accompanies your order).

Send for Free Catalog of Smart Bar Accessories

the GAME ROOM
1536 Connecticut Ave., Washington 6, D.C.

Natural Wood ELECTRIC Fireplace LOGS



You'll be more than delighted with this ready-to-use electric fire log unit that is made from genuine seasoned White Birch logs and plastic composition specially treated to simulate real burning logs. Realistic ash formation and charring creates beautiful glowing effect of logs partially burned. Wired with safety switch, sockets and amber bulbs ready to plug in electric outlet. May be used in either natural or portable fireplace. Send check or money order with order. No C.O.D.'s please.

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DETROIT RUSTIC ARTS
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BERKLEY • MICHIGAN

NEW! RADIANT GLASS HEAT

ELECTRIC PORTABLE HEATER
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SAFE

P.68
McCALLS 10-1953
UPPER HALF OF PAGE
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GLASS *to complete your table*

Baguette—Libbey
Wheat—Fostoria
Laguna—Duncan & Miller
Etiquette—Imperial
Silhouette—Sun Glo
Caprice—Cambridge
Piedmont—Tiffin
Impromptu—Heisey
Terrace—Fostoria
Cape Cod—Imperial
Aurora—Cambridge
Catalina—Fostoria

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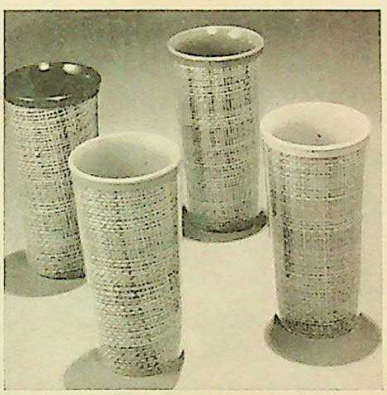
ESQUIRE
APRIL 1955 p. 165

KD 36/10

WITH Esquire

COASTERS NOT NEEDED with these tumblers, and ice cubes last hours. No matter how cold or hot drink might be, these tumblers are always comfortable to hold. Of break-resistant plastic and handsome rattan weave in natural color with complementary rims. Holds 10 oz. of fluid. Set of 4, $5 ppd. Pahmer Studios, 47 W. 44th, NYC



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HOUSE & GARDEN
MAY, 1955 P. 80

"Arrowhead"
about $3.50 for 8

"Lisbon"
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"Fantasy"
about $3.50 for 8

"Riviera"
about $3.50 for 8

Entertaining out of doors?

Gay Party Companions

in Hostess Sets by **LIBBEY GLASS**

Patio, porch, terrace . . . these are the tall "informals" for cool, cool drinks. So sparkling, they're gay company at parties under the sun and stars. Freda Diamond designs—with 22K gold rims. Finely blown Libbey Glasses with chip-defying rims,* permanent colors.

Gift-boxed!

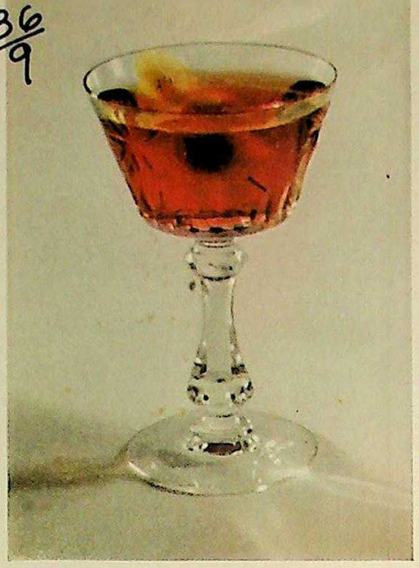
LIBBEY SAFEDGE GLASSWARE
AN (O) PRODUCT

*"If the rim of a Libbey 'Safedge' glass ever chips, Libbey will replace the glass." Prices slightly higher in South, West and Canada. Look for the Libbey "L" at the bottom of every glass. At all leading stores.

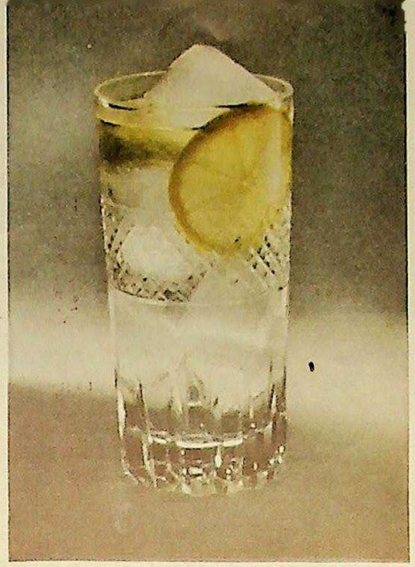
OWENS-ILLINOIS
GENERAL OFFICES · TOLEDO 1, OHIO

XD36/9

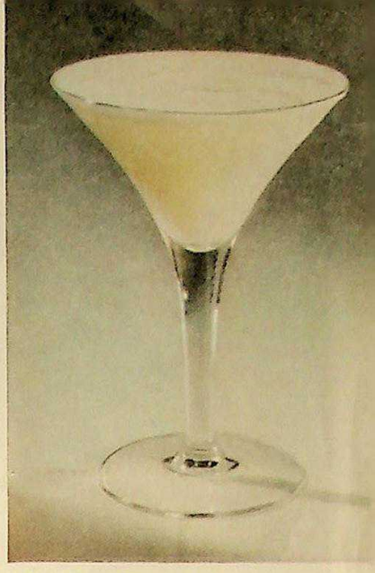
OLDEN GATE is an amazingly dry cktail that many people prefer to a artini. To four parts white Puerto can Rum add one part very dry erry. Stir thoroughly with lots of . Serve with onion or lemon twist.



RUM MANHATTAN—like a Manhattan but much smoother. Pour equal parts dark Puerto Rican Rum and Italian style vermouth over ice. Stir gently and strain into cocktail glass. Add cherry or lemon twist.



RUM-AND-TONIC. Here is a drink for connoisseurs. 1½ to 2 oz. light Puerto Rican Rum in a tall glass with plenty of ice. Fill with quinine water. For added tang and a touch of color, try a slice of lemon or lime.



DAIQUIRI. The world's most popular rum cocktail. Juice of half a lime, ½ tsp. sugar, 1½ oz. light Puerto Rican Rum. (Short-cut: instead of fresh juice and sugar, use ½ oz. frozen limeade concentrate.) Shake well with ice.

RETURN TO DESIGN DIV.

Newest fashion in drinks for men:

the light, dry Rums from Puerto Rico

ONCE again the remarkable rums of Puerto Rico are making *news*. You'll see them in the latest "rum" shades in menswear—enjoy them more and more this year in these popular rum drinks.

The *secret* of Puerto Rican rums' distinctive color and taste lies in the very special way they're made. First they are distilled at *very high proof* for supreme dryness. Then they're patiently *aged* for clear, mellow flavor. (Their brilliant colors are touched with liquid gold—never dark like heavy-tasting rums.)

The result, any way you drink it, is a liquor that's amazingly smooth. Vigorous. Different. If it's a question of which brand of Puerto Rican Rum to buy, just look through the pages of this issue. You'll see the names of many of the greatest rums Puerto Rico produces. Try one—or several. With your first taste you'll realize why so many men are now switching to rum—*Puerto Rican rum.*

Rums of Puerto Rico

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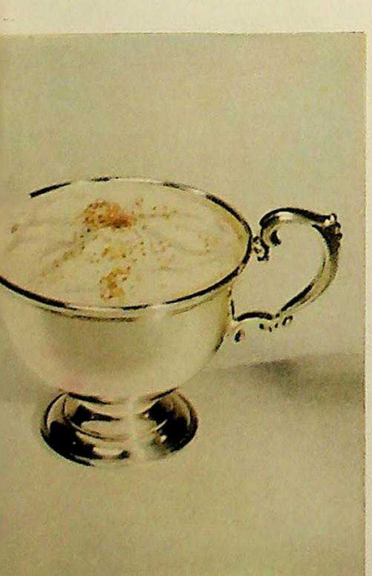
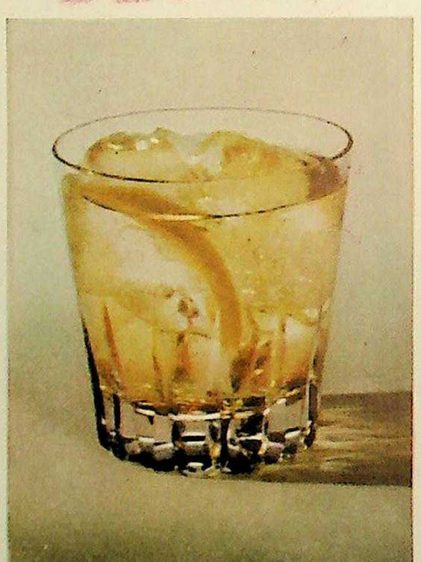
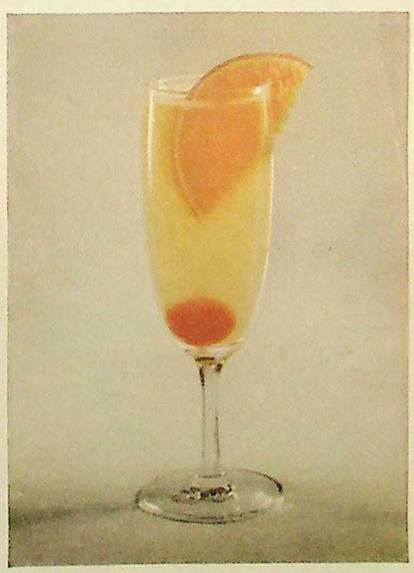


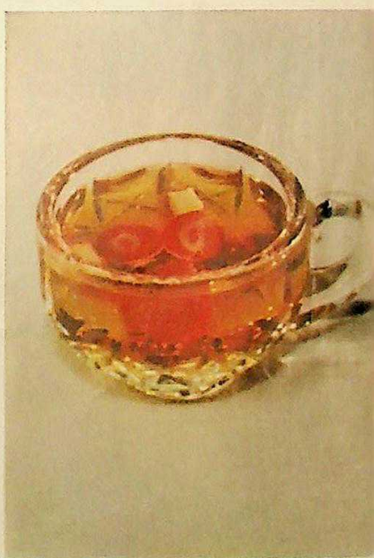
M EGGNOG. Use traditional recipe th rum or this shortcut: Add 8 oz. ıerto Rican Rum per quart of egg- g mix supplied by your dairy. Fold 1 cup stiffly whipped cream. Chill 1 ır. Sprinkle with nutmeg.



RUM ON THE ROCKS. A real man's drink. Pour 1½ oz. Puerto Rican Rum over ice cubes, add a dash of bitters or twist of lemon. It's the dryest, smoothest drink you've ever tasted. For a milder drink, add your favorite mixer.



RUM SOUR. 1½ oz. dark Puerto Rican Rum, juice of 1 lemon, ½ tsp. sugar. (Short-cut: instead of fresh juice and sugar, use ½ oz. frozen limeade concentrate.) Shake with ice. Pour. Add soda. Top with orange and cherry.



RUM FRUIT PUNCH (serves 24). Mix 3 bottles (fifths) Puerto Rican Rum, 12 oz. pineapple juice, 20 oz. orange juice, 20 oz. lime juice. Let stand for one hour. Add 3 qts. ginger ale or soda. Decorate with sliced fresh fruits.

ESQUIRE MAY 1955 P. 99

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These soft, pliant, but rugged jackets are the answer for everything outdoors —a day's fishing, or outboard boating— hiking, golf—you name it! Elastic U. S. Naugalite is the finest vinyl cast on a strong fabric backing so it won't scuff, scratch, split, peel or crack. And you can wash away stains as often as you like, because all these handsome colors are permanent; white, natural, palomino, dark blue, orange, charcoal, red, cordovan, black, mint, pink, light blue. At fine stores near you. Or write the jacket manufacturers.

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Look for the Naugalite tag... your assurance of the finest.

Jackets of Elastic U. S. Naugalite by Cooper Sportswear Mfg. Co., Inc., 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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mission are trained entirely alone, in utmost secrecy and more often within a very narrow range of specific skills. But the general-utility high-grade Soviet spy is subjected to mastering a far wider, more comprehensive repertoire. Such operatives are likewise trained in very small groups or sometimes individually—and over periods of two or three years. Only very carefully selected "professionals," for instance, attend the secluded East Prussian high-grade schools at Koenigsberg, Georgenburg and Greifswald. Their instruction—identical to that received by Sniegowski —ranges from phone tapping, forging of documents and coded-message tricks to manufacturing of incendiaries, use of hand weapons and knives, and all sorts of sabotage devices. Soviet MVD officers are in charge.

Advanced sabotage, of course, is assured through specialized training centers where Ernst Wollweber's unrivaled experience is exploited to the hilt. Here is how one graduate student, now forcibly "retired," summarizes the curriculum of the maritime sabotage schools at Waren and Lake Schwerin: "We were taught how to use many kinds of harmless-looking incendiaries. Some look like pieces of coal or iron ore. Some others would pass almost anywhere for sugar or grains of wheat. We had to memorize diagrams of every type of ship. In each case the vulnerable points in the ship's engines, refrigerating plants and other machinery were marked. Wall charts showed the least-detectable methods for wrecking ships and harbor installations. We are also instructed in various ways of concealing smuggled weapons as ordinary merchandise."

Whenever Moscow and Wollweber give the word, their professional saboteurs are expected to produce results with immediate repercussions serving any combination of objectives, military and economic, political or psychological. The destructive damage may run into hundreds of thousands of dollars, occasionally into millions—and in the view of the crime-hardened "M-Apparat," any incidental deaths of innocent victims are merely normal casualties. Sabotage violence intentionally serves another important purpose as well. The MVD uses it as a reminder of its underground striking force, and to build party morale.

For these reasons saboteur candidates are chosen only from the party's fanatical elite. That's fortunate since most of them are already listed—and watched as closely as possible—both by West German security and police staffs and by Allied counterintelligence. Despite their unrelaxed precautions, a number of costly, expertly disguised sabotage jobs are pulled off in ports like Bremerhaven and Hamburg each year. They often serve as "support actions" to seamen's or dockers' Red-inspired strikes, or are ordered by Wollweber as routine "exercises"—to keep his sabotage units in shape for the anticipated day when Moscow commands underworld violence on a state-wide scale throughout West Germany.

Although Germany is admittedly the major battlefield in the Soviets' espionage-and-subversion war, the outcome of its complex battles remains predominantly as secrecy-veiled as they themselves are in occurrence. An official communiqué from the West's combat commanders is almost as rare as the defection of a top MVD agent like Nikolai Khokhlov. The fortunes in this unseen war fluctuate perpetually, and on both sides most of the ground, won or lost, remains strictly classified.

In its multiformed offensives to undermine Germany's democracy from within and underneath, Moscow can no longer conceal either its objective or certain great and dangerous advantages which it skillfully exploits. Its underground organization is vast and synchronized. Its MVD-SSD strategic and tactical commands are veteran professionals in illegal operations, terrorism and violence. Its cadres are as varied in their specializations as any army's and impressively large, even though their lower ranks are poorly trained. They are backed by the "supporting troops" of the German Communist party's very numerous and deeply indoctrinated members. These, in turn, provide a state-wide recruiting system; mobilized reserve forces; an active feeder-supply mechanism for replacements, and maintain an elaborate network of training centers and spy schools. For all these war-purpose activities, operational funds—from Soviet and local sources alike—are profusely available.

It's plain enough that the West's counterspy forces, West German and Allied, fight in many sectors against serious odds. Yet they continue to win a heartening quota of unannounced victories. If their field troops are fewer, their quality is definitely higher than the bulk of the enemy's mass-produced "dispensables." In addition the Communists, inadvertently but obligingly, supply the West's ranks with extremely useful reinforcements. These come from the disillusioned or disgruntled Red agents who persistently "switch sides"—very privately—and with most disconcerting consequences for their former cheap-paying employers.

Karl P. enters the picture here because of a special twist in his quite unexpected adventure. While working as a chauffeur for a British occupation unit near Brunswick he answered a legitimate-sounding advertisement. This time, however, the inevitable Red recruiting agent had a particularly nasty trick up his sleeve. He knew that Karl, although married, had at least one other woman in his life.

"You work for us, or your wife will learn more than is good for you," snarled the contact man. "We don't ask anything that is difficult. We just want all the scandal and personal information you can pick up on the British and Germans with whom you associate."

Karl staved off a decision until the next day—and wisely decided that being trapped into the Soviets' spy network would be worse than anything his enraged wife might do or say. So he took the problem to his boss.

"Go ahead and accept, Karl," said the British officer with a grin. "Two

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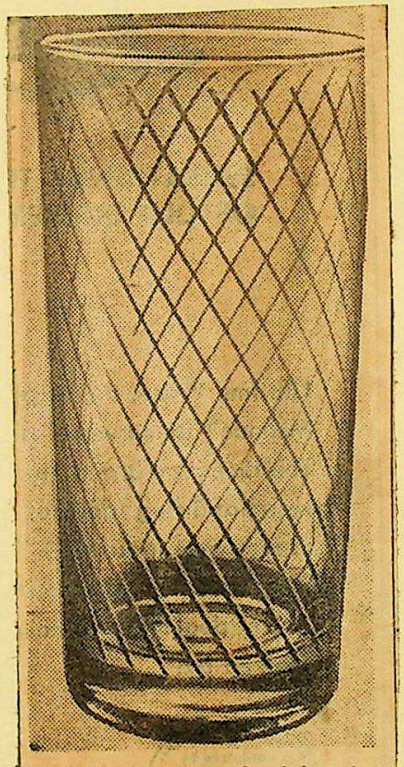

CRISSCROSS: Gold pinstripes are crisscrossed on glass for a new range of glasses presented by West Virginia Glass Specialty Co., Inc., Weston, West Va. Packaged set of eight 12-ounce highball glasses will retail for $3.98.

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- *Rich, Lively Color*
- *Understated Elegance*
- *Much Provincial*

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HOME FURNISHINGS DAILY
MON. JAN. 19, 1959
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New Glassware Designs

1. COLOR: The Latham shape is newly available in deep blue or amethyst cased glass, with white liner, as well as in cobalt blue or Empoli green. Retail prices start at $1 and go up to $3. Mitteldorfer Straus, Inc., New York.

2. TRADITIONAL: Four new shapes in stemware by Fostoria Glass Co., Moundsville, W. Va., are classified as three traditional and one contemporary, although all have a traditional look. Embassy retails around $3 with no cuttings. There are 18 cuttings on the new shapes.

3. STYLE-AT-A-PRICE: Blefeld & Co., New York, has four polished cuttings on Czechoslovakian crystal tumblers. Retail is about $12 a dozen for Dorothy.

4. COLONIAL: Italian hobnail tumbler in amethyst, amber, aqua or smoke retails for about $7 a dozen. Premier Import, Inc., New York, also has bell-shaped stemware with clear stem and opaline bowl, or cased opaline with amethyst bowl. Retail is from $27 to $30 a dozen.

5. TEXTURE: New Amberina tumblers in dimpled textured shape are in shaded ruby-to-amber color. Retail is from 90 cents to $1, according to Imperial Glass Corp., Bellaire, O.

6. CLASSICAL: Return to formal traditional styles have revived interest in classical designs. Duncan & Miller Glass, Tiffin, O., has this new stemware shape shown with the pattern called Spartan. Retail prices for the two new shapes with eight cuttings are from $2 to $3.

7. ELEGANT: Bucket-shaped stemware with mitre cuttings retails for about $3.25. Three new shapes with 10 cuttings retailing from $1.95 to $3.50 are new with Val St. Lambert Corp., New York.

8. PERIOD PIECE: Georgian tumbler for lovers of Colonial comes in ruby, green, amber, smoke, amethyst, light blue or clear. Retail price is about 75 cents. Exception is the 90-cent retailer on ruby. Viking Glass Co., New Martinsville, W. Va.

9. CUP OF CHEER: For devotees of Irish coffee, Arcadia Export-Import Corp., New York has St. Patrick. The gray cutting is of clover leaf. Retail is about $5.95 for a set of eight boxed pieces.

10. PLAIN WITH GOLD: Fleur-de-lis pattern in gold on clear sham tumbler retails for about $6 a set of eight highball glasses. West Virginia Glass, Weston, W. Va.

11. GRACEFUL: The trend to elegance is reflected in the 33 cuttings and the four new shapes from Tiffin, Tiffin, O. Sentiment has a delicate pattern encircling the bowl. Retail prices range from $2 to $3.75 for the new collection.

12. PRODUCT OF THE MACHINE: Cranberry or clear stemware shape retails for about 69 cents a piece. Indiana Glass Co., Dunkirk, Ind.

BULL IN CHINA SHOP

News and Notes

Congratulations in order to William Dixon, new merchandise manager of china, glass and gifts at May Co., Cleveland. He succeeds Fred Rosenthal, who retires Feb. 1. Mr. Rosenthal has been with the store for 47 years . . . Andre Vulliet, president of Baccarat Glassware, sailed Wednesday on the Liberte . . . Trade sorry to learn of the death of George Dougherty, 79, former executive vice-president and treasurer of the National Association of Manufacturers of Pressed and Blown Glassware. Retired since 1952, Mr. Dougherty was also a former executive at Morgantown Glass.

Two affairs of interest to the trade were held in New York last week. Wedgwood Society of New York hosted Karen Hollis, new Wedgwood enthusiast, at its meet Wednesday at the firm's New York showroom. It was the group's kickoff of Wedgwood's 200th year festivities . . . A symposium on glass making at Fellowship Hall, Lexington Ave. and East 80th Street, heard Corning's Paul N. Perrot; Rowan Le Compte, stain glass window expert; and Peter Ostunl, painter and enamelist, discuss "Technique and Art of Glass Making, Past and Present." Maurice Heaton, artist, moderated the event, which was sponsored by the Artist-Craftsmen of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Palmer, Palmer's Gift & China Shoppe, Jamestown, N. Y., will rent an apartment in Arlington, Va., for their stay at the Washington Gift Show next week.

Trade sorry to hear that Cavendish Trading Corp. has decided to close down March 31. Talked to Bill Redmond, there, who said he has a deal pending. Too early to make an announcement, though.

New York Dateline

Halls of the 225 Fifth Ave. gift building buzzing last week as the Early Bird Market got under way. It'll run through this week . . . Ethel Macdonald, hostess at 225, still recovering at home from virus pneumonia. Frances Shirtcliffe, her assistant, seems to be handling the throngs of visitors quite well though . . . Estelle Schaeffer, N. S. Gustin, urging one and all to visit her firm's newly decorated showroom. Don Wallance is the designer that did the job . . . Seems to be a lot of orders being placed in the showrooms on all of the building's 12 floors.

Grace Steen, Frost Bros., San Antonio, is in town for a two week stay. Other visitors include Pearl Grant, Mayfair Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. C. McWatters, Sanger's, Dallas, and Mary Nelson, Gerber's, Memphis.

A lot of china and glass show came on from Atlantic City to shop the New York market. Ben Eisner and Mike Thomas, Neiman-Marcus, Dallas, seen on the town. Also spotted Andre Soriano, Gump's, San Francisco; Frances Roach, who we have learned has just left D. H. Holmes, New Orleans; Dan McKeever, Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia; Jack Uldin, Miller & Rhoads, Richmond; George Linton, May-D & F, Denver, and Verna Beckley, Goldsmith's Memphis.

Second Thoughts on the Show

Speaking of Atlantic City, we still can't get over the difference in attitude that prevailed there and at the previous Pittsburgh winter show. Where discontent, uncertainties and pessimism reigned at Pittsburgh, optimism, confidence and good cheer held sway at the Jersey show. The poor first half seemed to justify the attitude at Pittsburgh. The steady improvement in business during the fall, plus the totally new concept of the boardwalk china and glass show, was responsible for the change of heart at Atlantic City.

The Atlantic City Show abounded with de[illegible] Saw Freda Diamond, Paul McCobb, John Gilkes, Erwin Kalla, Don Schreckengost and Elliott House, to name a few.

Incidentally, space in these columns last week didn't permit a complete recount of the special activities at the first Atlantic City show. The rest of this column will be devoted to gossip we were forced to hold last week because of lack of room. Believed we left off when we were shuffling between Fisher Bruce and New Yorker parties at the Claridge that hectic Tuesday night of the show.

More Atlantic City Antics

At the New Yorker party, we met Stu Schuyler, M. Wille, and Ben Mildwoff, Glass Guild . . . Moved back to Fisher Bruce, just in time to greet an incoming contingent from Paul Straub & Co. It was headed by Burton King and Margaret Neil.

From the Claridge, we moseyed on to the Shelburne for the Royal China dinner-dance. Sandy Lewin welcomed us to the fray. Saw so many buyers can't remember all their names. We do recollect Kay Zwicker, Taylor Co., Cleveland; Anita Bonser, McKelvey's, Youngstown, O.; Olive Phillips, Auerbach's, Salt Lake City; Hilary Small, Schuster's, Milwaukee; Joe Giarracco, Altman's, New York; FredDe Bord and Betty Kirsch, Bloch & Kuhl Stores, Peoria, Ill.

Heard the Sabin China raised $242 at its Monte Carlo night at the Haddon Hall Tuesday. Half the amount went to the Atlantic City Hospital; half to the George F. Little Memorial Fund.

More Trade Parties

Royal Worcester's cocktail party at the Claridge Tuesday night (when else?) was distinguished by the presence of Jeoffry Stuart, head of Stuart Crystal. The Briton was at the show prior to making a Coast-to-Coast trip to study American glassware tastes . . . Giving him a head-start were Celeste Yecker, Joske's, San Antonio; Alan Anderson and Bob Sidenberg, Anderson's, Minneapolis; Dick Shreve, Shreve Crump & Low, Boston, and Mignon Young and Hal Gordon, A. Harris, Dallas.

The stage was now set for the climax of the show's social season: The China Glass & Pottery Association of America, Inc.'s, most successful dinner-dance ever held at a winter show. A record 675 persons turned out at $10 a head . . . Before taking in the Traymore gala, popped into the Newland, Schneeloch & Piek suite at the Shelburne. It was well populated with retailers preparing to leave for the dinner-dance. Among them were Milton Chalice, Barker Bros., L. A.; Frank Ingram, Bromberg's, Birmingham; Ethel Pillsbury, S. Kann, Washington; Dorothy Cameron, Litchtenstein's, Corpus Christi, and Helen Gallagher, Foster & Gallagher, Peoria, to name a few.

'Twas here we learned the good news about Ted Fair, Gimbels Philadelphia. Seems he was married Jan. 1, and was honeymooning at the Atlantic City Show. They were being congratulated from all comers at the NS & P gathering.

Hyalyn Reelects Board of Directors

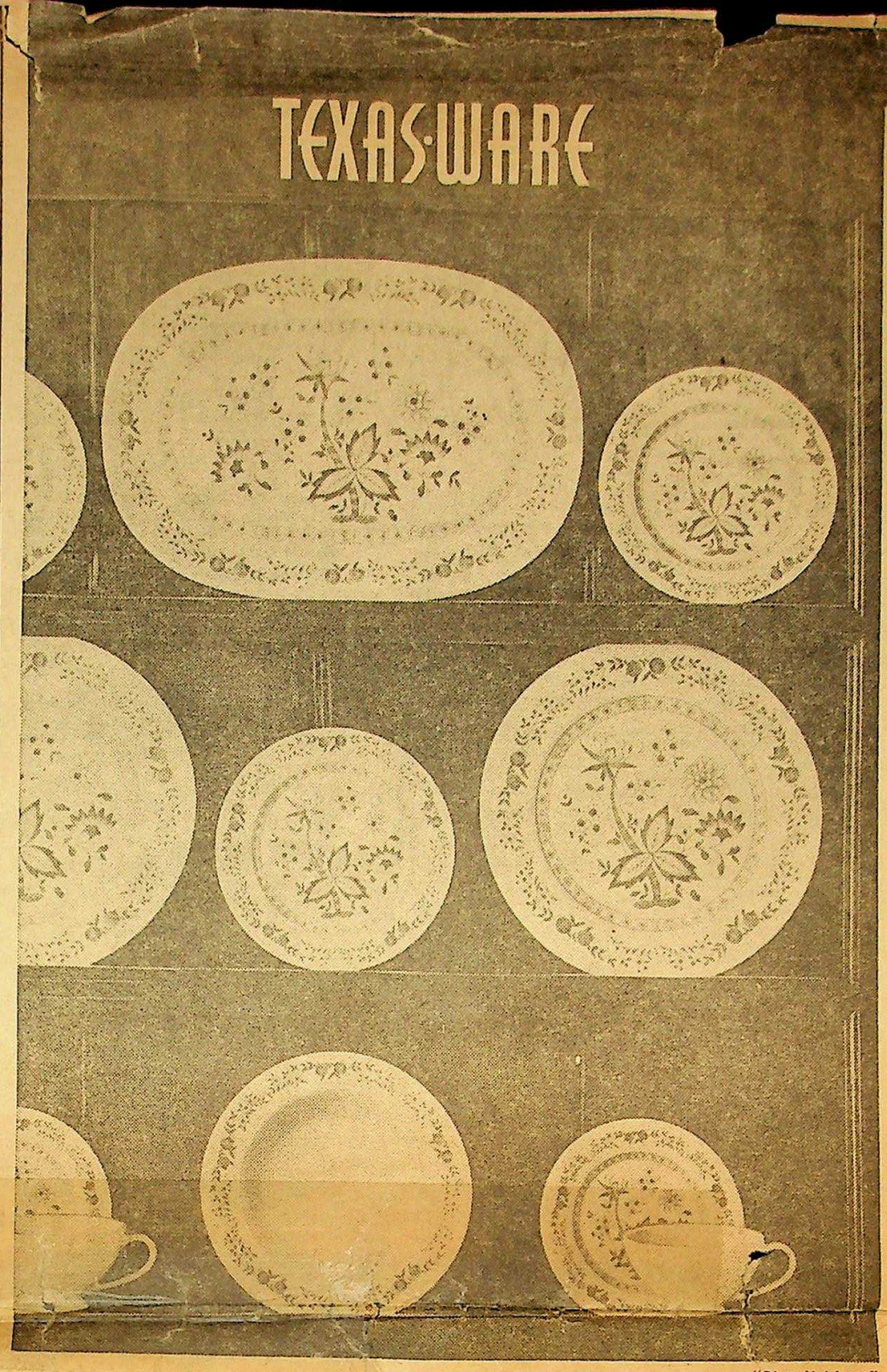
HICKORY, N. C.—The board of directors of Hyalyn Porcelain, Inc., was reelected at the annual stockholders' meeting. Directors are Lee Frans, Carl V. Cline, Sr., Norman Hutton, H. Leslie Moody, R. G. Hafer, Dr. G. Shuford Abernethy, Karl W. Broome and L. C. Gifford.

Officers reelected were Mr. Frans, president; Mr. Cline, vice-president; and Mr. Moody, secretary-treasurer.

Frank Williams, a long-time employe of Hyalyn, was named assistant secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Moody, who is also general manager of Hyalyn, told the stockholders the organization is prepared to wage an aggressive fight for more business this year. He said several new and appealing lines of artware have been added and showed advance proofs of a new catalog in color, which will get nationwide distribution.

Net income of the company dropped to $19,329 last year, Mr. Moody said, but the management considered this to be good in view of the recession during the first half of the year.



"Bleu Heirloom"

TEXAS·WARE introduces old-world charm in molded melamine dinnerware... 45-piece dinner set featuring thirty-four decorated pieces $39.95

open stock value $80.40

ANOTHER TEXAS·WARE FIRST . . . the Heritage Series with the classic beauty of centuries-old patterns, the grace of traditional rimmed shapes and a lovely new cup. The classic decoration appears on all bowls and flat pieces; the cups and the sugar and creamer are solid white.

"*Bleu Heirloom*" This famous onion pattern in underglaze blue first appeared in the early 1700's on china introduced by the Meissen porcelain factory, Meissen, Germany.

"*Countryside Idyll*" is typical of decorations made popular the world over by the English potters of Staffordshire. Scene is brown.

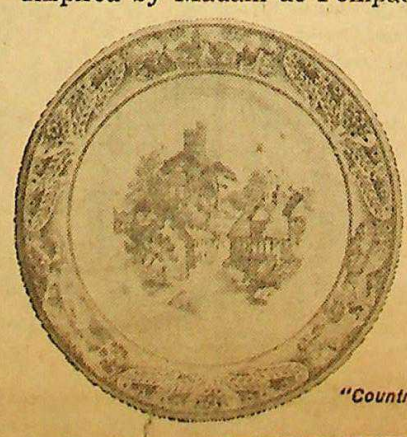
"*Rose Pompadour*" represents decorations which have enjoyed great popularity since the reign of Louis XV. Inspired by Madam de Pompadour, the scenic decoration in rosy-pink was first introduced at Sevres.

Complete service for 8 includes: 8 decorated 10″ dinner plates • 8 decorated 6″ saucers • 8 white cups • 8 decorated 7″ salad plates • 8 decorated soup bowls • 1 decorated 10″ x 14″ platter • 1 decorated serving bowl • 1 white creamer • 2-piece white sugar with lid

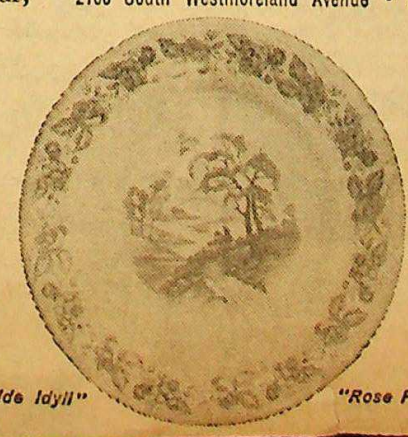
Also see four new floral patterns in TEXAS·WARE—"Forsythia", "Wild Rose", "Morning Flair", and "Larkspur". 45-piece service for 8 features 25 decorated pieces. Open stock value, $63.80, yours to sell at $29.95!

All TEXAS·WARE is guaranteed two years against breakage.

PLASTICS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
2700 South Westmoreland Avenue • Dallas, Texas



"Countryside Idyll"



"Rose Pompadour"

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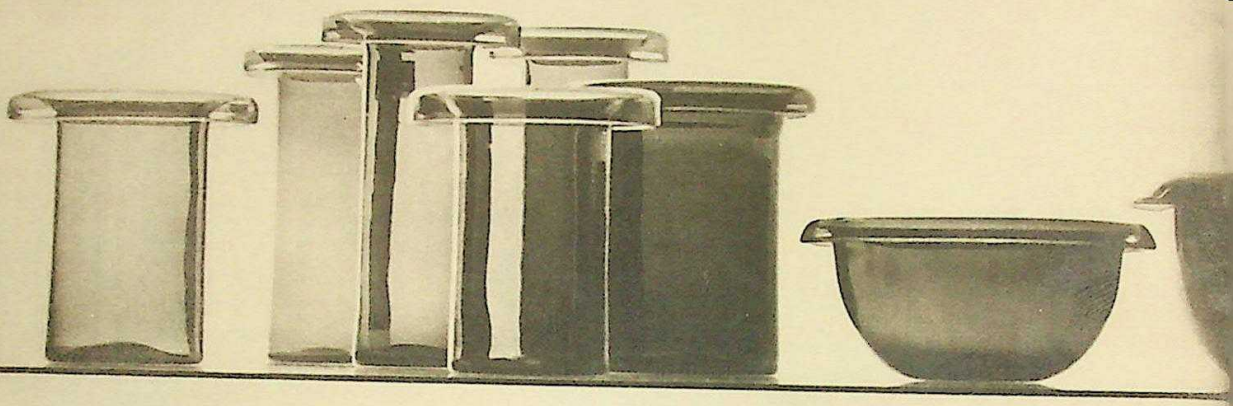
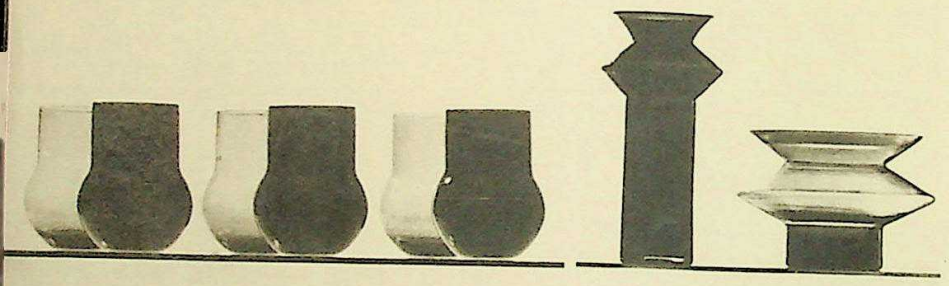
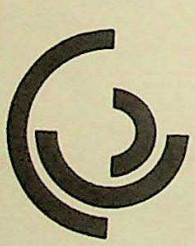


Nanny Still



Helena Tynell

Helena Tynell



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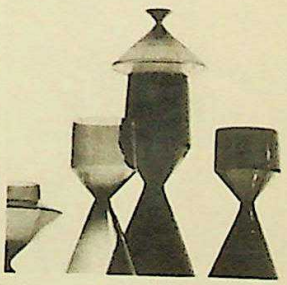
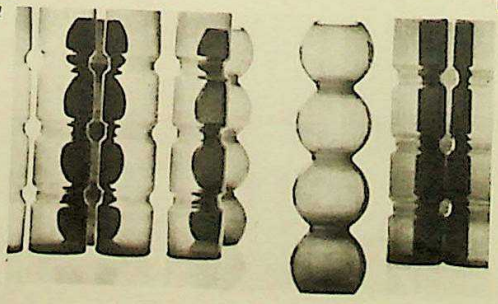


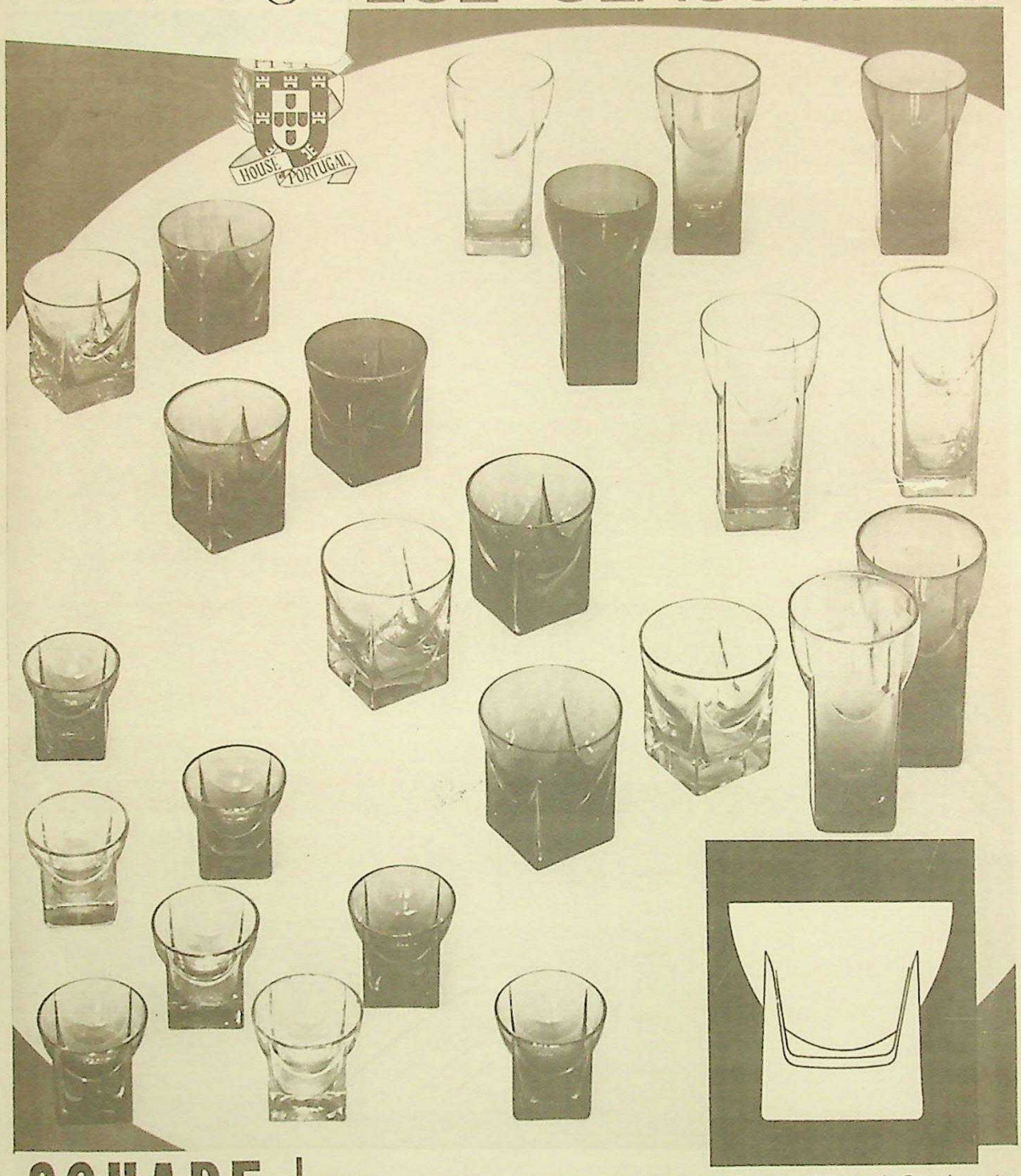


In questa pagina, vetri di Nanny Still per la Riihimäen Lasi (vasi, bottiglie e coppe in vetro trasparente e in vetro colorato); vetri di Helena Tynell per la Riihimäen Lasi. Nella pagina a fianco, lampada in plastica di Yki Nummi per la Stockmann Orno; lampada di Tapio Wirkkala per la Airam Idman (vedi anche Domus 363: il bulbo stesso della lampadina è disegnato in modo da non richiedere un copriLampada); lampade in alluminio di Lisa Johansson Pape per la Stockmann Orno.

Finlandia: l'allestimento della sezione è di Antti Nurmesniemi, commissario: H. O. Gummerus

Domus October 1960

PORTUGUESE GLASSWARE



SQUARE BASE SERIES

Striking examples from our collection of sets of 8, with 8 colors to each set. These heavy, square base highballs, on-the-rocks (old fashioned) and cordials (or whiskey) wholesale respectively at 4.50, 4.25 and 2.75 each set, f.o.b. S.F. Individually boxed. Many other glassware sets available. Write for 16-page full color brochure.

HOUSE OF PORTUGAL
1177 Mission Street - San Francisco 3, California

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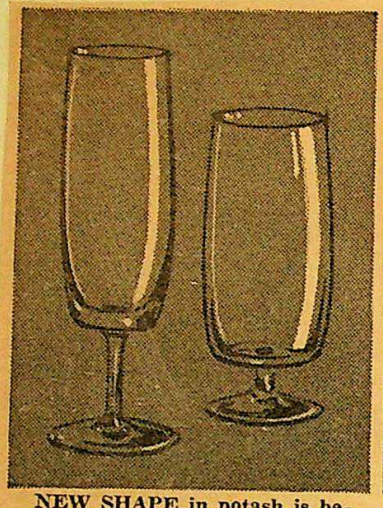
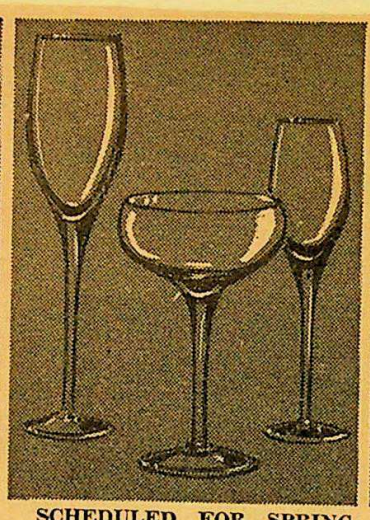
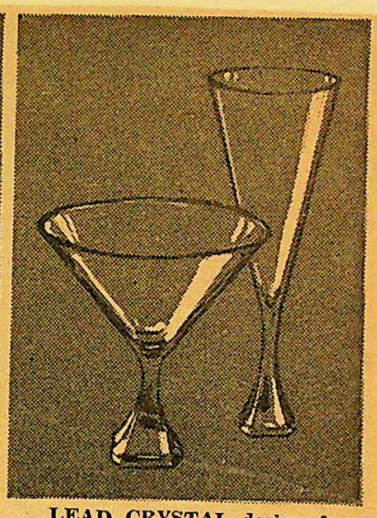


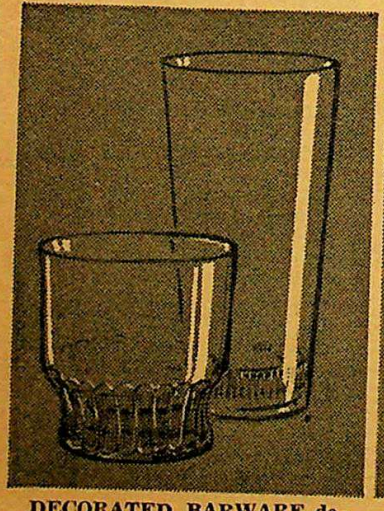
NEW SHAPE in potash is being introduced by Gral Glass of Durnau, Germany, at the Hanover Industries Fair next May. It will be offered both plain and decorated. Undecorated water goblet will cost about 25 cents. U. S. distribution is direct.



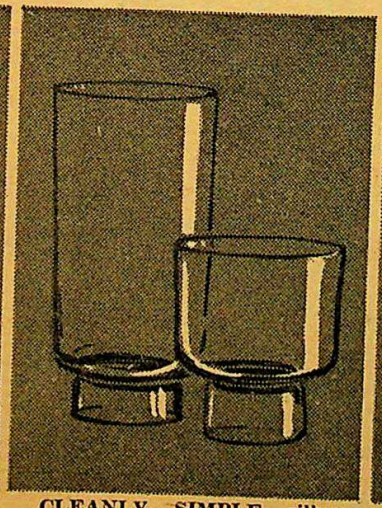
SCHEDULED FOR SPRING production is this new design in clear or smoked potash glass from Holmegaards Glasvaerk, represented by Sven Jensen of Denmark, Inc., New York. Goblet will retail for about $60. per dozen.



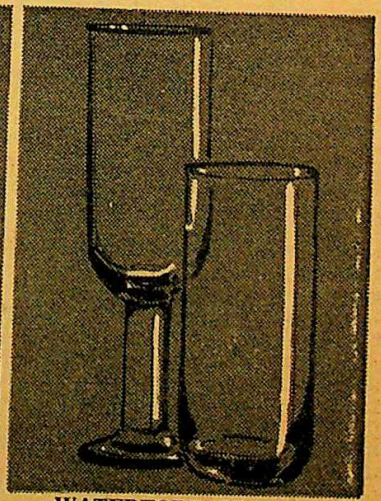
LEAD CRYSTAL design from Josephinenhuette, Gesellschaft mit Beschraenkter Haftung, Schwabish-Gmuend, Germany, will be distributed by Heinz Wittur and Co., Evanston, Ill. Export price not quoted.



DECORATED BARWARE, designed by Nils Landberg and manufactured by the Orrefors Glassworks of Orrefors, Sweden. U. S. distributors are Fisher, Bruce & Co., Philadelphia, and Zacho & Co., Los Angeles.



CLEANLY SIMPLE silhouettes in potash glassware are being offered shortly by Hadelands Glaaverk of Jevnaker, Norway, distributing direct to the United States. Price not yet set.



WATERFORD GRAY or clear potash is featured in glassware from Ludwig Breit, Schwabisch-Gmuend, Germany. Beer glass costs 92 cents f.o.b. U. S. distributor Peter C. Kalinke, Birmingham, Mich.

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A. C. MARTINELLI ROGERS PLASTIC CORP.
WEST WARREN, MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE and SALES OFFICES WEST WARREN, MASS.
Armoldware Inc
BOX 800 • BRATTLEBORO, VT.
Canadian Address A. C. MARTINELLI ROGERS PLASTIC (CANADA) Ltd., RAWDON, QUEBEC

#202-1½ 1½ oz. Jigger
COLORS: C
PACKING: 12 doz.—6 lbs.
SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICE: 5¢

#202-3 3 oz. Jigger
COLORS: C
PACKING: 6 doz.—4 lbs.
SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICE: 2 for 15¢

#202-5D 5 oz. Decorated Tumbler
DECORATIONS: D31, D32, D33, D41
PACKING: 3 doz.—3 lbs.
SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICE: 10¢
D32
Also Available in Crystal Etched

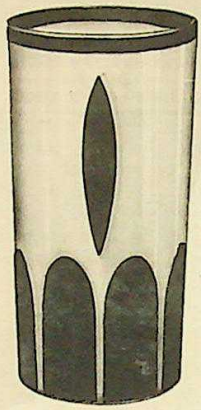
#202-7D 7 oz. Decorated Tumbler
Old Fashion
DECORATIONS: D31, D32, D33, D41
PACKING: 3 doz.—4 lbs.
SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICE: 15¢
D41

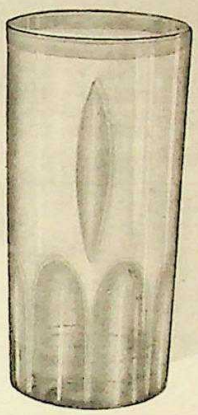
#202-9D 9 oz. Decorated Tumbler
DECORATIONS: D31, D32, D33, D41
PACKING: 3 doz. — 5 lbs.
SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICE: 2 for 25¢
D31

#14-9 Heavy Duty Tumbler
PACKING: 6 doz. — 6¾ lbs.
SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICE: 10¢

D33
1 inch SHAM

THE NEW MARTY GRAS TUMBLERS

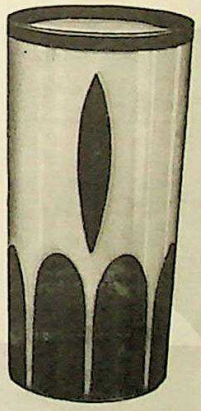

• D43 CARNIVAL


• D44 CANDLE GLOW

FULL 1-INCH *Heavy Duty* SHAM

#202 — 12CD
(Available in following colors)
D-43 CARNIVAL (Blue and White)
D-44 CANDLE-GLO (Yellow and White)
D-45 FESTIVE (Wine and White)
D-46 ROYAL KNIGHT (Green and White)
PACKING: 3 doz. — 6 lbs.
SUG. RETAIL PRICE: 19¢

• D45 FESTIVE


• D46 ROYAL KNIGHT

ABOVE DESIGN ALSO AVAILABLE ON PLAIN CRYSTAL

smart housewares

#202-12D
DECORATED 12 oz. TUMBLERS
Available in Following Decorations:
D31 MOSAIC—Red and White
D32 SOUTH SEAS—Turq. and White
D33 STARLITE—Turquoise and Gold
D41 CLASSIC—Black and Pink
PACKING: 3 doz. — 6 lbs.
SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICE: 15¢
Also Available in Crystal Etched

COLOR LEGEND

BK — Black	E — Etched	Y — Yellow
BL — Blue	F — Fireglo	RD — Round
C — Crystal	N — Natural	T — Turquoise
D — Decorated	P — Pink	W — White
	R — Red	

Example: 202-12E = 12 oz. Etched Sham Tumbler

D7-509

[illegible] sanatori, alle me[illegible] snack-bar » e ai [illegible] ed in ferrovia. Queste forme di ospitalità richiedono un'organizzazione [illegible] particolarmente efficiente: in parte il lavoro può essere razionalizzato impiegando le macchine per la lavatura. Le stoviglie devono essere così robuste da consentire la lavatura meccanica. Inoltre nei locali pubblici le stoviglie vengono adoperate molto di più che in una casa. Un'altra esigenza connessa con l'uso è una particolare stabilità. Occorre inoltre razionalizzare al massimo la sistemazione delle stoviglie (quando non si adoperano), in modo da

te comprendono più pezzi di quanto occorra. Malgrado lo svantaggio economico derivante dalla produzione di parecchi pezzi di foggia diversa, finora nessun produttore ha osato apportare sostanziali modifiche al [illegible] sistema, perchè la diversificazione d[illegible] di vasellame ha assunto un valore d[illegible] gio, come se denotasse benessere e [illegible] Erroneamente, in base al numero d[illegible] si traggono conclusioni circa la qu[illegible] cibo servito.

Un altro motivo per cui finora non si è ridotto il numero delle stoviglie è il seguente: acquistando un servizio, il cliente tiene molto ad avere la sicurezza di poter acquistare

propria produzione entro i tradizionali [illegible] mi produttivi.

Finora le forme del vasellame per uso pubblico si sono uniformate a quelle per uso domestico. Per soddisfare alle esigenze dei [illegible] [illegible] un vasellame più solido [illegible] [illegible] opp[illegible] [illegible] un appos[illegible] [illegible] e ridotto [illegible] specialmen[illegible] [illegible] compresi nel l'assortimento d'uso [illegible] per esempio i bricchi per il latte, le salsiere e i porta[illegible]

(segue a pag. [illegible])

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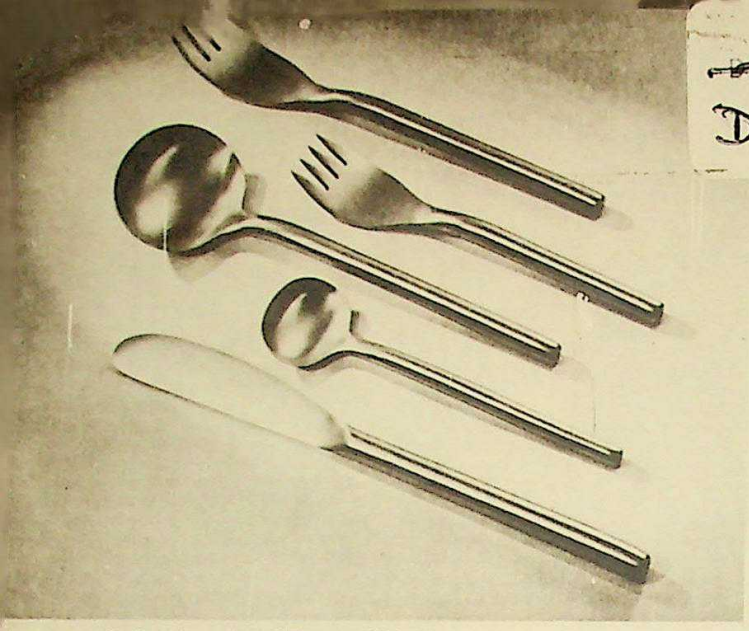
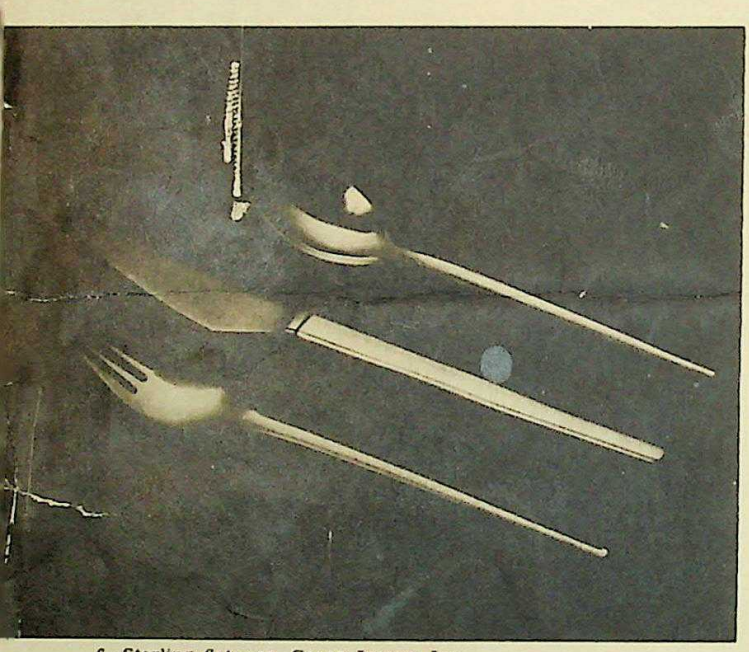
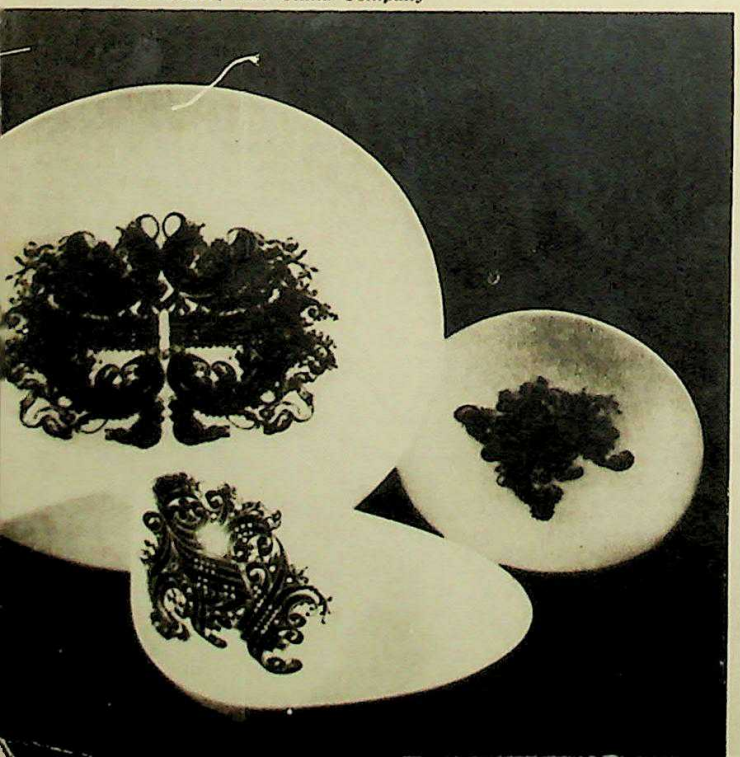


5—Stainless steel flatware, IDG, Inc.



6—Sterling flatware, Georg Jensen, Inc.
7—Chinaware, Hall China Company



China, glass, flatware and table accessories

5—IDG "Tube" flatware is in stainless steel. Unusual feature is its rod-like handles, which give the user the sensation of handling a real tool.
Designer: IDG, Inc.

6—Jensen "Argo" sterling flatware has stainless steel blade angled so that, when knife is held in normal position, full length of cutting edge is brought to bear on the food. The concave surfaces of spoon and fork handles are said to protect them from scratches on the uppermost side.
Designer: Magnus Stephensen

7—Hall China Company's "Antique Letters" line is simply a new pattern applied to Eva Zeisel's well known chinaware shapes. The pattern is based on baroque letters of the alphabet.
Designer: Eva Zeisel

8—Federal Glass tulip-shaped tumblers, narrowing to solid glass base, are mass-produced to sell at 20 to 25 cents each—they make the point yet again that good design need not be expensive (and may even sell—Federal Glass is optimistic, anyway).
Designer: Eva Zeisel

8—Tumblers, Federal Glass Company

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with the paper types they aim to replace, although there are some areas in which they command a slight (3 to 5 %) premium. There are of course price differences among the various lines, but, just to indicate a ballpark figure, a 16-oz. container printed in two colors sells for around $28/1000 in both paper and plastics in 100,000 lots; the lowest cost 32-oz. container lists for about $43/1000.

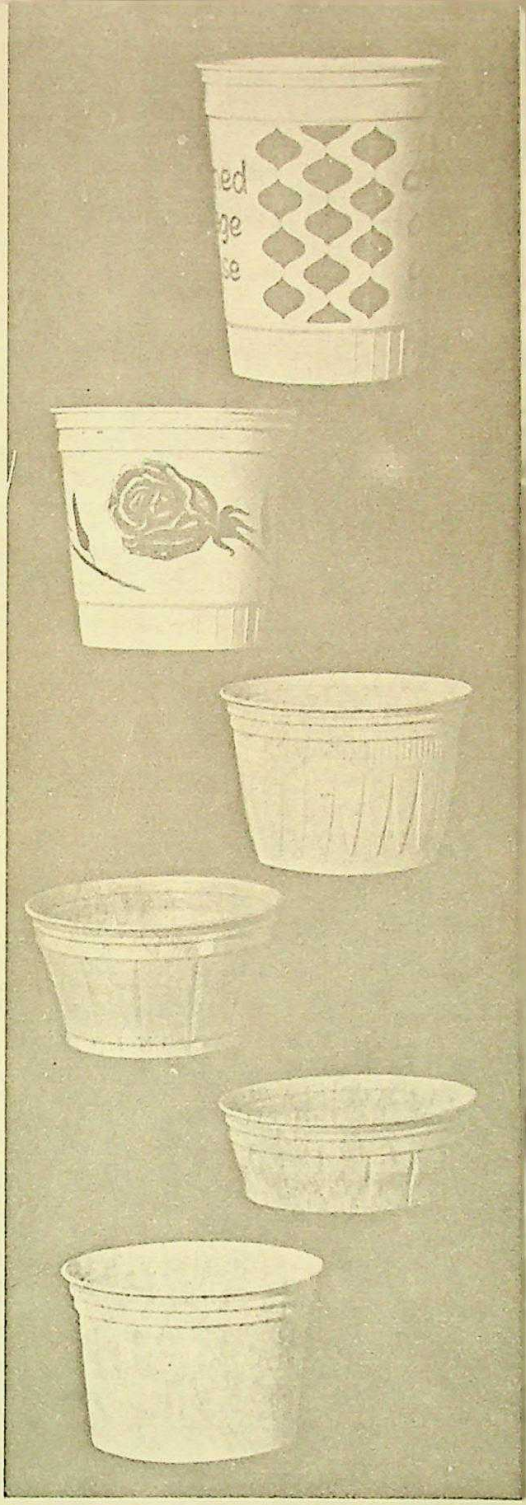
Note that these economics are based on formed containers. There are a number of spokesmen who claim that injection molded units are significantly higher. Estimates made in one study by a material supplier indicate that a container costing $11.90/1000 formed, came to $16.40 molded. The reasons for this discrepancy are:

1) That injection molded containers cannot be made as thin-walled as the formed variety; in the 16-oz. capacity unit they can use as much as almost double the amount of material (28 grams) as the thermoformed types (15 grams). And, 2) they cannot be produced at the speeds possible with thermoformed containers, unless the molder installs a substantial battery of small injection molding machines and is ready to invest heavily in the necessary tooling. However, this does not mean that injection molded thin-wall containers have no place in this market. Where heavier walls are required, where polyethylene is specified, where special constructions are called for, and where injection molded units have already established a firm position for themselves (as in bulk ice cream packaging) the molded container is expected to remain a factor. As a matter of fact, molders such as Louisiana Plastics and Better Plastics go even further. They claim that they can be fully competitive with formers. They point out that they have no regrinding problem, that they eliminate the extrusion step, and that the problem of downtime is not as critical with them as with the thermoformer. When a forming line goes inoperative, production is seriously diminished, they claim, whereas a malfunction of one of many injection machines has little effect on overall production. Finally, they point to very fast cycles. Machines running coffee vending cups at 2100 cycles an hour are commercial. Cycles of 3000/hr. are expected soon. in fact, some recent developments may bring injection molding back into serious contention.

containers

But whatever the merits of the claims, all of the big companies that have recently entered the field took the thermoforming approach; and most of the big ones planning to get into it are going the same route.

Economics, however, are not the prime movers here: they make expansion possible, but do not cause it. What is really going to bring about the big switch is performance benefits. And it is here that the polystyrene



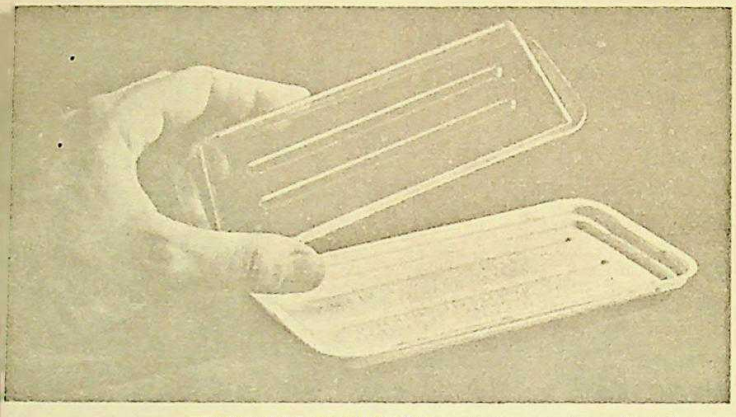
COTTAGE CHEESE containers formed of impact polystyrene sheet typify impressive growth potential for plastics. Typical containers produced by Dow (top five) show design versatility; Union Carbide 16-oz. tub with undercut rim area for lid lock is at bottom.

INJECTION MOLDED POLYETHYLENE ice cream container at far left (by Plast-O-Pak Corp.) has wall thickness of about 35 mils. Formed PS container at left (by Conex Div., Illinois Tool Works) has 12-mil wall.

containers shine. Whether it is in terms of in-plant advantages, or consumer benefits, or even in terms of merchandising plusses, the polystyrene container has it all over its paper counterpart. While suppliers are encountering the usual resistance of the established interest, the superiority of their product is so clearly established that massive penetration can only be a matter of time—and a fairly short one at that. Some analysts have dubbed 1964 the year of the breakthrough.

As is instantly apparent from just looking at any of the containers currently being made (see photo p. 85), their styling is head and shoulders above their paper mates. This not only means consumer satisfaction, but also merchandising benefits. As a matter of fact, quite a few styles are made in solid colors and incorporate fluting, diamond patterns, and other decorative devices to make the container fully acceptable at the table. Unfortunately, this effort has not been an unqualified success. Because these containers are generally stored in upright refrigerated dairy cases in the stores, many dairies feel that their advertising messages printed on the lid only are lost . . . and the table-ready concept has been pretty well abandoned for the time being. Still, even with the advertising message printed on the sides and the lid, the polystyrene container has high style—and, given the choice, shoppers seem to prefer them.

Aside from style, the polystyrene container also offers use advantages. It holds its shape better after having been opened than does the paper variety—which means that the lid has a better fit on reclosing; and the container offers better reusability. Paper containers seem to lose their dimensions after several openings and closings.

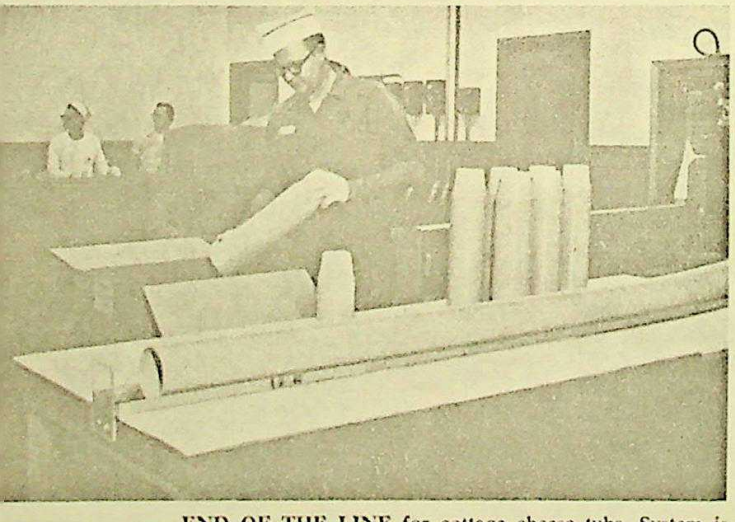


BIAXIALLY ORIENTED polystyrene sheet (Polyflex by Monsanto) is pressure formed into disposable butter tray and cover. Formed sheet is 12 mils thick; slight undercut formed in tray holds cover securely in place.

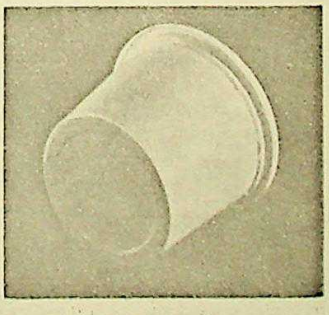
The dairies are doing better

There are also a number of production advantages accruing to the dairy switching to the new containers. According to some suppliers, lids may stay on better than they do with paper cups and lids. For another, the dimensions of the units are not subject to change because of changes in humidity. While the paper containers are waxed and thus theoretically impervious to humidity influences, any imperfection in the coating can work to influence their dimension. Also, the plastics containers may actually require less warehousing space because of better nesting. Finally, the problem of leakers, which can be a real headache with paper tubs, is virtually eliminated in the case of the plastics units.

And the marvelous part in this whole picture is the fact that the dairy switching from paper to polystyrene needs only minimal modification of its packing equipment. The conversion can take as little as

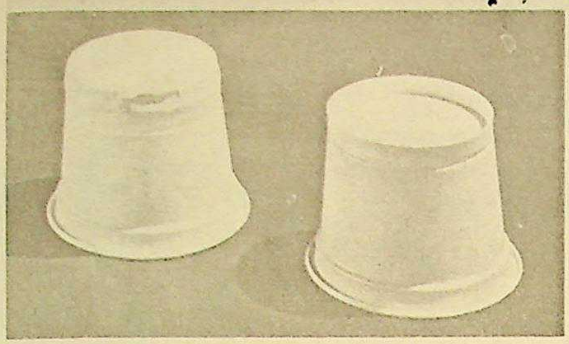


END OF THE LINE for cottage cheese tubs. System is highly automated, with manual work largely confined to packaging stacked containers. (Photo, Dow Chemical Co.)

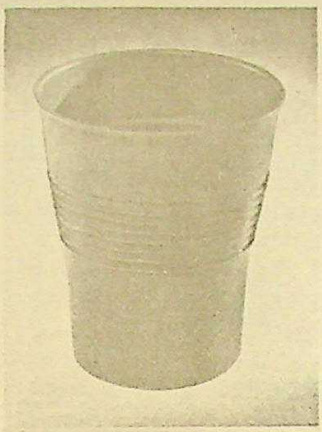


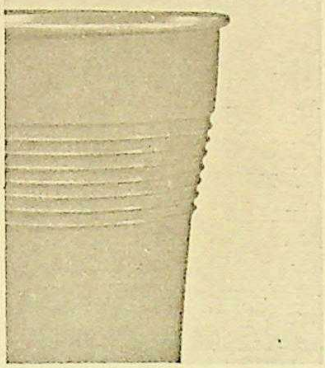
UPSET LIP design is used in portion packages for such material as mustard, cream, etc. (Photo, Conex)

Some design innovations

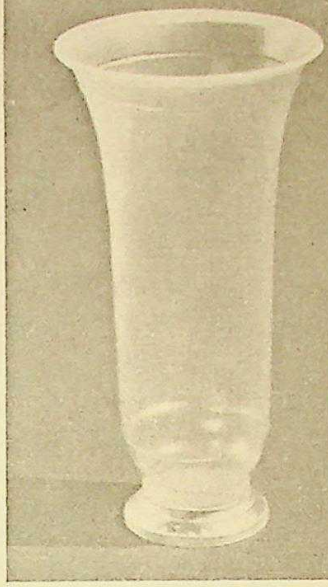


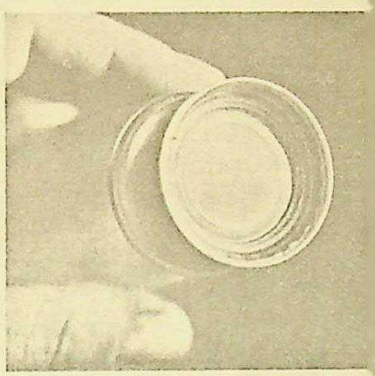
REVERSE FORMED BOTTOM in ice cream dish forms pedestal for container. Bottom of container at left was deliberately pushed out to indicate shape before reverse forming.





THERMAL FINS formed into hot-drink vending cup permit comfortable handling of container filled with a hot liquid, add rigidity to the cup, and assure trouble-free dispensing in the vending machine. Note detail of precise forming of fins.





PEDESTAL BASE for a parfait dish is reverse formed also, even though it appears to be either a two-piece or a molded operation. Forming technique is being kept under wraps. (Photos, Conex)

half an hour and involve just a simple part substitution on the filling line.

While all these factors augur a booming market, it must be kept in mind that entry into it is not an easy one. Installation of a complete line (extrusion, forming, trimming, printing, etc.) runs from about $125,000 to $500,000 per line—and several lines are required to stay competitive in this field. Extremely sophisticated technology is involved to insure the high-quality products necessary for this market—extremely close tolerances (±0.001 in. at lid interference), precise product uniformity . . . all at very high production speeds; and of course, forming technology: some of the containers currently produced seem at first glance impossible to produce by sheet-forming—yet they are being made. Aside from the technological factors, the entrant also has a tough selling job in switching dairies from paper to polystyrene (there are an estimated 3500 to 5000 plants making cottage cheese, a few hundred of which have so far been converted).

Still, a fair number of companies have already entered the field, and several others are to follow soon. Their combined capacity is reportedly more than adequate to cover current demand. In terms of industry profile, it is interesting that the companies active in this market come from various levels of the industry: plastics material suppliers, processors, and manufacturers of paper containers. Of the materials suppliers, Dow Chemical and Union Carbide both supply complete lines of cottage cheese type containers (8 to 32 oz. capacity) in several styles, with Dow carrying a slightly greater variety of styles; Foster Grant supplies a line of cottage cheese containers and hot-drink cups (Duo cups, double-wall construction), primarily for in-store and consumer use; and Monsanto offers drinking cups (vending or over-the-counter service) for both hot and cold drinks. Among the processors, Conex Div., Illinois Tool Works and Massachusetts Plastics, Div. of Atlantic Refining, are the leaders in cottage cheese containers. Conex also produces an extensive line of cups (vending, over-the-counter, in stores, and consumer), single portion cups for mustard, cream, etc., for use in restaurants, flight service, etc., and ice cream containers for both bulk and portion service. Among the "paper-cup" makers, Sealright, Lily Tulip, Dixie, Continental Can and others are active.

The materials picture

As a rule, both the cottage cheese-type containers and the drinking and vending cups are formed from high impact polystyrene formulations. The food-

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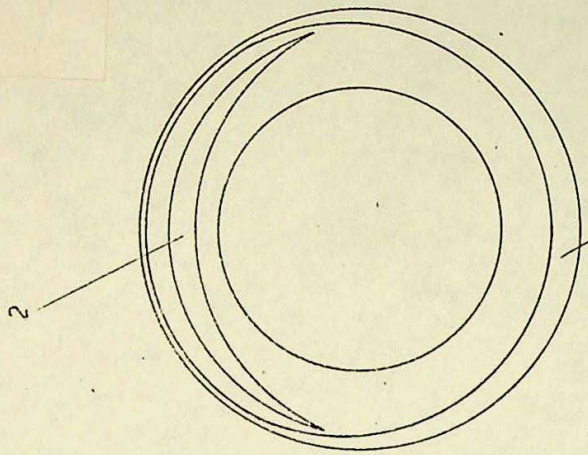

FIG. 3

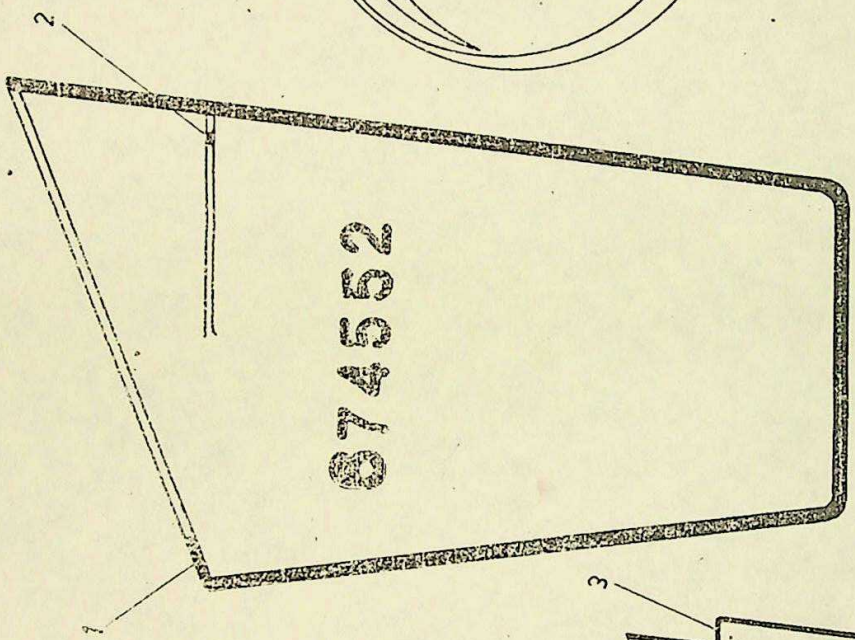

FIG. 2

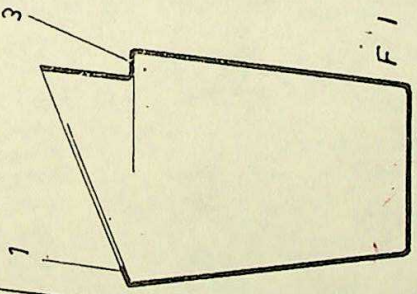

FIG. 4

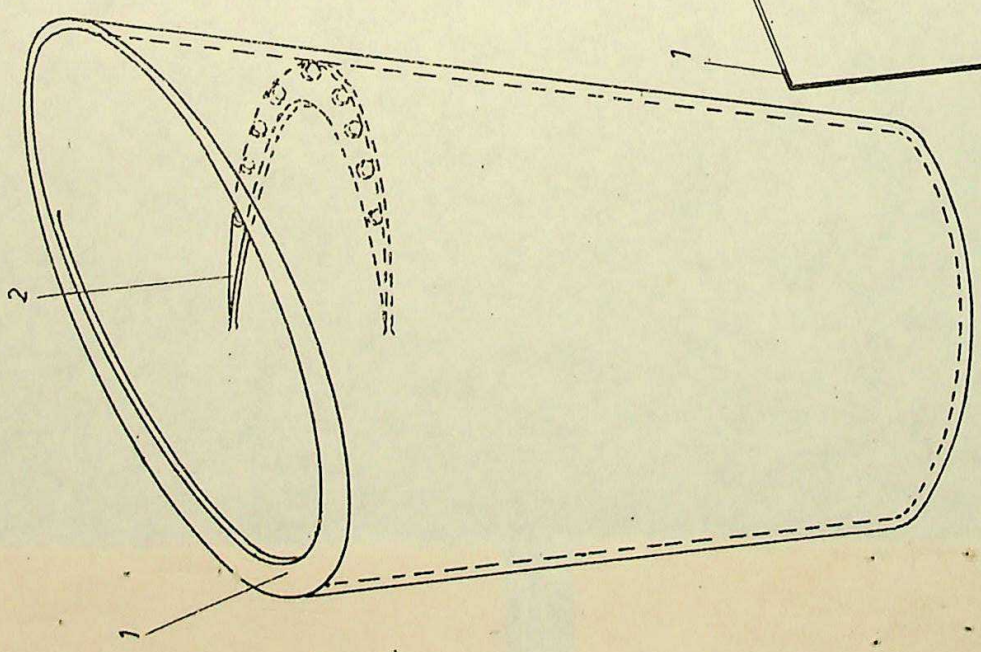

FIG. 1

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REPUBBLICA ITALIANA

Ministero
dell'Industria e del Commercio

UFFICIO CENTRALE DEI BREVETTI
per Invenzioni, Modelli e Marchi

BREVETTO PER INVENZIONE INDUSTRIALE 674552

Classe B67b

ITALY 312
GROUP
CLASS 150

Paolo Camellini, a Quara di Toano (Reggio Emilia)

Data di deposito: 25 agosto 1962

Data di concessione: 11 novembre 1964

Bicchiere atto ad evitare la fuoriuscita del liquido, per urti, nonchè introduzione in esso del naso durante il suo impiego

L'accostamento alla bocca dei bicchieri tradizionali, da parte di coloro che debbono sorbire liquidi, pur restando in posizioni non favorevoli, provoca spesso, come è noto, la fuoriuscita del liquido stesso dal contenitore con tutti i danneggiamenti che ne conseguono.

Di tale inconveniente ne risentono in particolare i viaggiatori su treni, aerei ed automezzi comunque soggetti a scosse, nonchè tutti coloro i quali sono costretti a bare rimanendo in posizioni disagiate, quali, ad esempio, gli ammalati sui loro letti di degenza. Peraltro, l'uso del bicchiere normale, con bocca a sezione parallela al fondello, implica, durante la sua indispensabile inclinazione di travaso del liquido nella bocca, l'introduzione del naso di chi beve entro il bichiere stesso e sebbene tale fatto rientri nell'uso comune, non può certo affermarsi che esso risulti perfettamente rispondente alle norme igieniche più elementari, per cui la sua eliminazione va considerata sotto l'aspetto più positivo.

Il trovato, oggetto del presente brevetto, consiste in un bicchiere avente caratteristiche costruttive atte, non solo a precludere in massima parte la fuoriuscita del liquido se sottoposto ad urti, ma anche ad evitare l'introduzione in esso del naso di colui che lo usa.

Tali caratteristiche consistono:

a) per il raggiungimento del primo scopo, e cioè la preclusione totale, o almeno notevole riduzione, della fuoriuscita del liquido agli urti o spostamenti repentini, in un bordo ripiegato a squadro verso l'interno del bicchiere ricavato all'imboccatura per oltre la metà della sua circonferenza, con la quale si raccorda secondo due rastremazioni terminali. Ciò crea, in altri termini, una costolatura, o parete, contro la quale si arresta l'onda del liquido sottoposto a bruschi movimenti, evitando così di fuoriuscire;

b) per il raggiungimento del secondo scopo, e cioè per evitare l'introduzione nel bicchiere del naso di chi beve, l'imboccatura del bicchiere stesso risulta non più tagliata secondo il tradizionale piano parallelo a quello del fondello e quindi ortogonale all'asse verticale del bicchiere, ma bensì inclinato secondo un angolo che può comunque variare. Ovviamente il punto di contatto della bocca con il bordo del bicchiere, resta quello più alto, per cui anche effettuando la massima inclinazione del contenitore, il naso di colui che beve rimane sempre fuori da esso.

Il bordo a squadro poi, contro la fuoriuscita del liquido, risulta ricavato, in tal caso, ad interessare tutta la circonferenza della parte più bassa della imboccatura, in contrapposto alla zona di contatto con la bocca e quindi di deflusso del liquido.

Il bicchiere in parola, più che in vetro, è previsto ricavabile preferibilmente in materiale termoplastico o termo indurente sintetico, oppure in cartoncino paraffi-

nato, ed un suo conveniente impiego lo si vede nei tipi a perdere per i servizi di buffet e bar su treni, aerei e automezzi in genere, ospedali e case di cura.

A maggiorare la caratteristica contenitiva del bicchiere in parola, contro i bruschi movimenti o gli urti, il trovato prevede come variante la formazione di una parete orizzontale ed aggettante al piano interno del bicchiere per oltre metà della circonferenza, verso il lato di altezza maggiore è cioè quello di deflusso del liquido. Parete munita di fori di filtraggio, incorporata al piano generatore del bicchiere stesso perchè ottenuta per ripiegatura, se in cartoncino, oppure per successiva applicazione, o per stampaggio se in materiale sintetico. Tale piano filtrante, sebbene raccordato rastremato alla parete del bicchiere per circa metà dello sviluppo circonferenziale, costituisce parete di arresto all'onda di ritorno formata dal liquido respinto, o meglio ostacolato, nel suo sommovimento, dal bordo ripiegato a squadro dianzi descritto.

Ovviamente detta ulteriore parete trova conveniente applicazione per bicchieri destinati a contenere bevande estremamente liquide e prive di residui densi o solidi.

Il trovato prevede inoltre, sempre allo scopo di contrastare la fuoriuscita del liquido nei casi sopra accennati, la formazione di una sacca alla parete generatrice del bicchiere, ricavata dalla parte destinata al deflusso. Questa, situata leggermente al di sotto della quota minima del bordo ripiegato a squadro, ma dalla parte opposta, crea col suo ciclo di raccordo, un piano di contrasto ortogonale a quello della parete del bicchiere il quale interessando, sia pure rastremato alle estremità di raccordo, oltre la metà della circonferenza del bicchiere stesso, analogamente alla parete forata dianzi descritta, ostacola fortemente l'onda di risalita del liquido generata da urti o spostamenti repentini.

Tale seconda variante, offre rispetto alla prima, il vantaggio di prestarsi per bicchieri destinati a liquidi di qualunque densità e, per di più, può venire agevolmente ricavata per stampaggio.

Le figure, di cui alla allegata tavola disegni, mostrano una realizzazione qualunque del trovato, data a titolo esemplificativo e non limitativo. La fig. 1 mostra il bicchiere visto nel suo profilo con la bocca tagliata inclinata, bordo ripiegato a squadro (1) e parete interna (2), quest'ultima secondo la prima variante. La Fig. 2 è lo stesso bicchiere visto in sezione verticale, la Fig. 3 è la vista dall'alto e la Fig. 4 mostra la seconda variante, vale a dire il bicchiere visto in sezione con la sacca 3.

La forma complessiva del bicchiere e il materiale in cui esso è ricavato, potranno variare senza peraltro uscire dall'ambito del trovato.

RIVENDICAZIONI

1. - Bicchiere atto ad evitare la fuoriuscita del liquido contenuto, se assoggettato a urti o spostamenti repentini, nonchè ad escludere la introduzione in esso del naso di colui che lo usa, secondo quanto precedentemente descritto, caratterizzato dall'avere la sezione di imboccatura tagliata secondo un piano variamente inclinato ma comunque non ortogonale all'asse mediano di esso, il che essendo la zona destinata al deflusso del liquido, quella nel punto più alto del bordo, esclude l'introduzione nel bicchiere stesso, anche se inclinato, del naso di colui che beve.

2. - Bicchiere, secondo la rivendicazione precedente, caratterizzato dal fatto che lo sviluppo circonferenziale del suo bordo tagliato inclinato, risulta per oltre la metà e lungo il lato opposto a quello destinato al deflusso del liquido, ripiegato a squadro verso l'interno a costituire piano raccordato di arresto al sommovimento del liquido per urti o spostamenti repentini, evitandone così la fuoriuscita.

3. - Bicchiere, secondo le rivendicazioni precedenti, caratterizzato dal fatto che secondo una sua prima variante, esso è dotato di una costolatura arquata orizzontale, aggettante all'interno della sua parete generatrice e per oltre metà della sua circonferenza al lato di deflusso del liquido, essendo tale parete traforata e monolitica col bicchiere stesso e ciò allo scopo di creare ostacolo all'onda di sommovimento del liquido evitandone la fuoriuscita.

4. - Bicchiere, secondo le rivendicazioni precedenti, caratterizzato dal fatto che, secondo un'altra variante, esso porta ricavata nel suo piano generatore al di sotto del bordo di deflusso, una sacca raccordata verso il basso al piano stesso e chiusa superiormente da un piano costituente ostacolo all'onda di sommovimento del liquido, essendo detta sacca interessata con raccordi curvi retti a oltre metà della circonferenza del bicchiere e per una altezza

variabile e ciò sempre allo scopo di evitare la fuoriuscita del liquido per urti o movimenti repentini.

5. - Bicchiere secondo le rivendicazioni precedenti, caratterizzato dal fatto che, sia a semplice bocca a taglio inclinato, parzialmente risvoltato a squadro, sia con la parete interna forata o con la sacca, di cui alle due varianti, esso è ricavabile per stampaggio in materiale sintetico o in cartoncino.

6. - Bicchiere atto ad evitare la fuoriuscita del liquido, per urti, nonchè introduzione in esso del naso durante il suo impiego, secondo quanto descritto ed illustrato nell'allegata tavola disegni ed agli scopi dianzi specificati.

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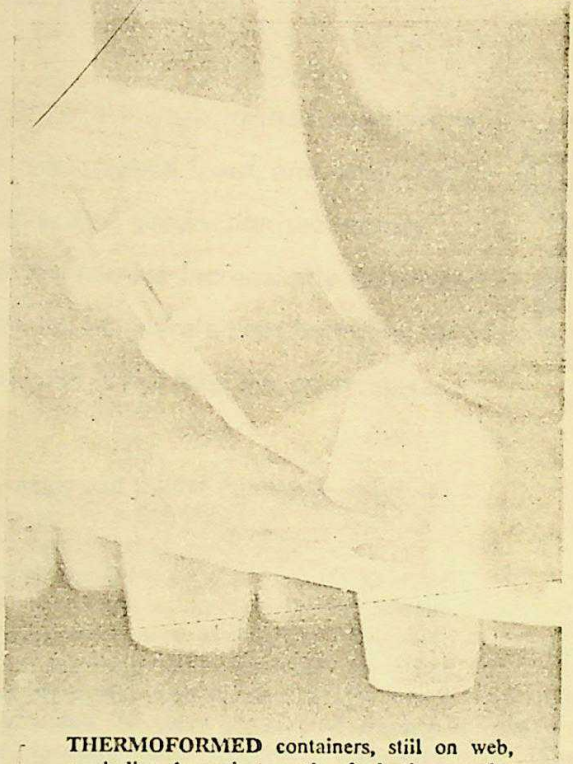
The battle of plastics



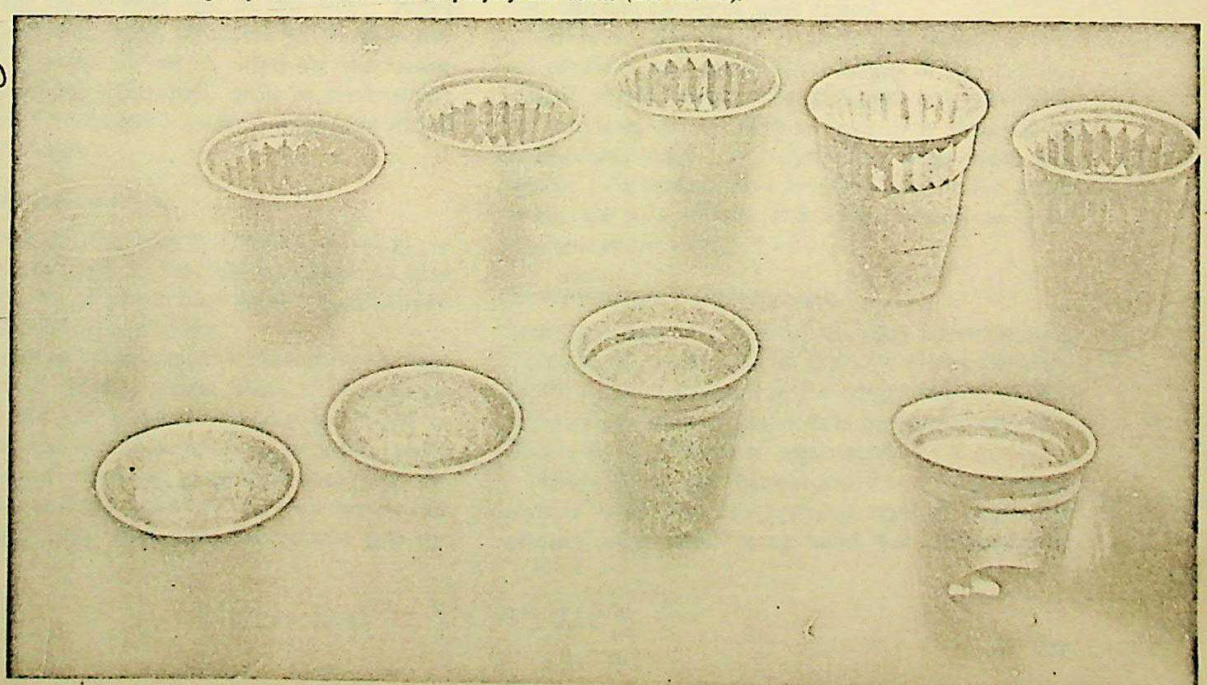
THERMOFORMED containers, still on web, symbolize dynamic growth of plastics cup industry. (Samples for cover photo, Lily-Tulip)

THE PAPER cup—a key bastion of our present "disposable" economy—is facing an increasing challenge from plastics on all fronts. The lush markets which loom (vending, counter, and home sales) represented an estimated total of nearly 23 *billion* units in 1964, according to figures released by the Paper Cup Institute. These figures indicate that the disposable cup market for that year (including both paper and plastic cups) divided up as follows (in billions of units):

	Cold	*Hot*	*Total*
Vending	2.5	2.9	5.4
Counter	9.3	5.0	14.3
Home	2.1	0.9	3.0
TOTAL	13.9	8.8	22.7

Estimates vary on how much of this market has already been captured by plastics cups. According to one supplier, some 12 to 16% of all hot-drink vending cups now sold are plastic—in one form or another. At the same time, the cold-drink cup market is apparently "just getting off the ground"—but developing rapidly, especially now that the quality translucent plastic cups are available for vending use. Conex, for example, offers a translucent cup for cold drinks. And Monsanto also has a 9-oz.

VENDING CUPS (back row) are thermoformed from high impact polystyrene material. To get better thermal insulation for hot drinks, Scott Paper Co. cup (front row, left) uses laminate construction consisting of formed sheet and foam. New Monsanto hot cup (two samples at right) has integral broad foam insulation band where fingers grip cup. Latest approach involves thermoforming cup from thin sheet of polystyrene foam (not shown).



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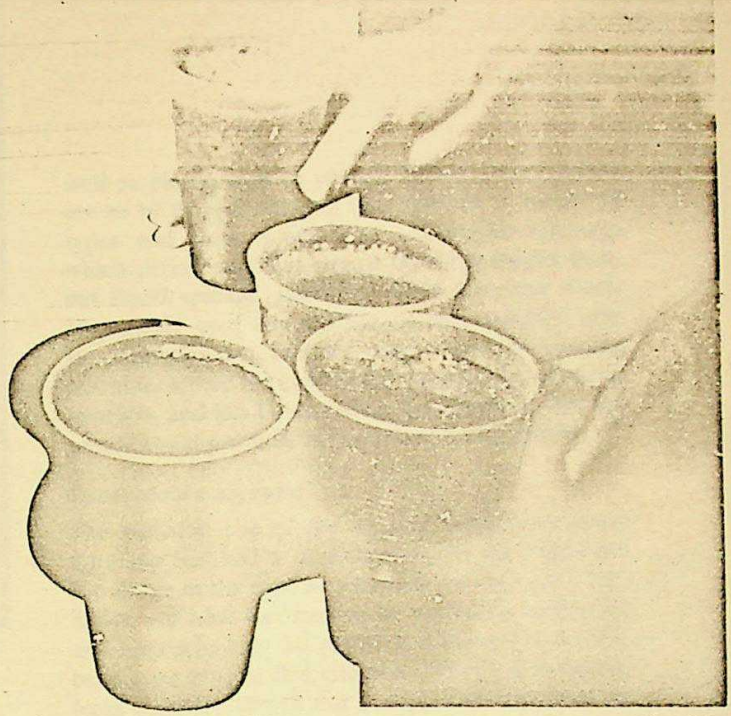
for cups

As competition between formed polystyrene, coated paper, molded foam, and laminated structures grows, production technology and basic economics increasingly determine market structure. Here's how it shapes up today and what it will look like tomorrow



AMONG LATEST developments in automatic vending cups are translucent units that show exact fill level and allow color of beverage to be seen through wall. (Photo, Monsanto Co.)

translucent single-wall styrene cup for vending cold drinks. The cup is priced currently at about 2% more, on an average, than paper cups.

The area of over-the-counter and carry-out mass feeding also represents a sizable potential market for plastics disposable cups. Restaurants, hospitals, employee cafeterias, and similar locations are taking advantage of the plastics cups to meet the rising cost of service help and the sheer logistics of washing, drying, and handling (and frequently replacing) conventional glass and china cups.

As far as the home field—involving cups purchased by the housewife for direct use in the home—is concerned, plastics usage is relatively small, although there are companies like Conex that are trying to crack it. This field, long dominated by paper, is a difficult one to enter, since it involves a change in consumer buying habits and the necessity of living down the idea that plastic cups are too expensive for throw-away use in the home. Paper cups also lend themselves more readily to attractive high-speed printing. However, some of the newer plastics decorating techniques, such as electrostatic printing, could conceivably make a difference in the competitive picture.

Competitive advantages

Over-all, perhaps the best indication of what's in store for plastic cups in the future is the fact that major producers of paper cups have supplemented their product line with plastics.

There seems to be no question concerning the fact that consumers prefer plastic cups to the paper variety if costs are competitive—and the trend is definitely in that direction. In fact, in some cases, certain types of all-plastic disposable cups are already selling at costs equal to or even below the price of paper cups. And once the volume gets up to a respectable level, the economic balance seems likely to tip in favor of plastics.

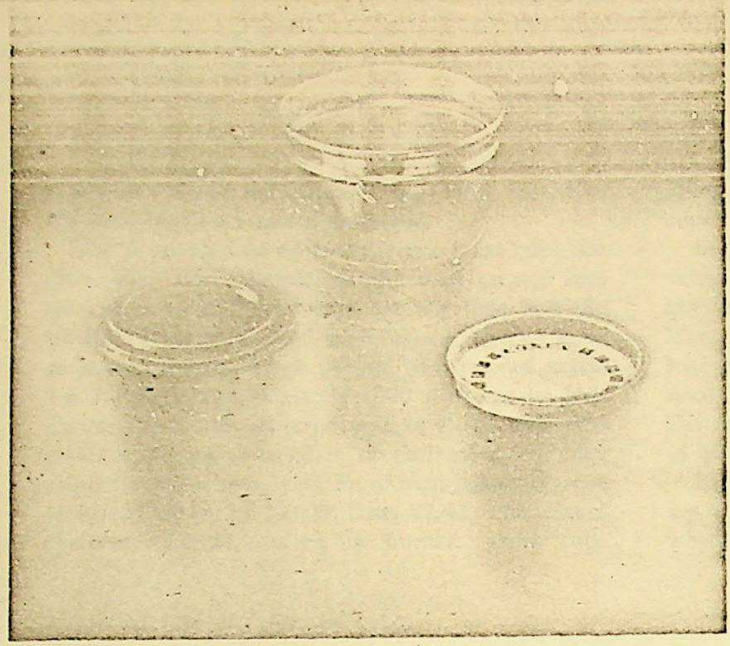
The fact that plastics may be readily molded or formed means that one-piece, seamless cups in a wide range of designs and sizes may be made. Built-in, through-and-through color is another advantage. Plastics cups are lightweight, pleasant to the touch, not easily damaged, and virtually leakproof if properly fabricated. They impart no off-flavors or "paper taste" to coffee, cold drinks, or other beverages. Translucency, available in some types of cold-drink cups, permits the color of the drink to show through and enhances sales appeal.

However, the choice is no longer merely a case of plastic versus paper; increasingly, it has become plastic versus plastic. The principal resin involved, in the form of molding or extrusion material or expandable beads, is polystyrene. Also used, primarily as a coating or a laminate surface for paper cups, are polyethylene and vinyl (usually as a replacement for wax).

Thermoformed polystyrene

With automatic vending representing approximately 25% of the market for all types of disposable cups in 1964, or somewhere in the neighborhood of 5½ billion cups, interest in this field by plastics cup producers is not difficult to understand.

Thin-walled cups thermoformed from high impact styrene stock are the dominant type of disposable plastics cups now being used for automatically



DIFFERENT LIDS give formed cups different capacity. A snap-in lid seats at the 12-oz. level. Cover-all lid permits 14-oz. measure to the brim. Mixing collar adapts cup to standard mixers used in restaurants, fountains, or drive-ins. Cups and lids are formed of high impact polystyrene. (Photo, Conex Div., Illinois Tool Works)

vended drinks, both hot and cold. Depending upon price level and intended usage, they incorporate such features as rolled rims, exterior ribs, and flutes and nesting notches which prevent telescoped cups from clinging together and promote foolproof operation in automatic vending machines. The industry simply cannot tolerate cups that "hang up" in the dispenser or do not feed properly. The high dimensional standards sought in vending cups are indicated by the requirements of one leading producer that not more than one cup in 10,000 may fail to meet specifications.

The techniques used in fabricating thermoformed plastic cups are basically the same as those employed in producing cottage cheese cups and other types of food containers (see May 1964 MPI, p. 84). Each producer, however, has its own particular manufacturing secrets and practically all the plants are "off limits."

The basic thermoforming techniques used in producing disposable cups used in the vending, food service, and institutional fields are usually based on continuous forming off a roll of sheet material and then blanking the cups (see cover photograph). Forming permits a wide range of design treatments. Flutes and ribs, while making the cups more rigid and easily grasped in the fingers, have the further effect of reducing the amount of cup area in contact with the fingers—an important factor when the container is used for coffee or other hot liquids. Thermoformed snap-on type lids, used on paper as well as plastic cups to prevent spillage when drinks are to be carried out, are also made in a variety of types and sizes; some have small vent openings which permit vapor to escape from hot drinks without liquid spillage. Biaxially oriented styrene sheeting, widely used for cup lids, is also reported now in contention for thermoformed cups for vending machines where the fact that it is non-toxic, odorless, tasteless, and has Food and Drug Administration approval could prove to be important selling points.

Expandable styrene

The meteoric rise of the molded polystyrene foam type cup has had a dramatic impact on disposable cup usage in the food service and institutional fields. There are now reported to be some 20 companies and approximately 30 plants producing the molded bead type cups in this country. Today's polystyrene foam cups are turned out at high rates of speed by batteries of molding machines. A typical unit made by Crown Machine and Tool Co., for example, produces approximately 1000 cups per hour, requiring only one operator for every eight molding machines.

Although estimates vary, sales of molded foam cups are believed to have been almost 2 billion units in 1964. Most of the cups are made in the 6-oz. size, which probably equals or surpasses all others combined in total production.

Sinclair-Koppers estimates that the disposable foam cups consumed around 13 million lb. of expandable styrene beads in 1964. Many observers predict that within the next five years these cups may take over more than 50% of the entire hot drink field. Every major producer of disposable cups reportedly is either already making some type of insulated cup for hot-drink use or has such a cup under development. Industry observers doubt that the molded bead cup will make much headway in the cold-drink field unless it can be made sufficiently low in cost to compete with economy-type waxed paper cups which now hold most of this market.

The bulkiness of the foam cup has also discouraged its use in vending machines. (They take up too much space in the cup-supply chutes and tend to cling together.) Generally, molded foam cups made by the steam chest technique have a wall section of around 0.070 inch. For vending, desired wall sections necessary for compact nesting run approximately 0.040 in. or less—a thickness readily achieved with thermoforming. For other uses, however, the thicker walls of the foam cups present no problem.

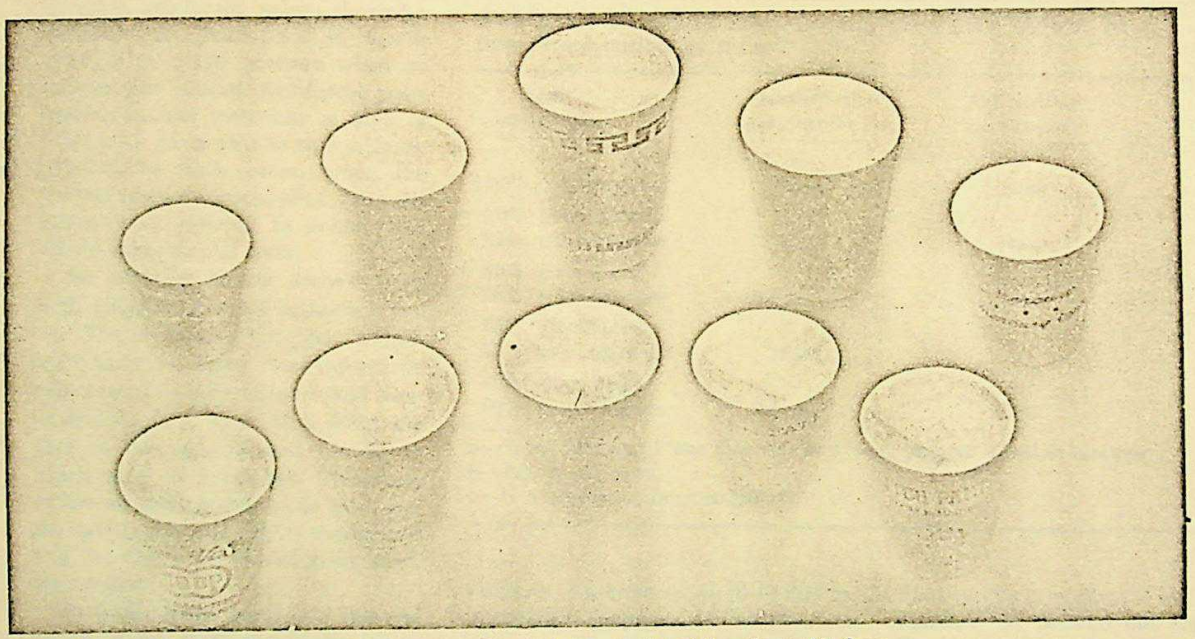
Dow Chemical Co. estimates that of the foam cups made in 1964 about 92% were for institu-

tional or "across-the-counter" use, with less than 5% sold for direct use in the home.

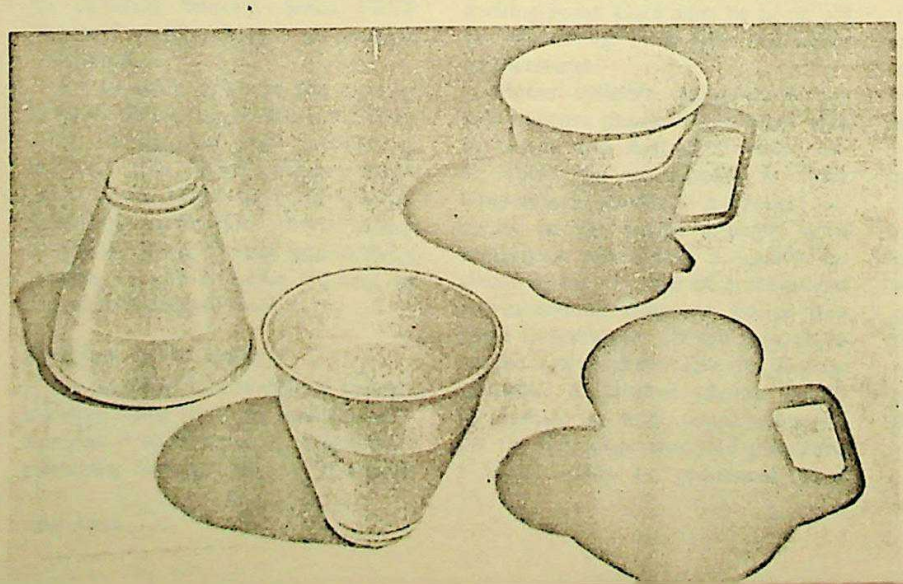
The economics of molded styrene bead cups are interesting. For example, despite their greater wall thickness, molded bead cups are less than half the weight of thermoformed high impact styrene cups of equal capacity. From 5½ lb. of expanded beads (at 30¢/lb.), approximately 1000 cups can be produced, for a unit material cost of 0.165 cent. To produce an equal number of thermoformed cups requires approximately 11 lb. of high impact styrene (colored), which at 22¢/lb. costs $2.42. This makes the unit material cost on the formed styrene cups about 0.242¢, half again as much as that for foam cups.

In some areas, molded foam cups are selling below paper cup prices. Some industry observers question this pricing policy, pointing out that it leaves no margin for research and development or long-term marketing programs. Recognizing this need, members of the SPI Foam Cup Manufacturers Div. are considering a study leading to formulation of quality and performance standards.

If disposable foam cups are to penetrate the enticing automatic vending market, thinner-walled cups which will feed dependably are a *(To page 177)*



MOLDED POLYSTYRENE foam bead cups are now being produced by about 20 firms. While generally undecorated, foam cups may be printed in one or more colors, using a rubber plate process. (Photo, Thompson Industries, Div. Rexall Drug and Chemical Co.)



ALL-PLASTICS hot-drink service consists of a molded polypropylene holder cored to grip formed-in beads on bottom of disposable cup formed from high impact polystyrene sheet material. (Photo, Sweetheart Plastics)

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size. Phenomenal values are achieved the more the molding machine is under-rated (i.e., reducing the total shot size relative to the capacity of the machine). Another way to obtain good filling pressure is to maintain a balance of ram speed and gate size that keeps the gates open longer.

There exists a minimum filling pressure for every type of FRTP and every mold. Below the minimum, wide fluctuations in physical properties and some variation in mold shrinkage and surface finish will occur. The simplest preventive to ensure that the minimum molding pressure is exceeded is to use booster pressure. Even at half the full pressure, the use of the booster overcomes possible non-uniformities. For example, reinforced nylons showed a variation of 3000 p.s.i. in tensile strength at a low pressure when no booster was utilized. Reinforced polycarbonates had variations as high as 7000 p.s.i. from shot to shot with no booster. In both cases, when the booster pressure was applied, the variations were reduced to values well within experimental error.

An ancillary benefit derived from high effective pressure is surface finish. The reinforcing fiber has a tendency to travel faster than the plastic substrate. The difference in fiber concentration in a short shot from the gate to the opposite end can be as much as 4 to 5 percent. Therefore, as the material continues to flow into the cavity, this disparity is diminished and the fibers are moved away from the surface.

To facilitate the rapid flow into the cavity, mold vents should be larger than those used with unreinforced thermoplastics. The larger size permits rapid exhaustion of the air with no resultant burning. Since FRTP "freezes" rapidly, there is no problem with flash.

An anomaly exists in the case of molding thin sections. When the resin flows *directly* into wall sections as low as 5 mils, FRTP exhibits a tendency to fill better than the unreinforced base resin. The current theory is that the lower thermal conductivity permits enough retention of heat to maintain additional flow.

Effect of temperature

If the machine cannot deliver enough effective filling pressure, then the only recourse is to increase the stock temperatures, thereby reducing the melt viscosity. An increase of 30 to 40° F. in cylinder temperatures should effect a change—if it is to be forthcoming. Some resins, notably type 6/6 nylon, do not exhibit much variation in viscosity with temperature beyond the melting point. Care must be taken not to degrade the resin with the higher temperatures.

Higher cylinder temperatures can also improve physical properties, such as tensile and flexural strength, etc. In Table III an increase in stock temperature produces a modest increase in the tensile strength of a reinforced nylon and a sizable increase in the strength of a reinforced polycarbonate. However, notice that when temperatures get too high, there can be a marked decrease due to degradation. Reinforced olefins should be molded at high temperatures to get the best dispersion and physicals.

Weak welds or prominent weld lines can be a problem if not properly handled. As pointed out earlier, the fiber has a proclivity to travel faster than the plastic. This can cause welding difficulties at the interface of two fast-moving plastic fronts. A reduction in stock temperatures markedly enhances the welding because it increases melt viscosity and therefore reduces any tendency for the fiber to move faster.

These results, obtained on a laboratory weld bar, have sometimes been found in variance with actual molding operations in the field. There, a coupling of higher stock and mold temperatures has improved the welding condition. It has been postulated that the higher temperatures kept the gates open longer, facilitated "packing" and moved enough plastic substrate into the weld area to avoid the problem.

If temperature adjustments will not

(To page 134)

Table IV: Specific molding temperatures recommended for various fibrous glass reinforced thermoplastics

Reinforced thermoplastic material	*Cylinder temperature*[a]
	°F.
Nylon	550-650
Polycarbonate	575-650
General-purpose styrene	475-575
High-impact styrene	450-550
Styrene (wih inert filler)	550-625[b]
Polypropylene	520-610[c]
Styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer	430-550
Acetal	350-410
Linear polyethylene	490-600[c]
ABS copolymer	500-550

a—For plunger machines. On screw type molding machine, temperatures will be lower.
b—Over-heating indicated by drool and acrid odor.
c—Temperatures can be as high as conditions permit.

Table V: Effects of lubricant and glass fiber content on flow of polycarbonate resin[a]

Resin composition	*Amount of Acrawax C*[b]	*Pre-molding conditioning*[c]	*Length of flow*
	oz.	*hr.*	*in.*
100% polycarbonate	None	None	4.45
20% glass fibers 80% polycarbonate	None	None	8.1
20% glass fibers 80% polycarbonate	0.1 oz.	None	12.25
40% glass fibers 60% polycarbonate	None	27	5.9
40% glass fibers 60% polycarbonate	0.1 oz.	27	15.3

a—Spiral flow mold was mounted in a 4-oz. plunger injection machine.
b—Per lb. of resin.
c—In a dessicating oven at 250° F.

Plastics cups

(From page 99)

must. For a molded cup, this means, in turn, a higher density foam, which is characterized by greater brittleness and somewhat reduced thermal insulating properties. Currently, however, there is interest among cup producers in producing such units by thermoforming.

Lily-Tulip Cup Corp. obtained early in 1964 exclusive rights from Haveg Industries to an experimental development for production of foam plastic cups. Although full details on fabricating methods are not presently available for publication, the cup is reportedly made by extruding foam styrene sheet material directly from the resin, then blanking and rimming the cup on a highly automated production line.

Composite structures

Various combinations of plastics with paper or other plastics mark another approach to the thermally insulated "hot cup" for vending, over-the-counter, and other market outlets. One example is the China-Cote Plus cup (by Lily-Tulip), a foam laminated paper hot drink cup which combines insulating properties and the ability to be printed or decorated at low cost. The insulating styrene foam layer forms the inner surface of the cup and paper the outside.

Although it is possible to apply sidewall printing to formed high impact styrene cups by means of silk-screening or other conventional methods, as is customarily done with containers for cottage cheese and other dairy products, this involves a secondary operation which is considered too costly for more disposable cups. For paper cups, the proper web can be printed at high speed prior to fabrication. This approach would not be practical for formed plastic cups because of register and distortion problems involved in the forming operation.

In another laminated cup construction (by Scott Paper Co.), the polystyrene foam layer forms the outside rather than the inside surface. Still a different approach, but again using polystyrene foam as the thermal insulating medium, is the Mira-Glaze cup (by Dixie Cup Div., American Can Co.). Basically, this is a polyethylene-lined paper cup having an insulating exterior "waistband" of styrene foam. Somewhat similar in concept, but based on an all-plastic rather than a composite construction, was a cup developed earlier by Haveg Industries. This one was made by forming and trimming polystyrene sheet, then bonding a thin PS foam layer around the outside, employing a method similar in many respects to a can labeling operation.

Monsanto's new one-piece polystyrene coffee cup also incorporates a thin layer of insulation as an integral part of the construction. This is reportedly one of the vending industry's first insulated plastic hot cups designed specifically for automatic dispensing and is priced competitively with paper—even lower for some of the higher volume jobs.

New approaches

For restaurants, snack bars, employee cafeterias, and other locations where automatic vending equipment is not involved, there have been such less conventional approaches to cup design as a coffee service featuring disposable 7-oz. cups, formed from impact styrene sheet stock and used in combination with reusable holders injection molded of polypropylene (by Sweetheart Plastics Inc.). The flat bottom of the cup (which permits convenient stirring) and conical sides are designed so that it will also fit snugly into other existing holders. The PP holders, designed with a comfortable handle and a notched center opening which grips the cups securely, are virtually unbreakable and, if necessary, can be washed in the hottest water without damage. Both plastic materials used in the new cup and holder combination are supplied by Dow Chemical.

It is anticipated that the largest users of the new coffee service, which is priced competitively with paper, will be operators of lunch counters, drive-ins, and dairy and doughnut shops. Although it is expected to replace paper cups in some areas that now use disposable cups, the largest gains are predicted in locations where porcelain or china cups are presently used to serve large groups of people quickly.

Also of interest are Poly-Clinic 6-oz. containers (by Sweetheart), designed particularly for hospital use for cold or hot liquids and miscellaneous applications in the hospital as well as home or office. As inexpensive as paper containers, these units are formed

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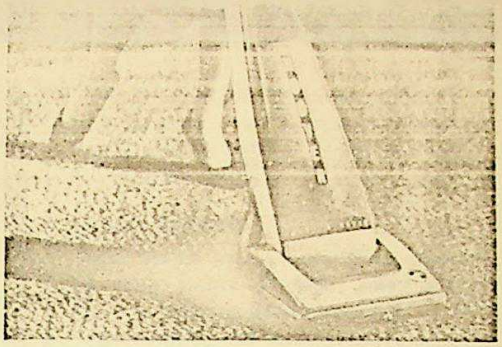

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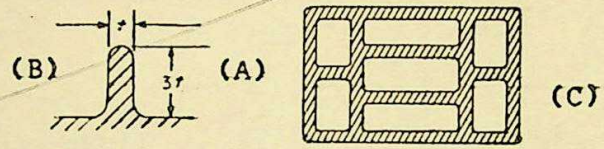

Often the use of a rib, flange or bead will increase the strength of a plastic part. And, without increasing wall thickness. Such devices also improve material flow and prevent distortion. Thickness of the bead should not be greater than average wall thickness (A). Maximum height for unsupported ribs and beads should be three times the wall thickness of the part (B). Beads used as reinforcing ribs should have intersections staggered to prevent uneven shrinkage during cooling (C).

For complete details on the above and other important design tips send for Aico's booklet, "Good Plastics Design Makes Cents".

It's always best to check with Aico before you finalize design of any plastic part. Often a minor design change can be suggested by Aico that will result in a stronger or lighter part, a saving in mold costs or improved appearance. Aico has a wealth of experience encompassing all molding methods and materials. There's no obligation when Aico checks out a print for you. It's the smart thing to do.

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from "an exclusive polymer formulation" (polystyrene) containing Purosan-7, said to inhibit the growth of harmful bacteria.

Future outlook

There are no pat answers to the plastic cup's future progress; there are just too many variables involved.

Economics, for example, are important. Price cannot be discounted as a basic element in the entire picture. Today's paper cups, it should also be noted, have been vastly improved over earlier paper cups through the incorporation of plastic coatings, largely offsetting any advantages which plastic cups might offer.

Apparently, every major paper cup manufacturer has an all-plastic cup "ready to go" if the market demands it. But the all-plastic cup—at least at this junction—does not seem to offer sufficient advantages to bring about a wholesale swing away from the modern paper cup in the vending field. If such a swing should take place, the increased volume would soon bring the cost of all-plastic vending cups into line with paper. This appears likely in any event, in view of the fact that major resin suppliers have also integrated forward and become cup producers.

Some operators complain that plastic cups present a disposal problem: they crush less easily than paper when ready to be discarded and are more difficult to burn. The excellent thermal insulating characteristics of molded styrene foam cups are viewed by some food and vending operators as an actual disadvantage, because in some instances the patron may not realize how hot the drink in his cup really is and fail to take necessary precautions. In the increasingly popular fresh-brew type vending machines, coffee is dispensed at near boiling temperatures.

These are a few of the factors which may limit the full potential of disposable plastic cups. However, one thing is certain. With so many manufacturers getting into the act—including some of the basic resin producers and many of the paper cup makers—plastics will continue to find an expanding market outlet in the disposable cup field. In the form of a coating or lamination, an insulating foam band, or even as the entire cup, they will be there. The big question—the one no one appears able to answer right now—is just *how* plastics will be used—and how much.—**End**

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...OR ON SELLING SCENE

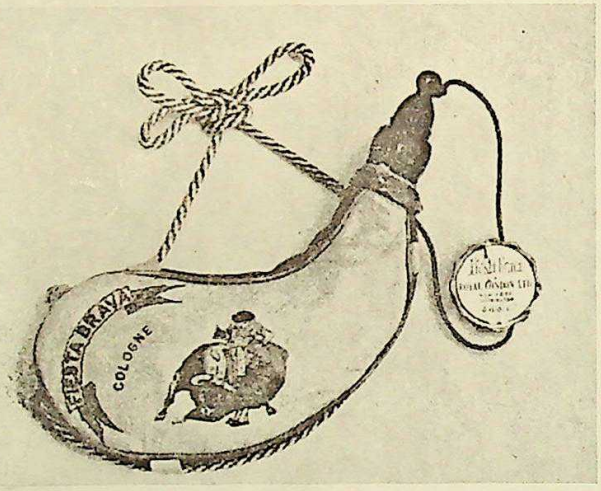
...oonshine's *quicker'n likker," goes the sales pitch on this "Hill ...y" line by Hi-Score Toiletries, New York. 4- and 8-ounce sizes.*

MEN'S GIFTS EAST

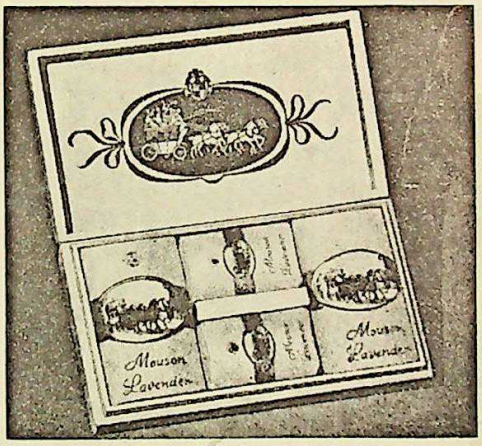
Continued

The several unique features of the gift shop are the results of trial and error procedures during the eighteen years Mrs. Pini and her late husband have operated the Lafayette House Gift Shop.

Some of them have been retained despite less-than-expected success. One of them is the food section featuring an array of gift food items. "It's not one of our most profitable ventures," admits Mrs. Pini. "However, it gives us a chance to offer the well-received Pini Cheese Spread in fancy ceramic jars while the additional items help promote the Pini name." *(To page 111)*

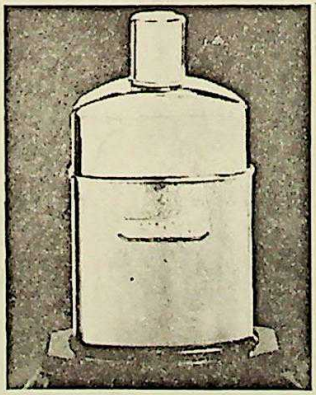


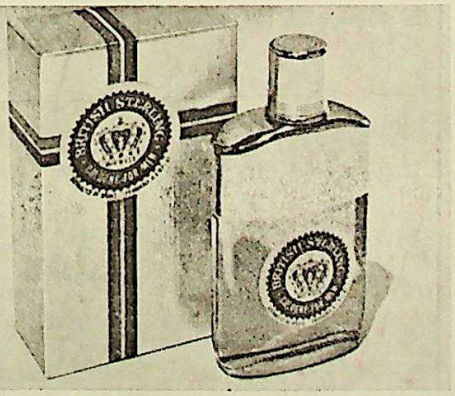
...iesta Brava" *cologne in unbreakable, re-usable Spanish Bota with ...an polyethylene bag is novel idea by Royal London, New York.*



Gentlemen's *gift set by Mouson, lavender soap in handsome wood box. $2 retail. Freund-Mayer & Co.*

...otch 'N Soda *in 10- and 12-ounce de... ...ers. House of Tre-Jur. $5 retail.*





British Sterling *toiletries distributed by Speidel come in several gift packages. Brushed aluminum caddie to hold flask-type bottle of cologne is newest.*

D7/6509 JUNE, 1966
INDUSTRIAL DESIGN p. 40

...executive plane, Cummins Engine Co.

...tometer, Perkin-Elmer.

...engine, Cummins Engine Co.

...interior, Cummins Engine Co.

...stand, Mobil Oil Co.

...a call girl to industry.'" Noyes leaned for-
...emphasize his point. "I think that far too
...the ID profession—which is not very profes-
...s exactly that, a call girl to industry, acting
...ice to an advertising or promotional cam-
...one shot rather than long term, not based on
...osophical attitudes or social values, not show-
...at deal of responsibility in the long pull, but
...pedient in the short range."

...all sign near the front door proclaims "Arch-
...e and Industrial Design." The order of listing
...be an alphabetical convenience, but Eliot Noyes
...architect who became interested in design
...ugh his work for the Museum of Modern Art in
...York. The museum wanted to establish an ID
...ment in 1939, and contacted Walter Gropius.
...suggested that Noyes, then on his staff, take
...It was during this stint that he made contact

with IBM. When he left the Museum in 1947
his own office "in order to get back into the
doing things." IBM became his client. The arra
he developed with IBM has become standard
clients. "We will not take on a client," he
"unless it will undertake to give the office re
continuing assignments. In practice, this
architecture, interior, display and design ta

In addition to being a practicing consulta
tecture and design, Noyes also wears, as he
third hat" of consultant. In this role he
in selecting graphic consultants, foreign a
or as he puts it "guidance in all arena
corporations produce anything you can
I really like to be an architect and desi
than a consultant."

Because of the scope and size of
their generally large clients

#1,476,817
FRANCE

~~220 20~~
D7/6509

N° 1.476.817 M. Gosselin Pl. unique

Fig. 1

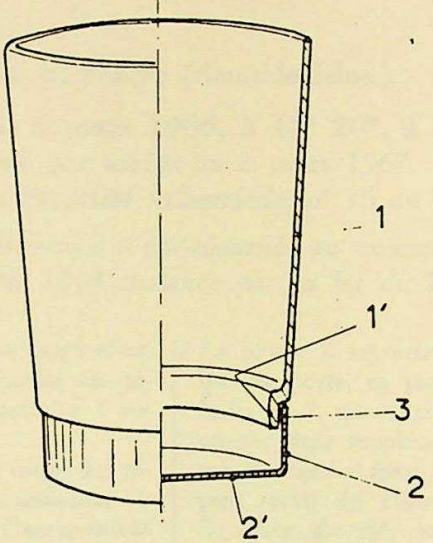
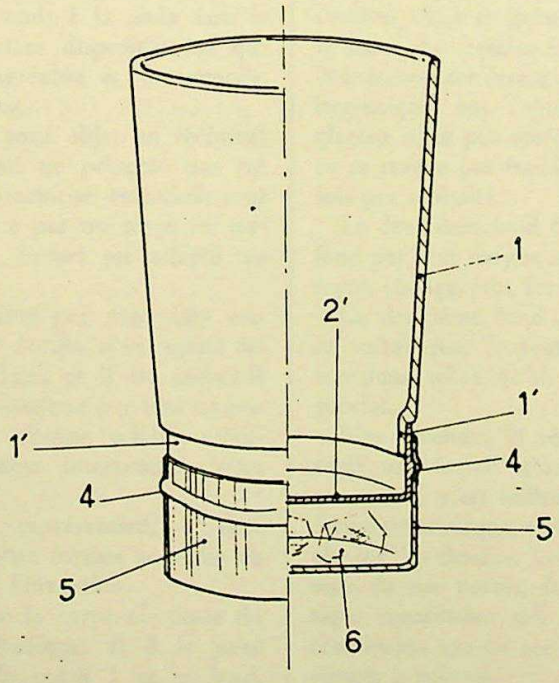


Fig. 2



RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

MINISTÈRE DE L'INDUSTRIE

SERVICE
de la PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE

BREVET D'INVENTION

P.V. n° 51.783 N° 1.476.817

Classification internationale : A 47 g

Récipient perfectionné.

M. CHARLES GOSSELIN résidant en France (Hauts-de-Seine.)

FRANCE DIV. 3/0 U 220

Demandé le 3 mars 1966, à 13h 20m, à Paris.

Délivré par arrêté du 6 mars 1967.

(*Bulletin officiel de la Propriété industrielle*, n° 15 du 14 avril 1967.)

(*Brevet d'invention dont la délivrance a été ajournée en exécution de l'article 11, § 7, de la loi du 5 juillet 1844 modifiée par la loi du 7 avril 1902.*)

La présente invention s'applique en particulier, quoique non exclusivement, aux récipients ou gobelets servant à réchauffer, ou au contraire à refroidir, les boissons ou les mets divers.

On utilisait jusqu'à présent pour cet usage des récipients métalliques, par exemple en aluminium ou autre métal; mais ils présentaient l'inconvénient que la chaleur du produit qu'ils contenaient se communiquait à leur paroi, de sorte qu'il était pratiquement impossible de les tenir à la main sans le secours de pinces ou d'autres dispositifs, ce qui était particulièrement désagréable et incommode, spécialement pour le camping.

La présente invention a pour objet un récipient ou gobelet perfectionné, qui ne présente pas cet inconvénient, et qui est caractérisé essentiellement par le fait qu'il est constitué par un corps en matière plastique sans fond, auquel est adapté au moins un fond métallique.

Ce fond peut être constitué par une pièce emboutie ou par une simple feuille d'un métal tel que, par exemple, l'aluminium, et il est assemblé de façon étanche au corps plastique par tout moyen approprié, tel que soudure, vissage, collage, sertissage, etc, avec éventuellement interposition d'un joint.

Les figures ci-annexées représentent, à titre d'exemples non limitatifs, deux formes possibles de réalisation d'un gobelet selon l'invention.

Sur ces figures, 1 désigne le corps plastique du gobelet, 2, 2′ le fond métallique, et 3 le joint d'étanchéité disposé entre le corps 1 et le fond.

De préférence, le corps plastique comporte une partie inférieure rétrécie 1′ sur laquelle vient s'adapter la paroi latérale 2 du fond, de façon que ce dernier se raccorde au corps en prolongeant la ligne de celui-ci, et sans former de surépaisseur inesthétique.

La figure 1 représente un gobelet à simple fond.

La figure 2 représente un gobelet à double fond, qui comporte, en plus du fond 2 du gobelet selon la figure 1, un deuxième fond amovible 5, formant un récipient supplémentaire, et qui vient s'adapter sur le premier fond 2. Ce récipient supplémentaire peut servir de réserve par exemple pour du sel, du sucre, du thé, du café en poudre, etc. Il peut aussi avantageusement servir à loger des glaçons 6, qui assureront ainsi le refroidissement du liquide contenu dans le gobelet proprement dit, à travers la paroi du premier fond 2, et par conséquent sans être en contact direct avec le liquide, ce qui est plus hygiénique, car l'eau avec laquelle sont faits les glaçons n'est pas toujours pure. En outre le liquide ne se trouve pas étendu d'eau, ce qui n'est quelquefois pas souhaité.

Le deuxième fond 6 peut être adapté au premier fond par tout moyen approprié, tel que rainure (4), ergot, vissage, etc., formant ainsi réceptacle.

Ce deuxième fond peut être en matière isolante ou métallique. Il peut avoir une forme et des dimensions telles qu'il peut servir de couvercle au gobelet.

Bien entendu, le récipient selon l'invention peut avoir une forme et un profil absolument quelconques, et il n'est nullement obligatoire qu'il ait une forme tronconique, comme représenté à titre d'exemple sur les dessins. Le volume du récipient, l'épaisseur de ses parois, la nature de la matière plastique constituant son corps et la nature du métal constituant son ou ses fonds peuvent également être choisis à volonté.

Enfin, bien entendu, l'usage auquel est destiné ledit récipient, ainsi que les produits et matières qu'il peut être amené à contenir, peuvent être absolument quelconques.

RÉSUMÉ

Récipient présentant, isolément ou en combinaison, les caractéristiques suivantes :

1° Il est constitué par un corps sans fond en matière plastique auquel est adapté au moins un fond métallique;

2° Le fond métallique est adapté par soudage;

3° Le fond métallique est adapté par collage;

4° Le fond métallique est adapté par sertissage;

5° Le fond métallique est adapté par vissage;

6° Le fond métallique est adapté au corps plastique par l'intermédiaire d'un joint d'étanchéité;

7° Le fond métallique est formé d'une feuille de métal;

8° Le fond métallique est en aluminium;

9° La partie inférieure du corps plastique est rétrécie, de façon que l'on puisse y adapter le rebord remontant du fond métallique sans provoquer de surépaisseur extérieure;

10° Le récipient comporte un seul fond;

11° Le récipient comporte un deuxième fond, profilé de façon à constituer un récipient auxiliaire, et venant s'adapter de façon amovible sur le premier fond;

12° Le deuxième fond s'adapte sur le premier fond au moyen d'une nervure;

13° Le deuxième fond s'adapte sur le premier au moyen d'au moins un ergot;

14° Le deuxième fond s'adapte sur le premier par vissage;

15° Le deuxième fond est en matière isolante;

16° Le deuxième fond est métallique;

17° Le deuxième fond peut servir de couvercle;

18° Le récipient auxiliaire constitué par l'espace entre les deux fonds sert de réserve pour des aliments ou condiments quelconques;

19° Le récipient auxiliaire sert à recevoir des glaçons, en vue de refroidir le contenu du récipient principal sans contact avec le contenu de celui-ci;

20° Le récipient est une boîte à aliments;

21° Le récipient est un gobelet;

22° Le récipient peut avoir toute forme géométrique ou non.

CHARLES GOSSELIN

Par procuration :

GUY KANN

Pour la vente des fascicules, s'adresser à l'IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE, 27, rue de la Convention, Paris (15e).

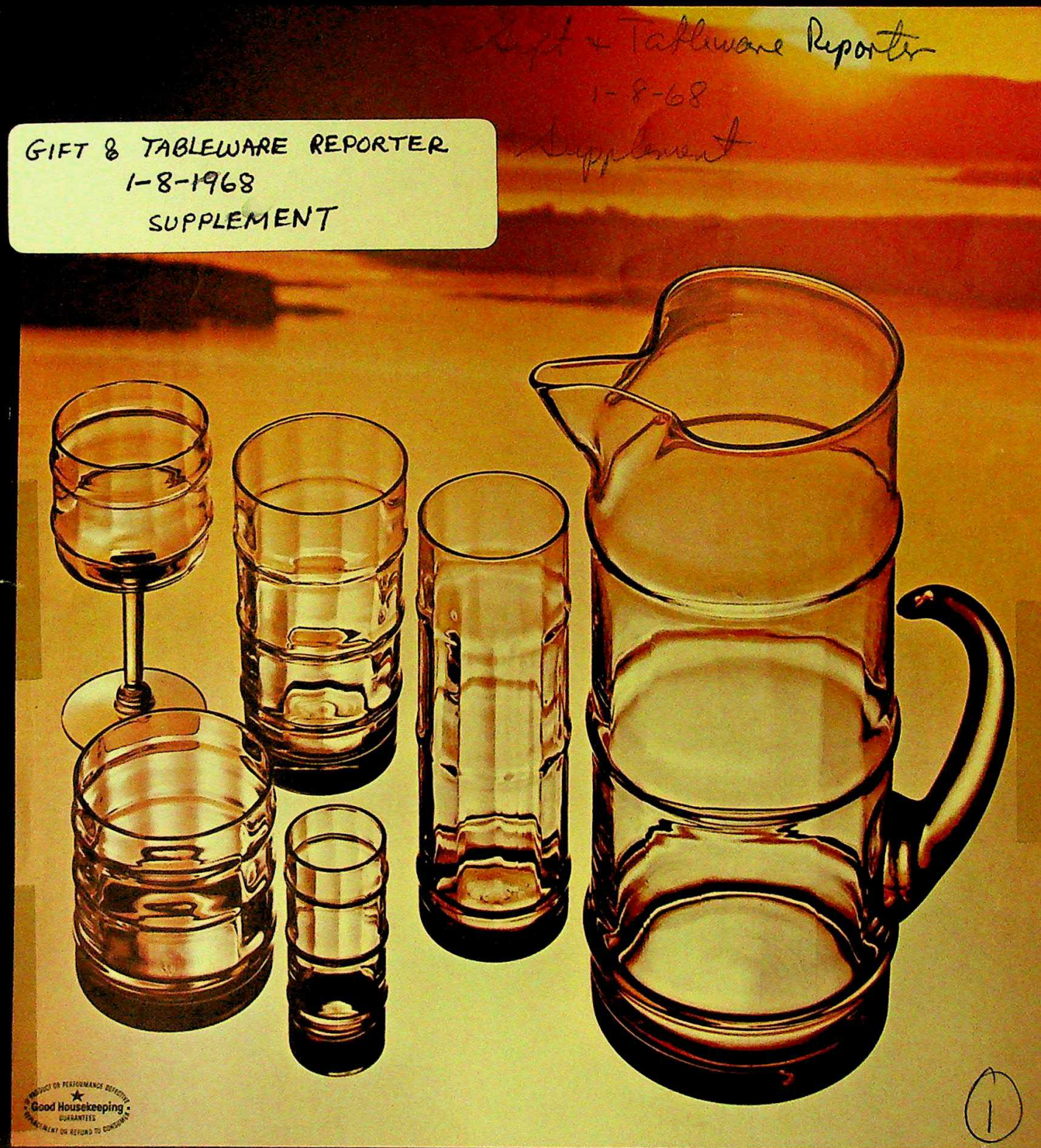
~~30-811~~ 92
D7-6509

flying high

Bamboo handcrafted crystal by West Virginia Glass: one of many new patterns winging it now. Inspired in the East, exotic Bamboo is the most versatile crystal you can sell. Inexpensive enough for everyday, elegant enough for special-best. Want to fly? Promote the choice of the swinging, spending young market: Bamboo.

Gift + Tableware Reporter
1-8-68
Supplement

GIFT & TABLEWARE REPORTER
1-8-1968
SUPPLEMENT



IF PRODUCT OR PERFORMANCE DEFECTIVE
Good Housekeeping
GUARANTEES
REPLACEMENT OR REFUND TO CONSUMER

WEST VIRGINIA GLASS COMPANY, Weston, West Virginia

WEST VIRGINIA GLASS

Jet line

Your sales take off with handcrafted crystal by West Virginia Glass. The reason? Beautiful design. Exquisite clarity. National advertising. All for a price tag about half what your customers expect. Keep plenty in stock. Then fasten your seat belt.

WEST VIRGINIA GLASS COMPANY, Weston, West Virginia

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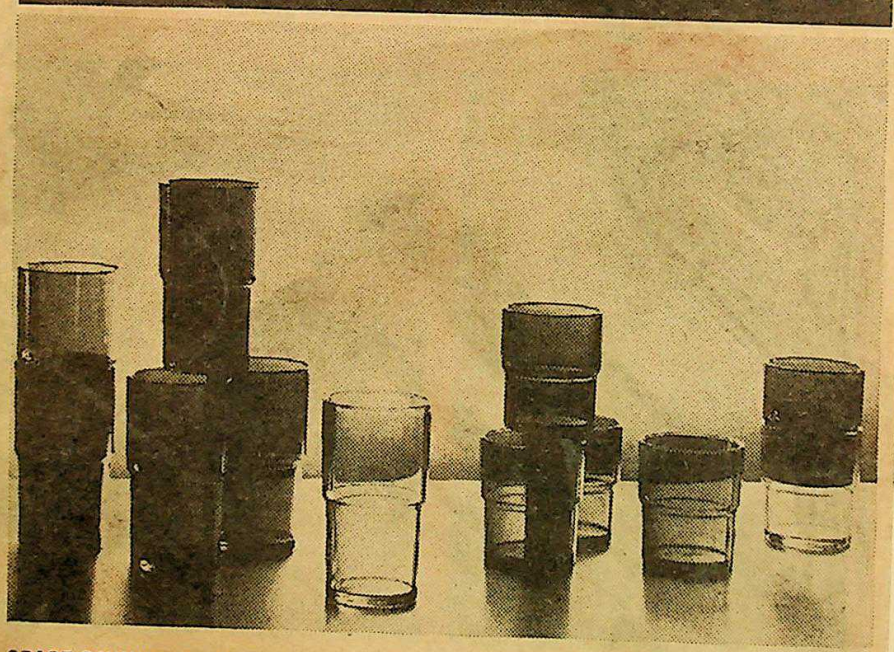
D7/~~6~~509, p.1)

p.8
9-2-1968

Shopping the Market



SPACE-SAVING plastic stackers are designed to be nested one inside the other. Insulated, break-resistant drinkware in two sizes, hi-ball or old-fashioned. Available in six colors: yellow, blue, moss, red, orange, lilac, smoke. They wholesale at $4 per boxed set of eight. From H. J. Stotter, Inc., 225 5th Ave., New York.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
MAY, 1971
P. 173

he was the first to turn away. "I better get to bed. I 've to get up early tomorrow."

Robert looked at her face sharply. "I'll come with you."

No. Please. Go ahead and work on the plans."

Are you sure you're all right, Nan?"

am frightened to death, she thought. I am frightened to ith, Robert. But she felt some necessity to hide it from n.

D-36/8(10-2)

No. Please. Go ahead and work," she said.

Maybe I will stay up a while then." He took one more k at her face and then walked over to the desk and led out the plans for the house and began to measure h his ruler.

We will never build on the hill, she thought. We have n planning to build on the hill for three years, but we n't. We will never build on the hill. Last year it was the burner. Next year it'll be something else. The roof will e in or the kids will get sick or there will be higher es. There will always be something.

e continued to measure, continued to plan for the fu-. She looked out the window, fright veering upward in The house seemed far away, some distant, impossible am that they had fabricated together, like children.

It's been a hard year, hasn't it?" Robert said.

Yes, it had been a hard year. First Mark had a series olds with a cough that lingered and lingered. Then, a ith later, her mother had died. Mingled with the imme- e feeling of loss and shock was some other sense of that hung on like Mark's lingering cough.

When she had been sorting out the small boxes of her her's belongings, she was shocked at the meagerness. whole lifetime with little to show except four children. r children, she had thought, and a thousand handker- fs.

Her mother must have had at least a thousand handker- fs. The way some people collected charms and brace- and teacups, her mother had, since childhood, col- ed the fragile lavenders and voiles and linen squares. n had been, for her, a memory connected with a name a face. Sitting on the rose-point chair, her mother had n taken one of the handkerchiefs out of the box and ed down at it fondly.

Roberta Jones," she might say, and then there would be use while she remembered, and then the crisp epitaph. terrible tomboy." And over the room, over the rose- t chair, wafted secretly on the summer breeze, there ld float to them the scent of lavender; the face of erta Jones, the terrible tomboy, the girl who had ed on the pond.

ventually, Nancy and her sisters had come to know n all, all of her mother's friends; those thousands of fashioned girls out of the past.

t 19, for a birthday present, part of the collection had e to Nancy. She'd laid them away in a drawer and for- en them. She had been 19. The future had spread out ad of her, bright and exciting. She'd had no use for past or a thousand handkerchiefs, or very much the d for adult council: she was 19, Charlie Andrews' girl. ancy let herself drift back. A night . . . a spring night They were going someplace—someplace out into the t; around and around the town and then away down e long road: nobody knew where Charlie Andrews' vertible would go.

Charlie again?" her mother said mildly.

hile Nancy fretted and longed to be on her way, her her had lifted the handkerchiefs from the box.

Carla Appleton. She had black, snapping eyes. She ed with John Freeman one night. They were killed in utomobile accident."

ancy went down the stairs and got into Charlie An- vs' car, and they swept recklessly down the road to- d some faraway dance. The scent of lavender rose from pocket, following them annoyingly through the night. the dark, parked car Charlie leaned to kiss her and drew away. Later, at home, alone in her room, she t into bitter tears. She longed to be Carla Appleton. longed to be Carla Appleton with the bright, snapping and impetuous laugh. At heart she was sensible n. She wanted family, home and hearth.

continued on page 174

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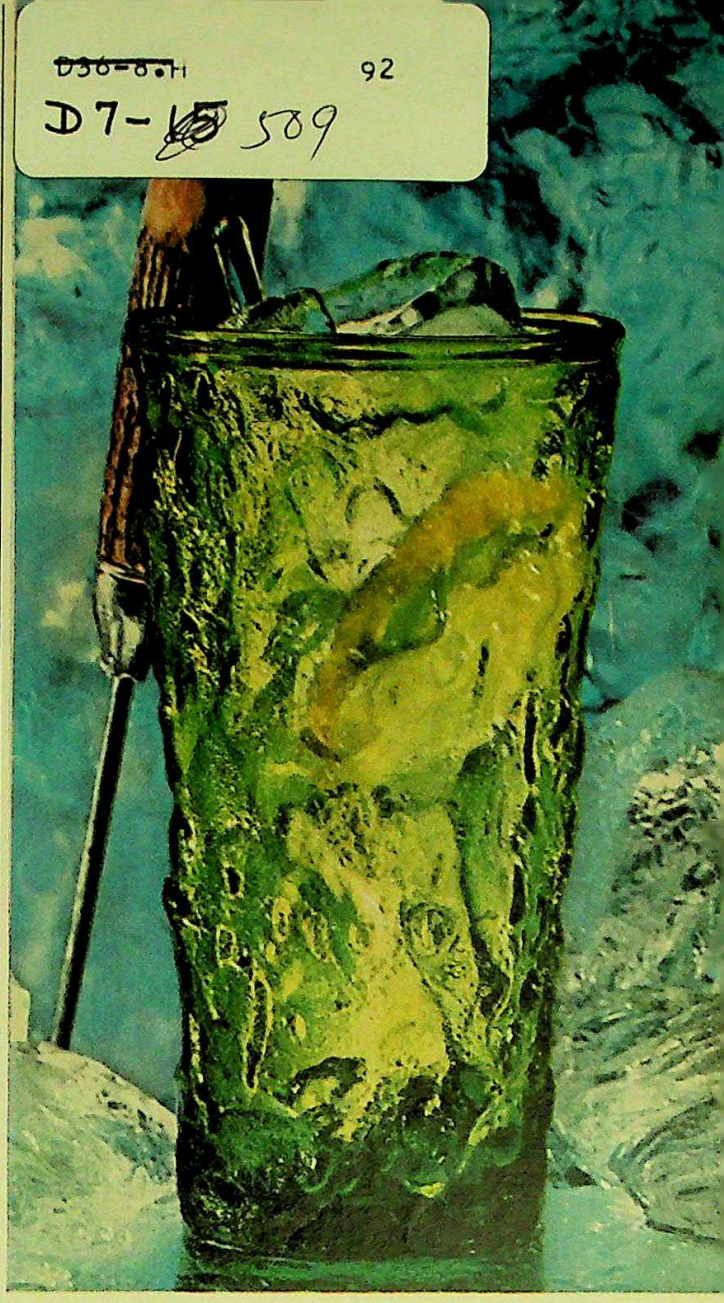
D7-15 589



PEOPLE LOVE OUR ICY LOOK.

They love it so much they've made ice-sculptured *Lido* our most popular textured glassware.

Lido glasses are a legend in their own time. They're the most popular textured glasses we've ever made. And no wonder. Their sparkling, ice-sculptured look is fashion-right with any setting. They're available in crystal clear or tasteful colors to match or contrast with your accessories. And they're Everyday Good . . . glassware so beautiful you can use it for special occasions, yet so inexpensive you can use it all the time (they cost just a few cents each!) Your favorite store has Lido glasses in all shapes and sizes, gift sets or open stock, with pitchers to match. Pick a set today. You'll love our icy look.

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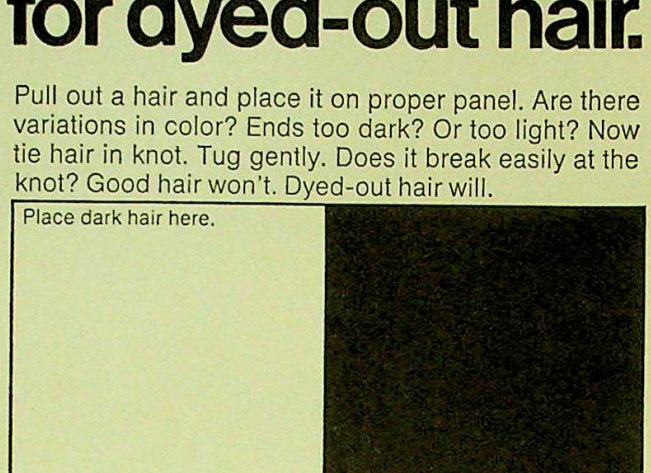
Everyday Good glassware by

ANCHOR HOCKING

Test here for dyed-out hair.

Pull out a hair and place it on proper panel. Are there variations in color? Ends too dark? Or too light? Now tie hair in knot. Tug gently. Does it break easily at the knot? Good hair won't. Dyed-out hair will.



Bring it back to life with conditioners that penetrate your hair.

Ogilvie's penetrating conditioners do more than coat the hair. They enter damaged hair shafts to help strengthen them with protein and other vital substances. They restore body. Give your hair a young look with the bounce, the brilliance, the strength to be beautiful again.

For maximum effectiveness, our specialists advise a complete hair care program. Ogilvie offers a collection of custom-formulated shampoos, conditioners, setting lotions, and hair sprays.

Here's your personalized Ogilvie Program for dyed-out hair.

1. Shampoo for Tinted or Bleached Hair.
2. Conditioning Creme Rinse.
3. Cream Conditioner with Protein.
4. Conditioning Hair Spray.

Any questions?

Just take this ad to any of the fine drug or department stores where Ogilvie products are sold. Whatever your hair type or condition, a specially trained consultant will be on hand to help you to choose your own personalized program.

Ogilvie

Specialists in Hair Care.

Six weeks after that she met Robert; and that sa summer, with her mother's blessing, they were married.

And here she was . . . tonight. . . .

She missed her mother. She missed her quiet wisdo and as she climbed the stairs, in her own house, with h own family, she realized for the first time that there w something else she missed: the continuity of generatio her mother's hand leading gently from birthday to birt day, from one plateau of living to the next. To the ch dren *she* was Mother, the dispenser of cough drops and Wisdom. To her own mother she would still have been small girl. Tears flowed silently down her cheek. A tomorrow there was another trip to the doctor's office.

Bathroom doors slammed. The morning started with rush of demands.

"I need money for the field trip!" Cindy shouted.

"On the drainboard," Nancy answered automatical then turned. "Mark, what are you doing in that filth jacket? Where is your good one?"

"I tore the sleeve."

"Let me see it. You can't wear that one. It's a disgrac She sighed, looking at the sleeve with the jagged hole. T jacket was just five weeks old.

"You should be more careful, Mark." It was her naggi mother's voice. Then she stopped, remembering. What d it matter if he ruined a jacket? What if he ruined a doz jackets?

The antiquated school bus turned into the block a they were gone, running down the street. She wanted shout at them to come back: forget about school today, a just stay home close to her. But she let them go.

Friday. It was her day to replace Mrs. Henry at the l brary. She wouldn't go today. She could not possibly today, she thought. Let someone else stand there and pa out books about traveling and faraway places. Let som one else rummage in the stacks and find articles abo beautiful new homes.

But in the end she dressed as usual and drove the c downtown. She stood behind the library counter a checked out books. She picked out a book about railroa for Billy Smith, who was home with a broken leg. Sh cautioned two teen-agers to lower their voices, and chas a huge fly off the windowsill.

At 12 o'clock Robert's mother came in, and Nancy li tened to her tell about her shopping tour to the city. H mother-in-law took a scrap of material out of her purse.

"I have three yards of it. I didn't know there was mat

APPRAISAL

Never think she loves him wholly,
Never believe her love is blind,
All his faults are locked securely
In a closet of her mind;
All his indecisions folded
Like old flags that time has faded,
Limp and streaked with rain,
And his cautiousness like garments
Frayed and thin, with many a stain—
Let them be, oh let them be,
There is treasure to outweigh them,
His proud will that sharply stirred,
Climbs as surely as the tide,
Senses strained too taut to sleep
Gentleness to beast and bird,
Humor flickering hushed and wide
As the moon on moving water,
And a tenderness too deep
To be gathered in a word.

—SARA TEASDALE

(From "The Collected Poems of Sara Teasdale")

D7/6

Leg of Spring Lamb... about $4

Libbey's "Artica"... 12 for less than $4

(a "left-over" you'll enjoy meal-after-meal.)

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

When your guests have gone, you'll continue to enjoy new textured Artica again and again. This new design is truly "art in glass." Colors are Tawny (shown), Olive, Gold or sparkling Crystal. You can select new Artica in Beverage, Rocks, Cooler, and Juice sizes.

Look to Libbey for what's new in every-occasion glasses, at everyday prices. Hundreds of shapes, designs, colors — to match your need, your table... you!

(Prices may vary regionally.)

Libbey
GLASSWARE by OWENS-ILLINOIS

THE BEST KNOWN NAME IN TABLE GLASSWARE

MAY, 1971 P. 161

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
MAY, 1971 P. 161

D7/6 SD9

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DAISY TUMBLERS

DAISY STACKABLE STEMWARE

NEEDLEPOINT TUMBLERS

PRADO STEMWARE AND TUMBLERS

NORDIC STACKABLE STEMWARE

STAINED GLASS TUMBLERS

~~D36-8.6~~ 92
D7-X509

[illegible]ing in Brides Magazine,

p.132
9-1971

Gifts & Decorative Accessories

CHICAGO MARKET NEWS

Personal care electrics, gourmet and cookware, clocks, and the chrome and glass knockdown furniture offered by Arrow and Lorman were the items generating the major excitement at the July National Housewares Exposition, McCormick Place. The Remington Hot C[illegible] gift in the Mid[illegible] hair dryers and [illegible] enormous Christmas volume for these products, usually priced about $15 in stores. Unless fall delivery of mist combs speeds up, the dry comb will be the market leader until 1972. Dolph Zapfel, NHMA managing director, pointed out that: "Today's housewares are truly home accessories. They are those things which complete the whole picture of comfort and convenience in everyday family living." This increased awareness of fashion and design was apparent at the Exposition where 1,283 manufacturers displayed their wares. While some buyers expressed disappointment in a lack of new products in some areas, most applauded the refinements in color and patterns of cookware, plastics and bath accessories. Look for poppy red to edge avocado out of its top position in cookware.

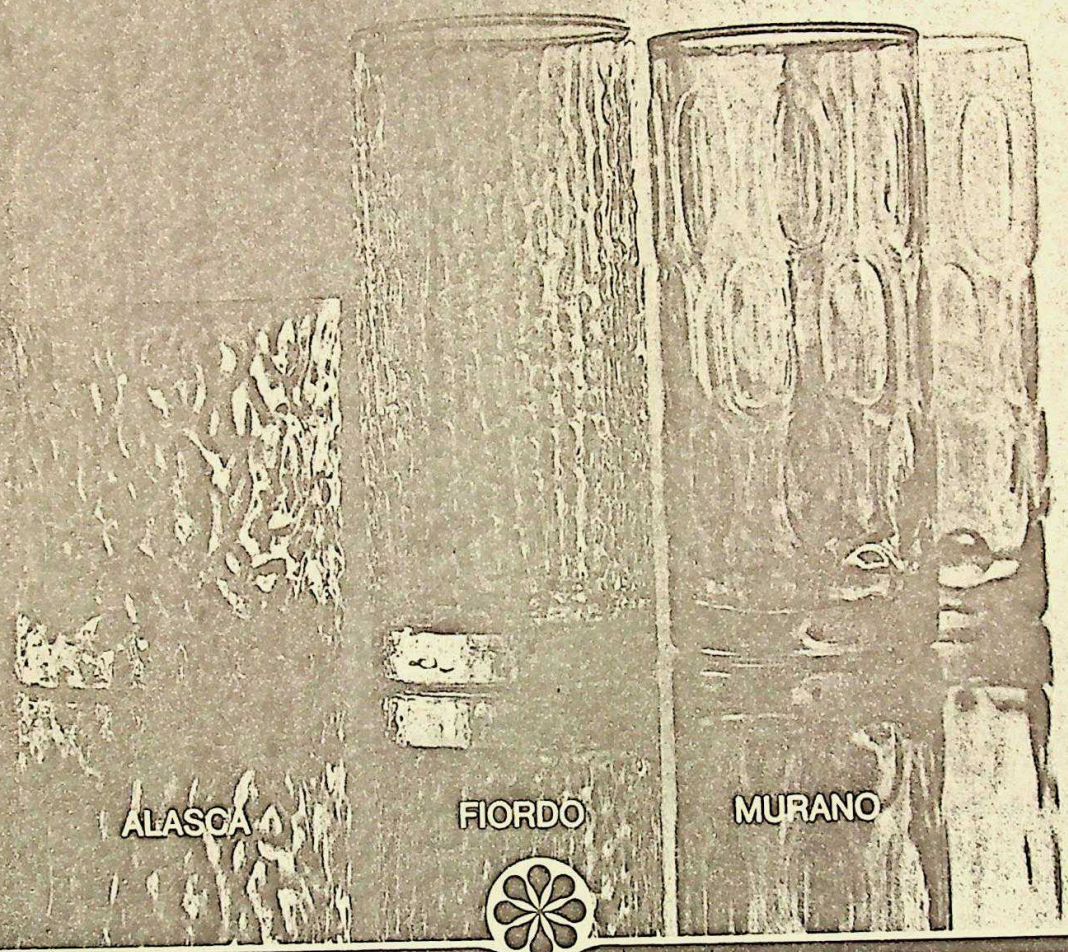
Two trips for two to London, Paris and Madrid were given away by the American Furniture Mart at the conclusion of the June 1971 International Home Furnishings and AFM Contract '71 markets. F. McGaughey Jr., vice-president, merchandise, Harvey Furniture, Atlanta, won the retailer trip for two. The trip for contract specialists went to W. T. Hirsch, Atlantic Richfield Co., Philadelphia. Forty-nine retailers and 24 contract specialists were awarded consolation prizes.

Chicago's Stiffel Co. Introduces Stiffelon Lamp for Debut '72. 1275 MM. Stiffelon, a new man-made material, assures durability and gives a hand-[illegible] first presentation by [illegible] Hsi early [illegible] on a black hexagonal base and has [illegible] secured shade over parchment. Two new groupings have been added to the Stiffel collection of imported original art. They are designed to hang separately or in pairs to cover an entire wall and are mounted in hardwood frames. Retail prices begin at $40.

Gala Opening at Jugeat. A gala cocktail reception was hosted by Jacques Jugeat during the Chicago Gift Market to launch the firm's new elegant showroom on the 14th floor of the Merchandise Mart. Representatives from around the country attended. Michel Ardant of Haviland et Parlon unveiled the 1972 version of the firm's Unicorn Tapestry limited edition plates.

Contemporary floor lamp elegance from Studio Eight Lighting, 3-115, American Furniture Mart. A black acrylic base supporting three chrome columns topped with clear glass globes is breathtaking. Another standout also in black and chrome features a three-arm fixture for convenience and effect.

TABLEWARE INTERNATIONAL / DEC., 1972 p. 15
D7/B509



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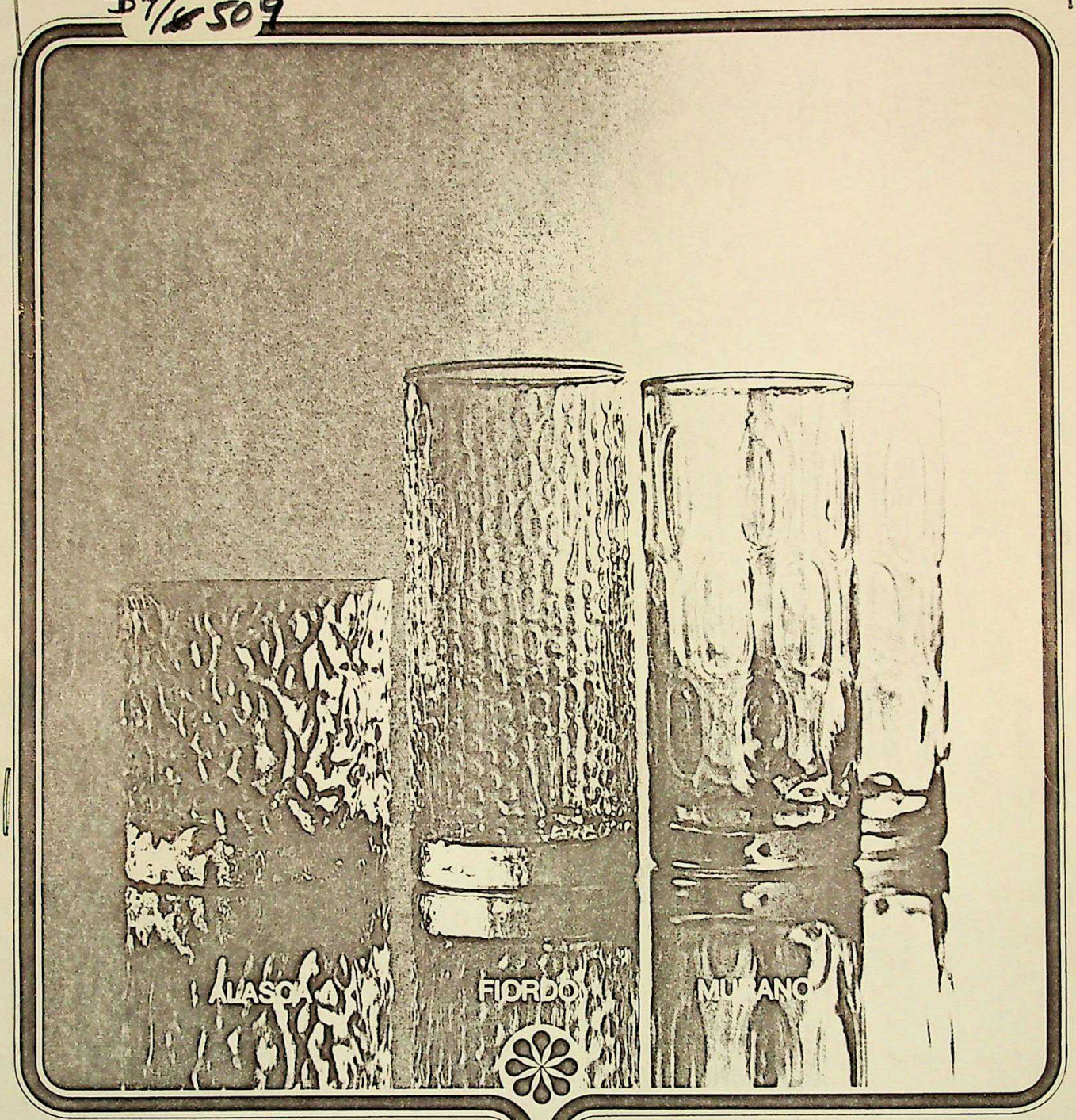

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D7-509

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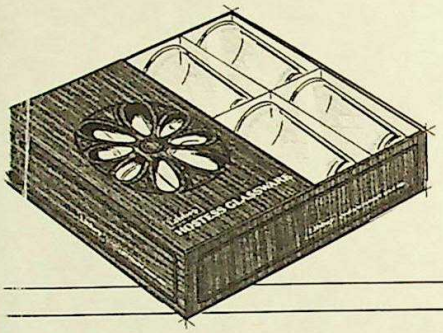

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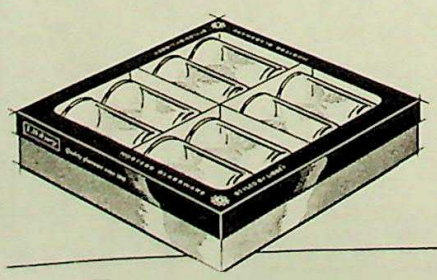

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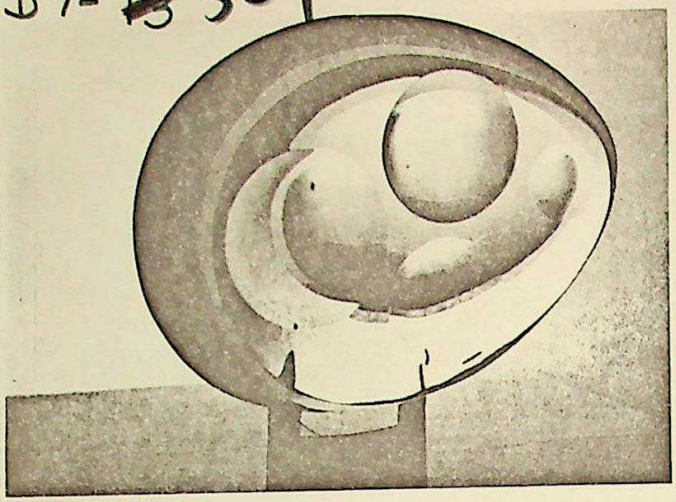
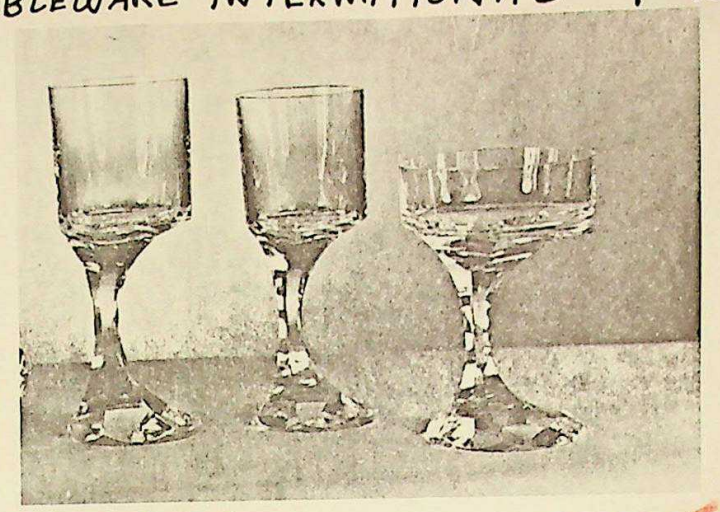


A modern prize-winning piece of table sculpture from Baccarat



The Service Narcisse from Baccarat has a very distinctive style

FEB., 1973

cerned with. On the other hand, Mr Jerrett says, the industrial system in Japan is much a part of the Japanese culture as a whole. It has some built-in disadvantages, he believes, among them over-employment, which can be an important issue as labour costs continue to rise.

FRANCE

Paris. *Henry Kahn writes:* Baccarat is to make a long-term effort to penetrate the British market, but to assure success this will be made only after sufficient time has elapsed, bearing in mind that import duties will not be eliminated at a stroke.

M. Stephane Rosé, director general of the famous 'crystal house' told TABLEWARE INTERNATIONAL he did not expect immediate results and, indeed, is not looking for them since tableware is a luxury product, a facet of the art of living which people can do without.

This is not defeatism by any means. The problem now is to develop and increase production without sacrificing quality, while at the same time bearing price in mind.

Costs must be kept at an even level as far as possible, for despite inflation and the rising costs which accompany the demon, the attraction of tableware would lose much of its pull if prices were permitted to skyrocket.

We are living in an age, he said, in which the demand for Baccarat crystal must penetrate deeper than the millionaire strata. It may sound like trying to square the circle to produce this kind of quality not for the mass but at least for a far wider circle of buyers, but it must be tackled. This indeed is one reason why Baccarat is in no hurry.

The secret, as Baccarat sees it, is education. The wider market must be shown that beauty and art are as essential to living as holidays and motor cars. Displays and salons are the answers. The people must see for themselves.

Baccarat is, therefore, increasing production but experience has shown that exports must not exceed 50 per cent at the moment, for if this limit is passed then the domestic market, for quality products, would be neglected, which must not be allowed to happen.

The plan for 1973 and onwards will not be easy to execute, for demand is growing in the United States, Italy, Belgium, the Antilles, Japan; and Great Britain, it should be remembered, is coming in. The first five countries named take 80 per cent of production for export so the margin of expansion, if the domestic market is not to be neglected, is not wide.

M. Rosé admitted that the temptation to concentrate on exports might have been great had not certain evidence helped to apply the brake.

He said that Christofle, which has a shop at La Nation, a popular quarter of Paris, is selling as much Baccarat glass as the shop on the Rue Royale which is, of course, a quarter where the so called élite do their shopping. It may not be exactly the same kind of glass but it is Baccarat and really there is only one quality.

This proved that the decision to nurse the home market was correct, while expanding exports within the prescribed limit.

The problems are, therefore, expansion on the one hand and the retention of the price level despite an annual increase of the wages bill of 15 per cent over the past four years, on the other.

Mechanisation, as far as possible, seems to be the answer. Considering it takes ten years to perfect a craftsman it is difficult to see how machines can help if the product is to retain its handmade qualities.

But the problem is not quite so acid as might be believed at first. There are operations indirectly connected with the process of manufacture which can be mechanised, handling is one of them, and there are techniques such as the *four a bassin* which can assure economies. The latter for example cuts waste from 50 per cent to 10 per cent.

Finally the use of computers for long-term planning and market studies can do a great deal in the same direction and will help to keep prices within an established range. But the widening of the market must not be exaggerated. M. Rosé finds no attraction in hire purchase for example. Tableware should not be sold on a credit basis even if the reasons for this are not quite clear, he says. He adds, 'In any case it was tried once but failed to produce results.'

Typical traditional Baccarat designs which, it has been found, still have a great impact on the domestic market

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MARKET

IN OUR OWN IDIOM

OCT., 1973

INTERIORS

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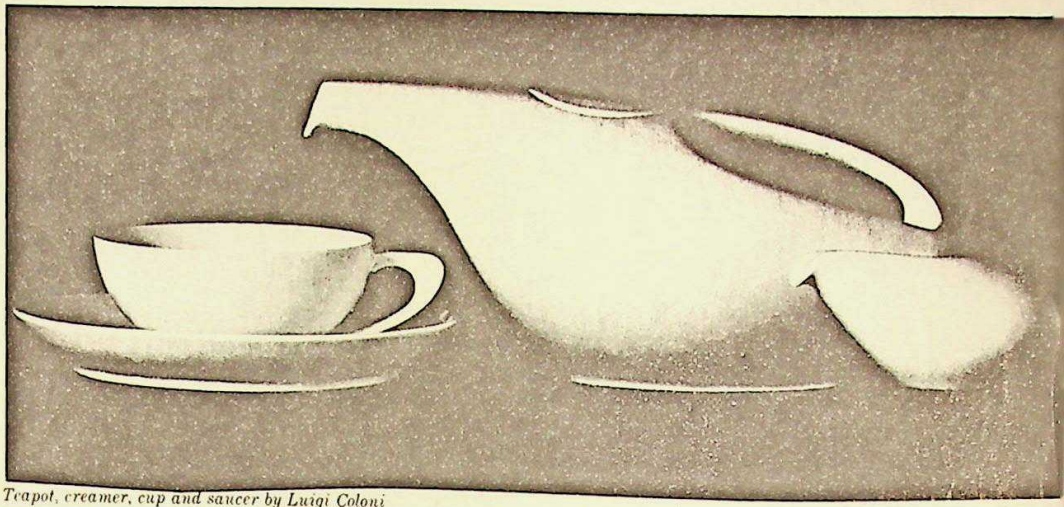
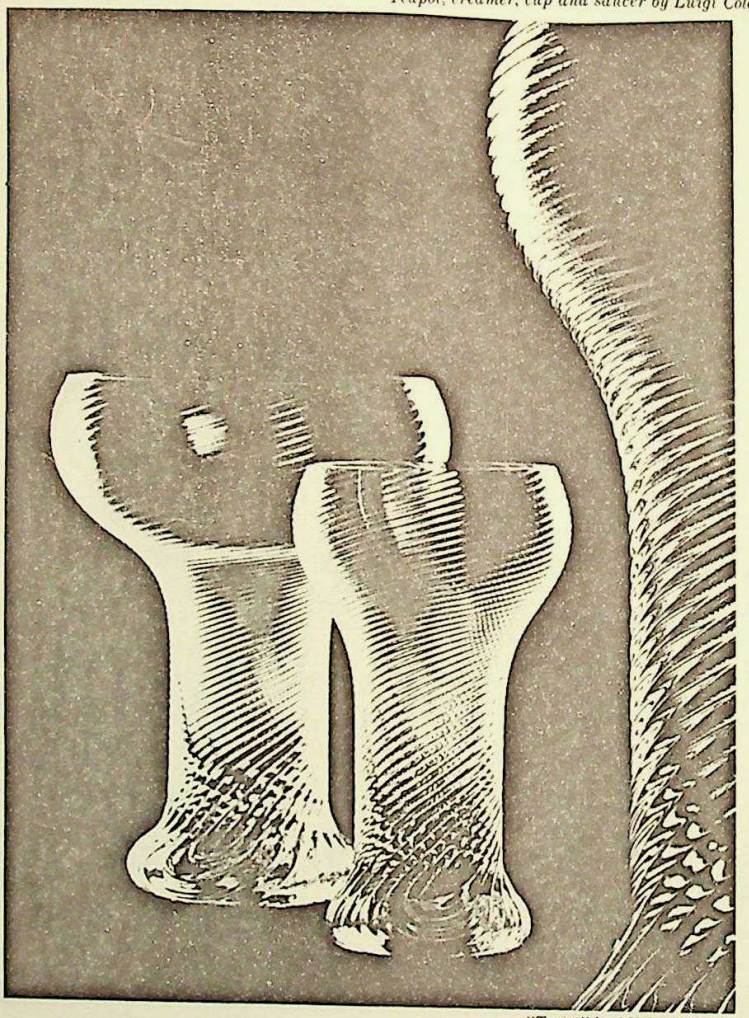


Teapot, creamer, cup and saucer by Luigi Coloni



"Twist" by Michael Boehm

"Siena" earthenware by Bjorn

ROSENTHAL STUDIO-HAUS, *584 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10036.* "We at Rosenthal feel it is our task to bring the best artists and designers of our own time to the fields of china, glass, ceramic and metal." So states a beautiful booklet called "Portrait of an Idea: Rosenthal Studio-Line." Adds Executive Vice President Peter M. Meltzer, "When we look back through the ages—which we see in museums—we find that those things that remain are products of their own era." Meltzer sums up his company's courage, "We are not only retailers, we are mis-

nished table. Tapio Wirkkala, Bjorn Wiinblad, Raymond Loewy and Walter Gropius are but a few. A second assurance of quality is a judging jury. Before being accepted into the Rosenthal Studio-Line, each design must be approved by a specially selected international jury of art critics.

As a result of this quality-conscious, innovative attitude Rosenthal has some simply outstanding table designs, many of which are adapted into hotel-service lines.

Pictured are some stunning selec-

pany didn't have a decent teapot. He was given a commission to design one. Unlike most other teapots, his is perfectly balanced when it is tipped to pour. The sugar caster is also unusual. It dispenses with the traditional lid and spoon, simply pouring sugar down a gentle slope. As the shapes suggest, Coloni also designs racing cars.

The "Twist" glass design is a result of an innovative production process developed by designer Michael Boehm. Instead of turning the whole form within the mold, the bot-

four sizes: water goblet, wine champagne/sherbet and There are also large vases.

The "Siena" earthenware is all the creation of Bjorn It is designed to match Ro fabulous $1800 grill table. T ware in either cobalt blue brown works with the rustic popular with all those peop ing old farmhouses. Inte the designs combine decora with pieces of solid color. rated parts are entire painted. The grill flatware

D7/A509

reise

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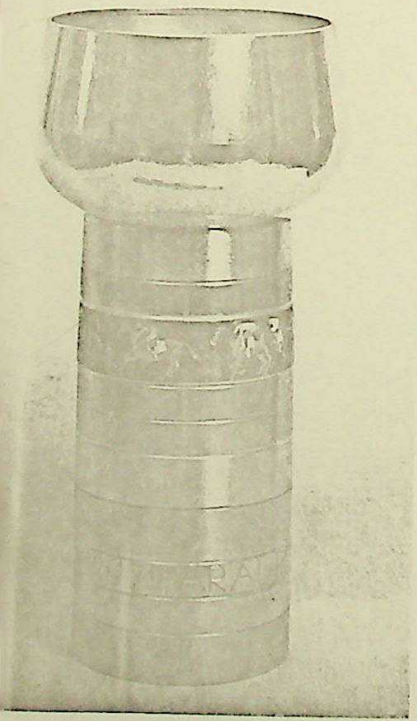

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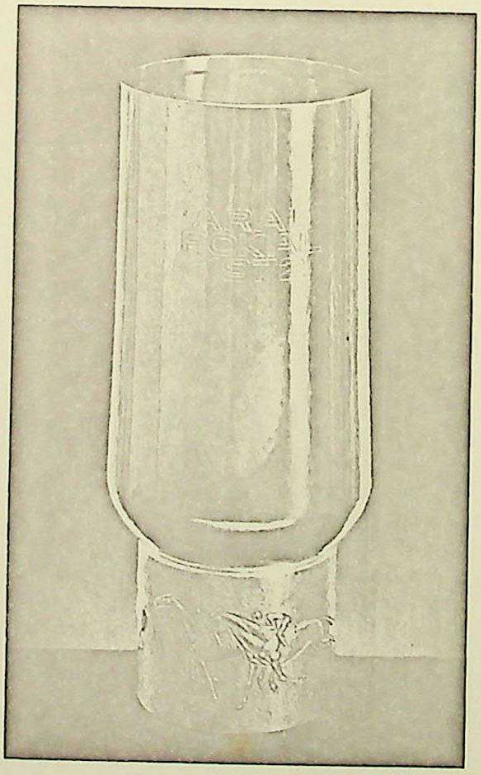

Jury

Präsident: Dr. Klaus Marquard Vorstandsvorsitzender der Aral AG, Bochum

Mitglieder:
Stadtdirektor Helmut Bill, Präsident des Gelsenkirchen-Horster Rennvereins

Dr. Kurt Hallwass, Chefredakteur der Zeitschrift »gold + silber«

Oswald Heske, Werbeleiter der Aral AG, Boch

Professor Fritz Nuß, Endersbach-Strümpfelbach

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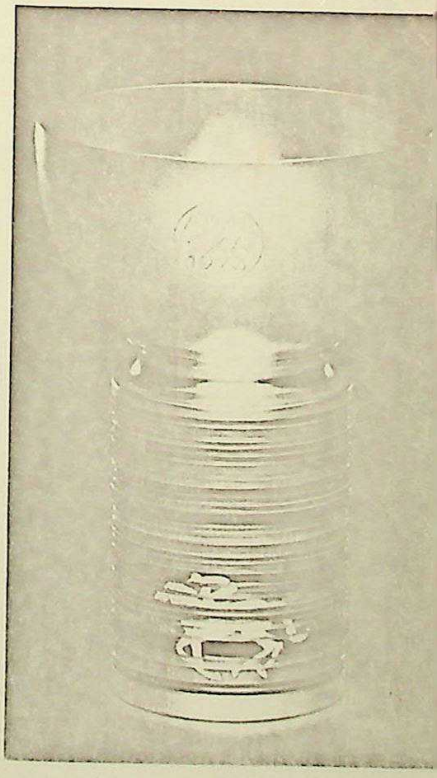

D 7/6509

Aral-Poka

Ausschreibung
für den Entwurf eines Pokals als Ehrenpr
für ein Pferderennen

Aral-Pokal

Das Rennen mit dem Titel „Aral-Pokal" ist eines der nur fünf deutschen Galopp-Rennen, die zur Europa-Gruppe I gehören. Es zählt damit zu den wichtigsten, repräsentativsten und sportlich bedeutendsten Veranstaltungen im deutschen Galopp-Rennsport. Der alljährlich neu zu schaffende Ehrenpreis, den die Aral AG für das Rennen stiftet, das ihren Namen trägt, muß anspruchsvoll, im besten Sinne modern und so gestaltet sein, daß er einerseits dem Renommee des Rennens, andererseits dem fortschrittlichen Image des Hauses Aral als der führenden Mineralölgesellschaft auf dem deutschen Markt gerecht wird.

Einige früher geschaffene Pokale sind in dieser Ausschreibung abgebildet. Sie hatten im Original eine Höhe von rund 35 cm; ihr Material war durchweg Sterlingsilber mit Innenvergoldung, manchmal mit Schmucksteinen, zum Teil mit eingeschmolzener Emaille.

Abweichungen von der bisherigen Durchschnittsgröße sind statthaft. Außer reinem Gold und ungewöhnlich hochwertigen Steinen können alle Materialien für den Pokal vorgesehen werden. Wegen des Namens des Rennens muß jedoch die Pokalform beibehalten werden.

ARAL

Aufgabe

Für ein Pferderennen ist ein Ehrenpreis in Pokalform zu schaffen.

Falls in einem Entwurf Pferde dargestellt werden, muß es sich um galoppierendes Vollblut handeln. Traber oder Arbeitspferde oder Turnierpferde entsprächen nicht der Aufgabe.

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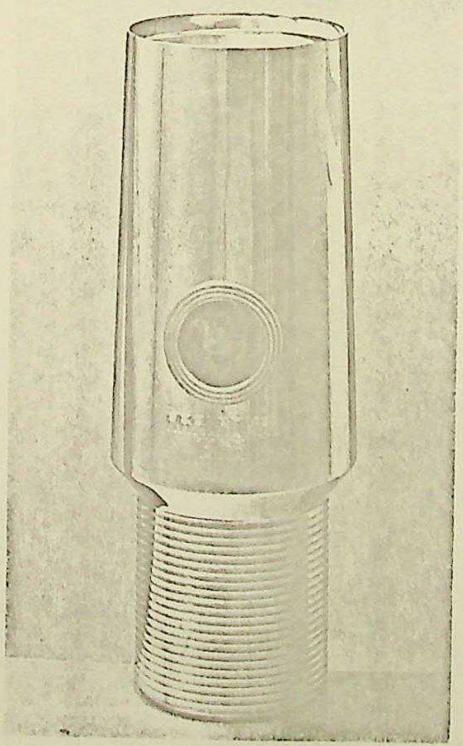
11-73



Bedingunger

Für die Teilnahme-Bere gibt es keine Einschränku nach Wohnsitz oder Natio oder Alter des Künstlers b Mitglieder eines Arbeitste Auch Studierende von Ku akademien usw. sind zur T nahme eingeladen.

Jeder Gestalter kann bis fünf Entwürfe einsenden, zwar in Form von Schwarz oder farbigen Zeichnunge denen der Pokal in Origina dargestellt wird. Von den E würfen muß einer detaillie durchgezeichnet sein; die ren können als Alternative skizziert werden. Das Papi der Karton für die Zeichnu soll das Hochformat 55 x 4 haben.

Der Ehrenpreis trägt die Beschriftung „Aral-Pokal 1

Kennzeichnung: Jeder E soll ein Kennwort und eine stellige Ziffer tragen, die au einem beigefügten neutrale schlossenen Umschlag wied werden. Der Umschlag entl Name und Anschrift des Ei senders sowie eine Berechn der Kosten (Material + Arb die bei Ausführung des Ent entstehen würden.

Die Entwürfe werden an folgende Anschrift erbeten:

Aral Aktiengesellschaft
Stichwort: Aral-Pokal
463 Bochum, Wittener Straß

Einsendeschluß ist der
1. Februar 1974
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D7/4509

DEC., 1973
p. 92
"GOURMET"

page 92 "GOURMET" Dec. 1973

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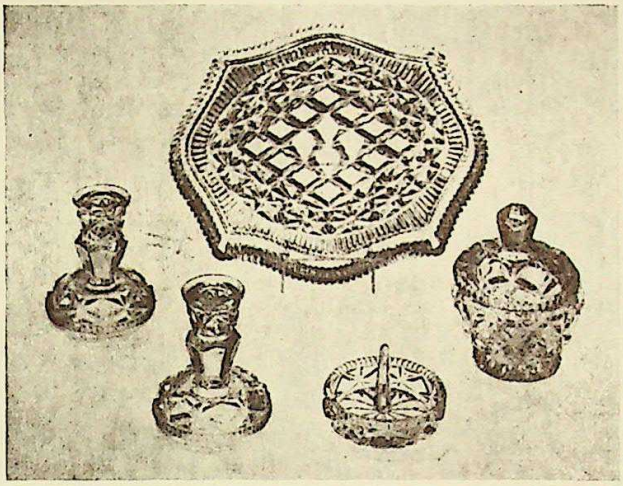

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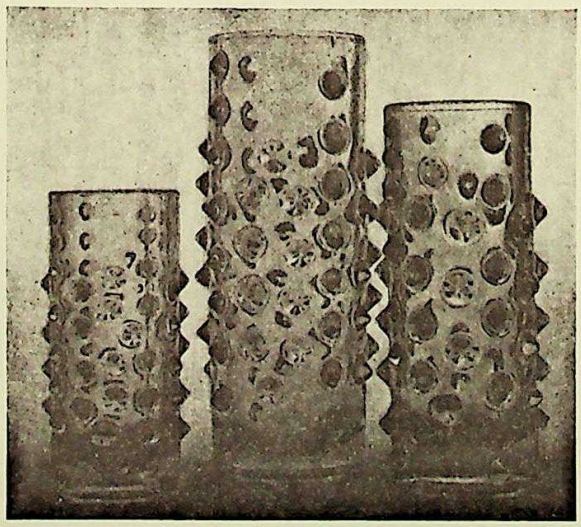
An example of the more modern shapes to be included for 1974 shown below



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D7/6509 2-1974 | JEWELERS' CIRCULAR-KEYSTONE

A SPRING FLING page 8

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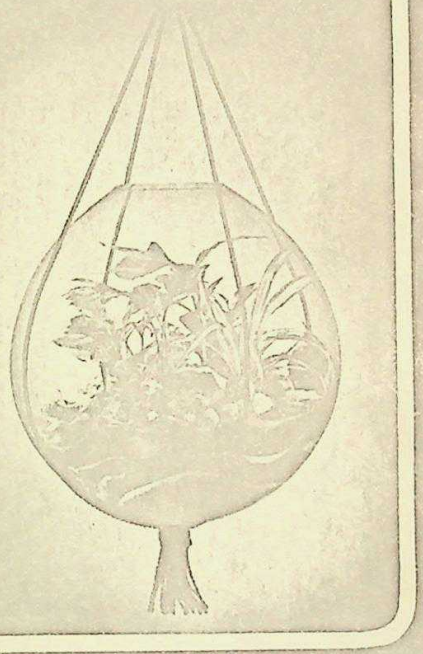

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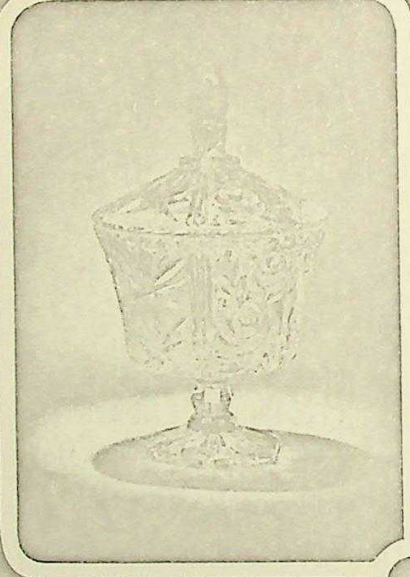

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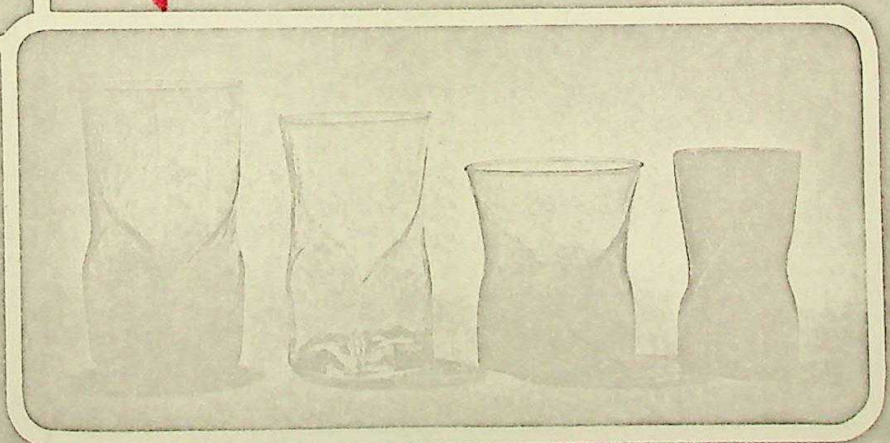

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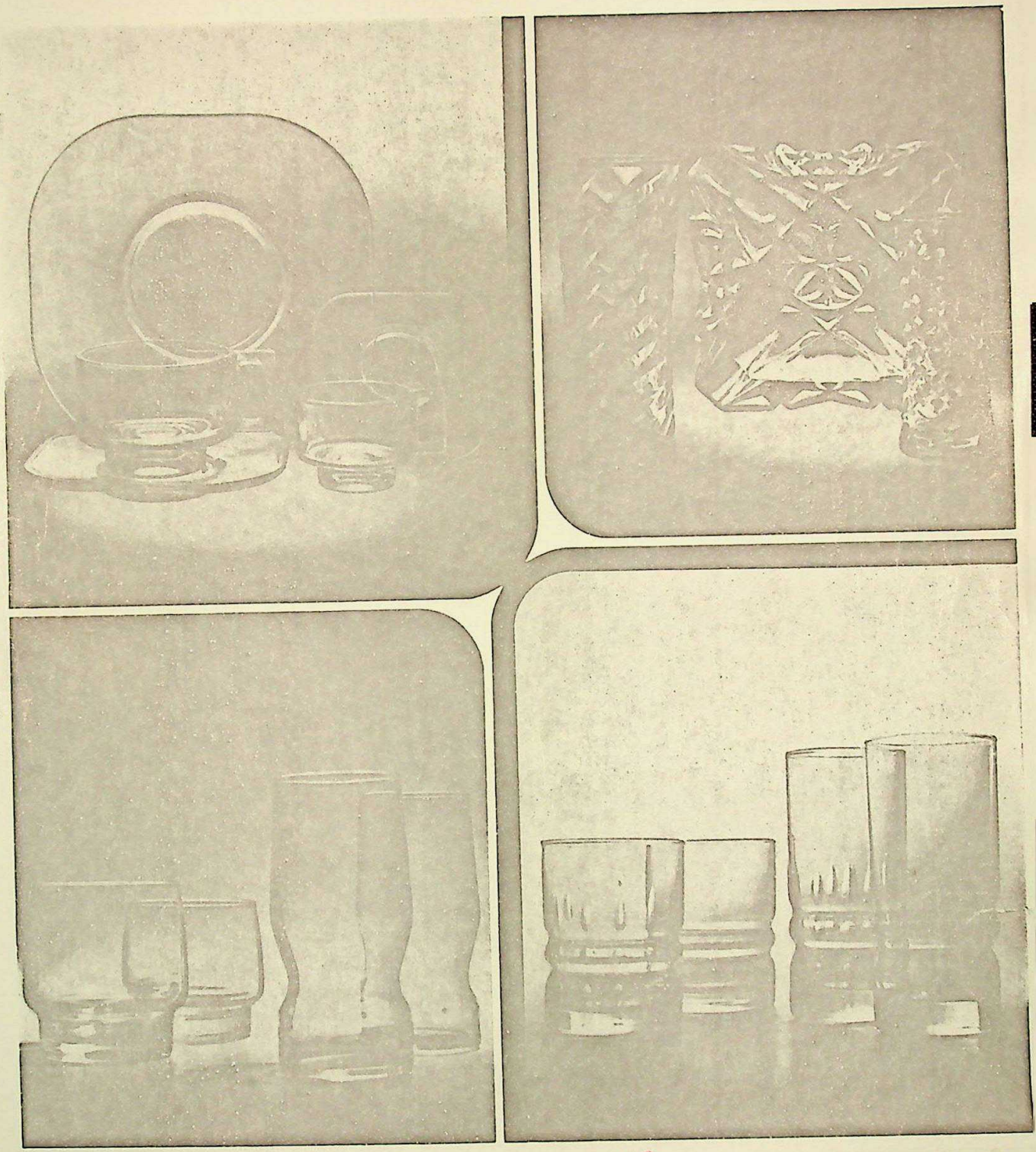

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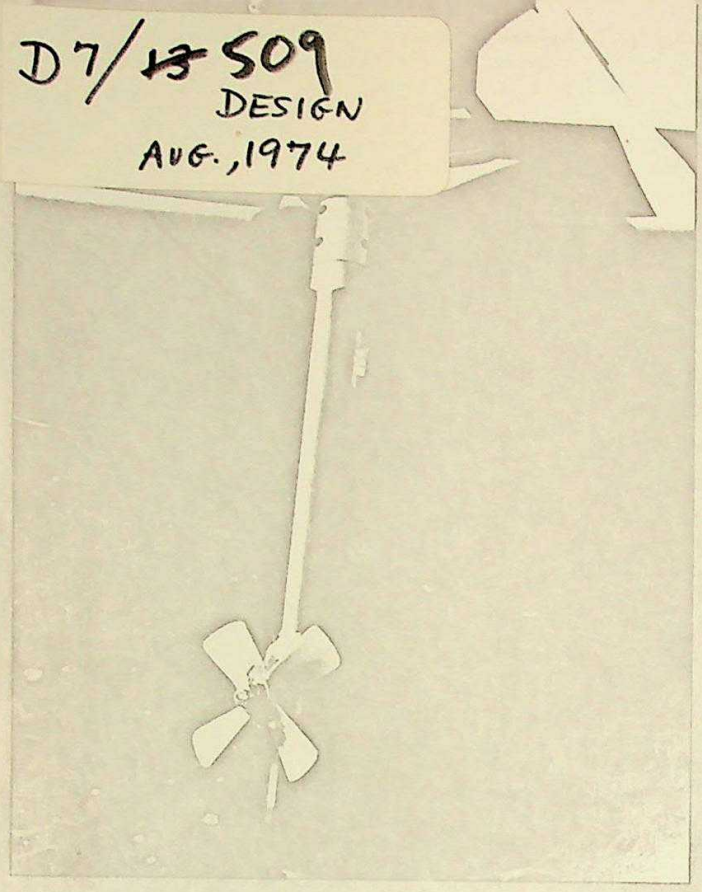

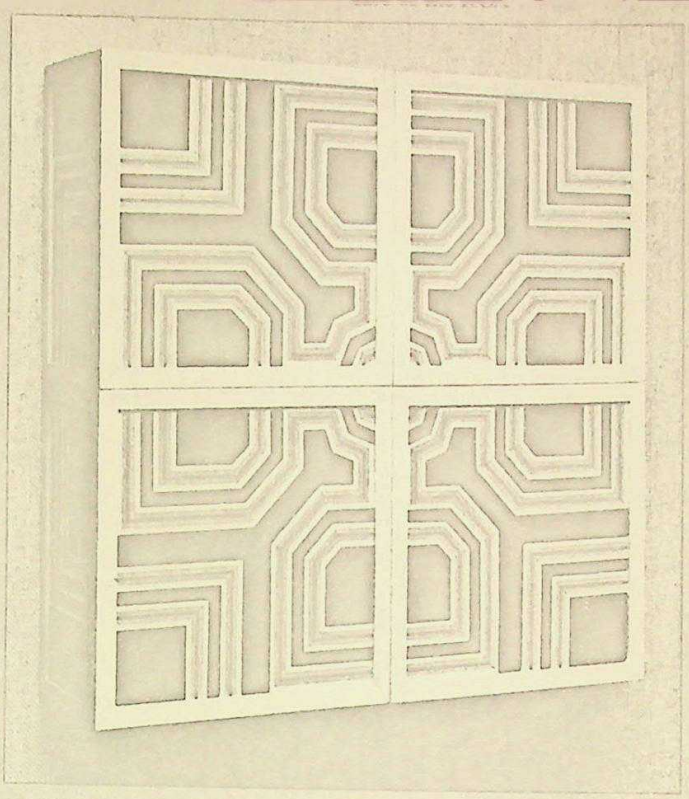

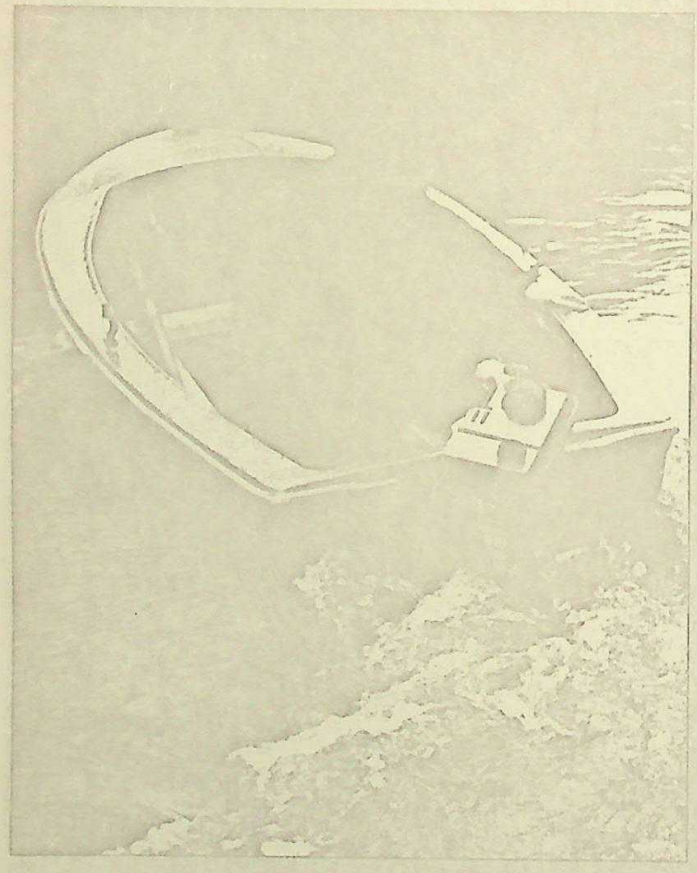

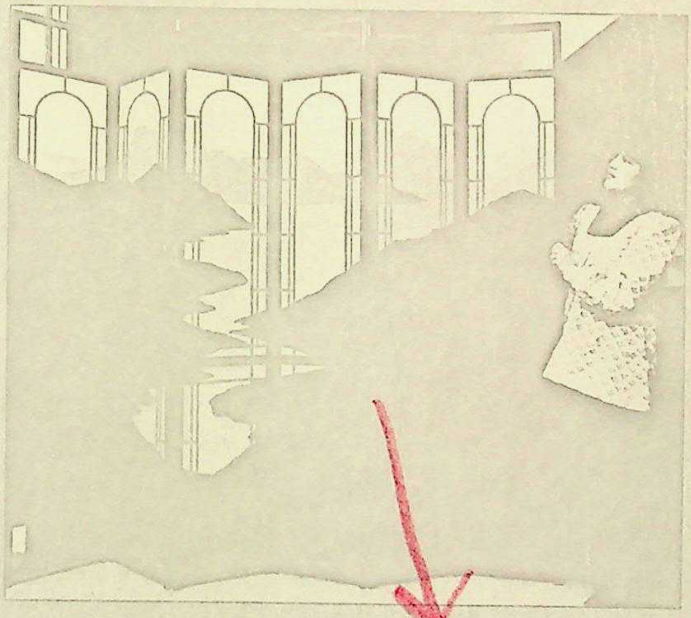

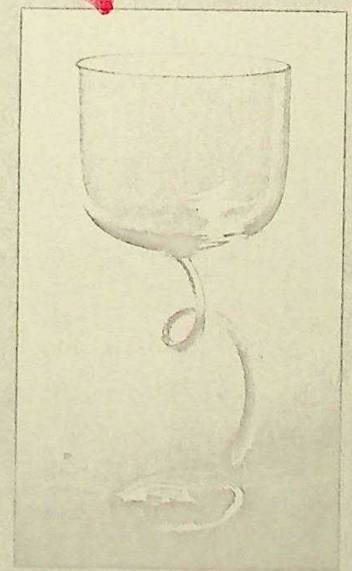

JOHN GRAINGER
Using standard components, this outboard motor *above* is housed in precision sand-castings common to all units in the range. Components can be interchanged giving six possible power-to-propeller ratios; this is achieved by using three different power outputs from the same basic engine. Only one tool is needed to make all the changes necessary, namely a 6mm hexagonal wrench. Information from Hampton Hall Farm, Moor Lane, Rickmansworth.

ROGER HONEY
Beside his lurid ceramic fruit, ripe for the presents counter at Fortnum & Mason, Roger Honey showed some handsome drinking goblets with twisted stems *right*. He has also explored the problem of fusing china with glass and succeeded in casting bone china bowls from moulds, made round different types of melon, and mounting them on glass stems. The melon goblets are £20 and the twisted stem drinking goblets are £15 from 1 Abbots Ride, Farnham, Surrey.

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AUGUST, 1974

VENETIAN GLASS— 2000 years of tradition

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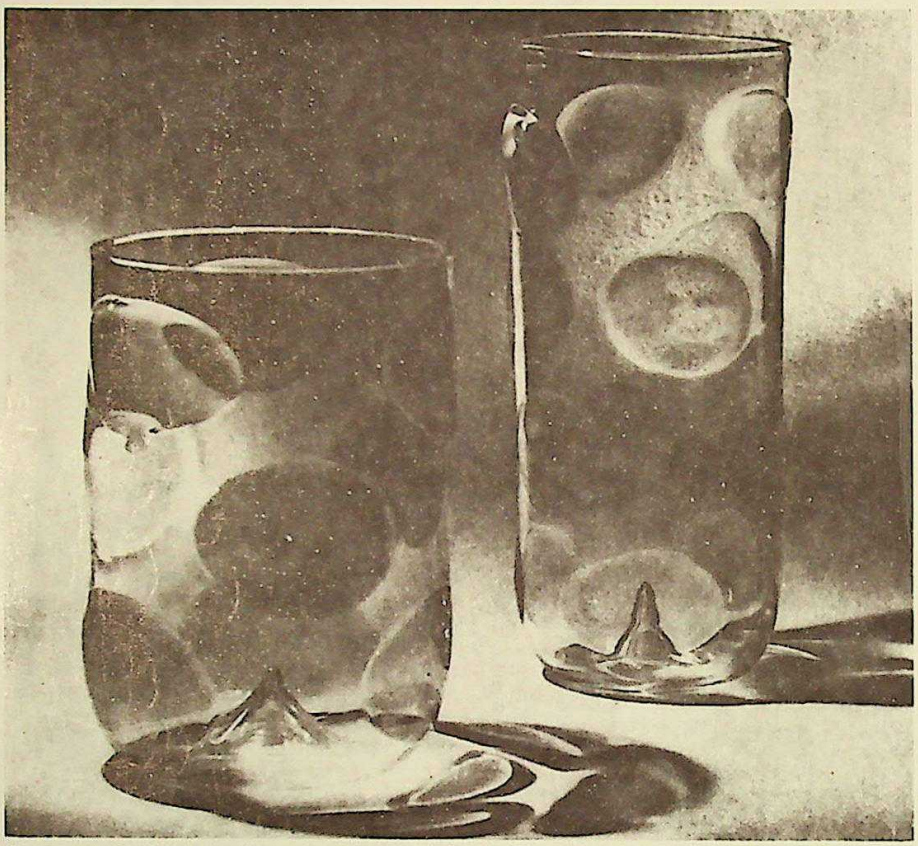
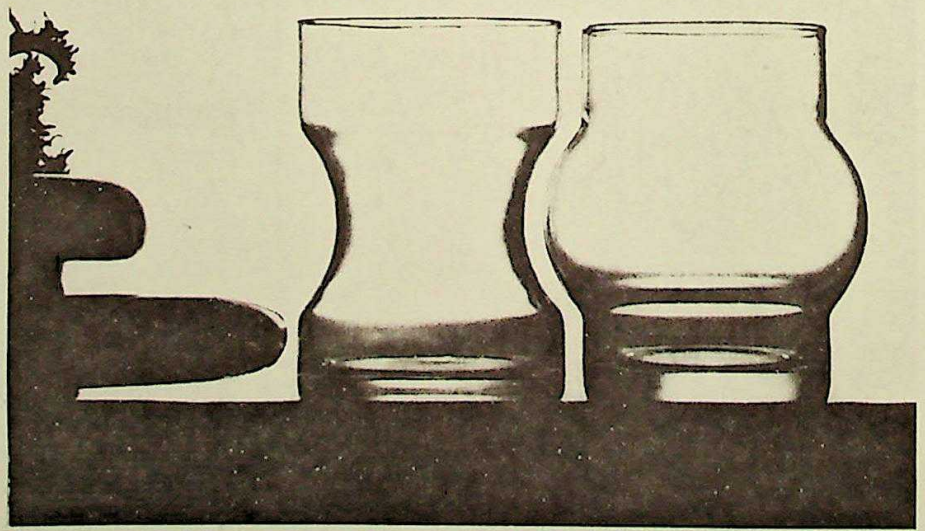
SEPT., 1974.

"TABLEWARE INTERNATIONAL" p. 58



Two vases in Venetian Glass by Barovier & Toso. The one on the left is 29cm x 21cm and the one on the right is 39cm high x 17cm.



Two elegant hand blown and cut water and wine glasses, called Lui and Lei, designed by Claudio Dini for Arnolfo di Cambio.

prevaricate, relates to his "Naturalis Historia" that a group of Phoenician merchants was driven by a storm onto an unknown sandy beach and discovered, by accident, how to make glass.

Building a fire to cook their food, they used blocks of soda from their cargo as supports for their cooking utensils. The heat from the fire fused the sand and the melting soda, and glass was born.

By 27 BC, just 2000 years ago, the Romans reigned in the Middle East, and carried back to Rome the secrets of glass making. There the art flourished, and by the Middle Ages, Venice emerged as a centre of glass artists. Venice, the crossroads of the world for culture and trade nurtured the industry by protective laws.

In 1291, legislation ordered all the glass factories of Venice to the small offshore island of Murano. Ostensibly, the reason was to protect the city against the danger of fire, but at the same time it reserved a monopoly source of great wealth to the Venetians. Distribution of the various commissioned works to the individual glass makers, as well as sales, was controlled by law. So, too, were the tests performed by those who aspired to the title of master craftsman, the raw materials used and even the length of working hours.

New concepts

Through the Italian Renaissance, in the 15th and 16th centuries, the art flourished, and great families became prominent; the Ballarin, the Dalla Luna and the Baroviers. An early member of this family, Angelo Barovier, developed new techniques for colouring and painting glass. He received many awards and honours, and some of his works — for example, the famous Wedding Cup (about 1437) in the glass museum at Murano — are still in existance. His three sons, Davide, Pietro and Giovanni, formed three branches of the firm, all of which produced leading glass artists over the following centuries.

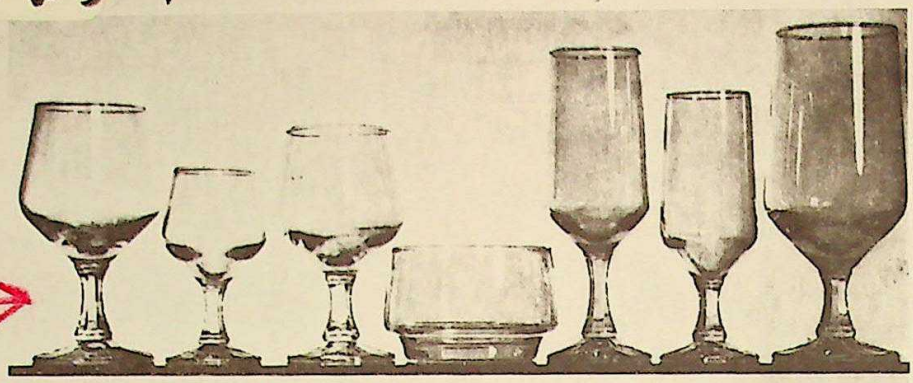
During the 16th century, the art of glassmaking in Murano reached its peak prized for its supreme elegance refined but imaginative style, simplicity of line and richness of colour.

But the splendour, sadly, was not to last. As the world became more puritanical, production declined and the fall of the Venetian Republic to Napoleon in 1796, marked the end of Venice as a great glass centre. The great tradition and techniques for making and blowing glass were neglected for 100 years.

Then, about the middle of the 19th century, Antonio Salviati led a revival, and some of the old families, the Baroviars, the Tosos, the Ongaros and the Mazzola, together with a few very old workers, began the long haul back.

Today, Murano has about 100 furnaces and many individual artisans. It employes 6,000 workers and exports 60 per cent of its glassware.

The Baroviers are still eminent in Murano. They and the Tosos combined



The Barmaster range from Ravenhead.

SEPT., 1974

would satisfy the needs of publican, hotelier, restaurateur and consumer."

Market research findings by Ravenhead revealed that important factors of glassware, to tenants, owners, manager and brewery executives were price 78 per cent; durability 70 per cent; design 59 per cent; complete range 39 per cent; availability 37 per cent; others 16 per cent; and don't know 1 per cent.

Design features looked for in a new range of glassware were found to be: strength/durability; abstractiveness/modern design; stronger stems; and easy to clean.

Shop for Loch Ness

Loch Ness has a new attraction — the Glenmoriston Craft and Pottery Shop. This is managed by Allan and Lynda Nairn, potters, who trained in Glasgow and last year opened a craft pottery at Glenmoriston. The shop is a further extension of that work; it is marketing their pottery plus a wide range of similar and related work from all over the Scottish Highlands.

Modernised

The premises of William Watson and Sons of 163-7 High Street Perth, established 1900 and operated by Mr Bonar Watson and his sister Margaret have been modernised to give improved showroom presentation. They have been appointed one of three dealers in Scotland handling Albany Fine China Co Ltd models and will feature these in the modernised premises; they handle a complete range of English tableware, ceramics glass and crystal.

Wire shortage

That the shortage of raw materials has not been felt only in the ceramic and glass industries, is revealed in a statement of H Walmsley Ltd of Brighton which indicates that, because the company is encountering difficulties in obtaining materials for its

Spode gives £10,000 for research

The first annual contribution of £1,000 from Spode Ltd, has been handed to the chairman of the Spode Trust, Mr Robert Copeland, by Mr Trevor Egan, joint managing director of Spode Ltd.

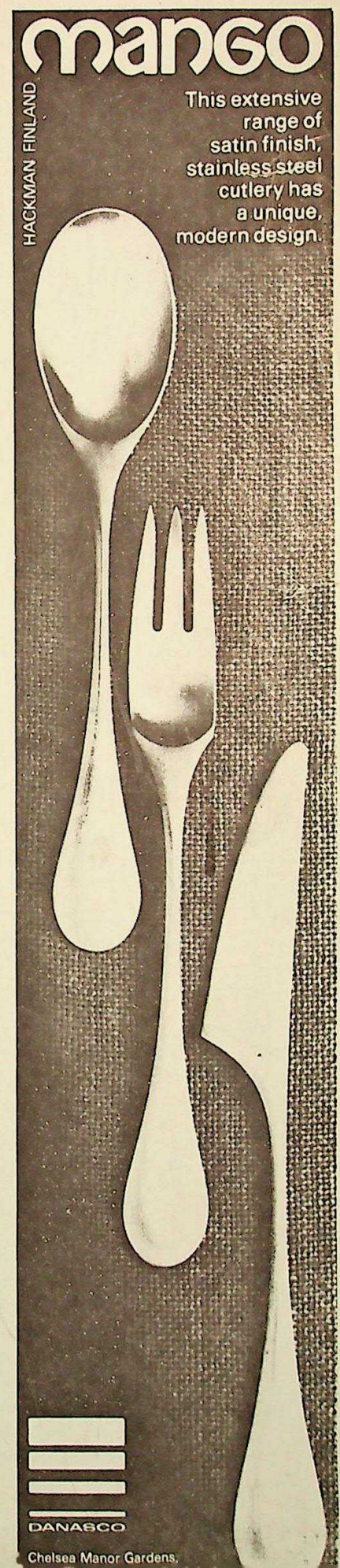
Spode has given the North Staffordshire Polytechnic its first covenanted grant for research to be received from industry, and has established the Spode Trust for this purpose. The value of the gift is over £10,000.

Making the presentation, Mr Egan said: "In these days, for a company to remain in business for 200 years and on the same site is a very unusual event. Spode established his business in 1770 and his successors — both Spodes and Copelands — continued to build the company into one of the best respected names in world ceramics.

"In 1970, as one aspect of the Spode bicentenary celebrations, the directors wanted to mark the event by a gift to the City of Stoke-on-Trent which would be of direct benefit to the people of the City and to the industry. Money made available to encourage research at the Polytechnic seemed a worthwhile way to help the industry in developing technical improvements, managerial systems, design techniques and many other contributions to its efficiency, and consequently to improved conditions and opportunities for the people of Stoke."

The Spode Trust is empowered to award scholarships to post graduate students and staff of the Polytechnic for the advancement of education by research in any of the fields of commerce, art and design, management, engineering or science related to the ceramic industry.

Thanking Spode for their generosity in establishing the Trust, Mr Copeland added, "The Trustees held their first meeting on February 6, 1973, and, at their second meeting in April, 1973, awarded the first scholarship to two members of staff — Mr


mango
HACKMAN FINLAND
This extensive range of satin finish, stainless steel cutlery has a unique, modern design.
DANASCO
Chelsea Manor Gardens,

D7/15 509

SEPT, 1974

NT LOUIS

ristal de France

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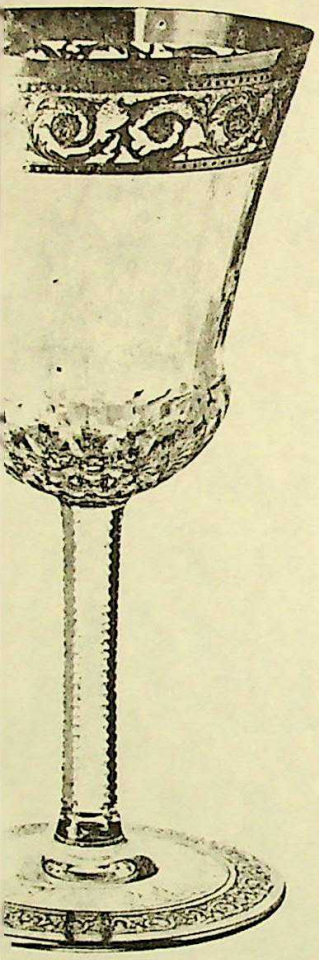
1767

TABLEWARE

INTERNATIONAL



760

or Great Britain

INTERNATIONAL

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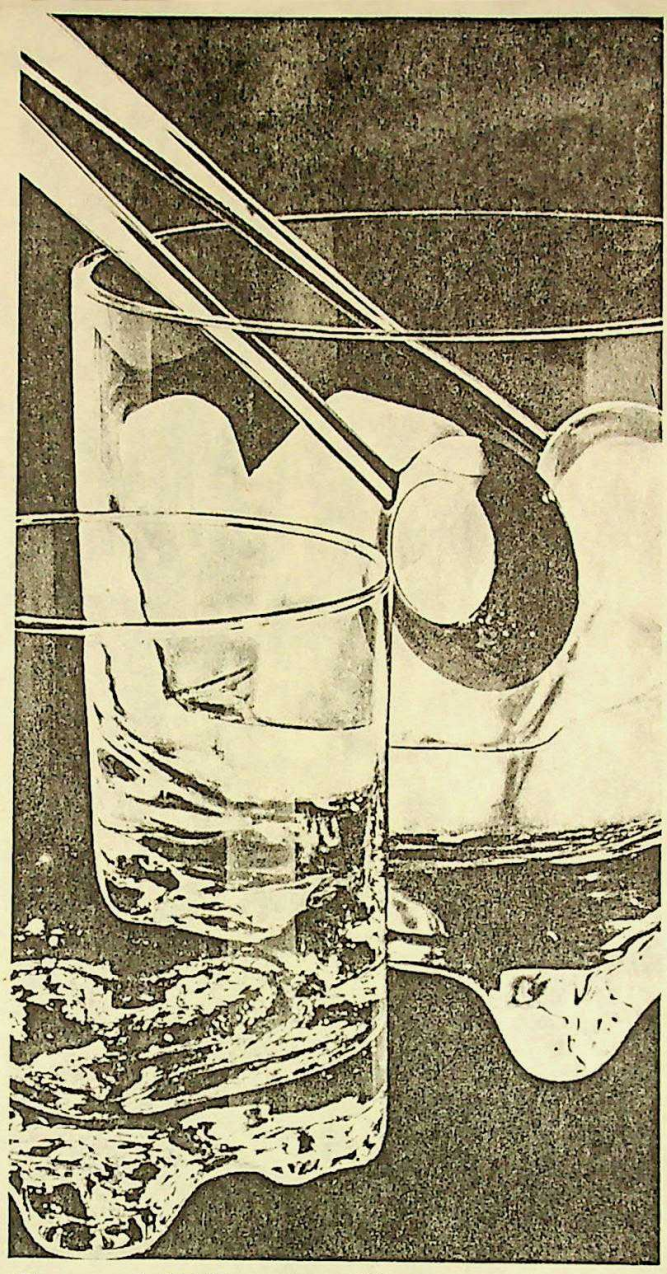


Scotch Whisky. Finnish Glass

Chunky Gaissa glassware creates the perfect setting for Scotch on the rocks. It does a lot for long drinks too.

Vividly conceived by award-winning iittala designer, Tapio Wirkkala, Gaissa's flowing lines were inspired by his country's frozen streams in Spring.

In five sizes, from liqueur to highball, in beautiful gift packs of six. And a superb ice bucket to match.

From the house of iittala – pure Finnish glassware created by a craftsman's skill and a designer's art.

Available at the best shops

Gaissa...by iittala

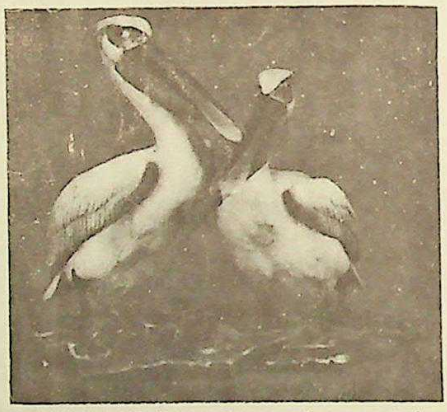
iittala

iittala (U.K.) Ltd., Heron Trading Estate, Sundon Park, Luton, Bedfordshire.

NEW PRODUCTS IN PICTURES

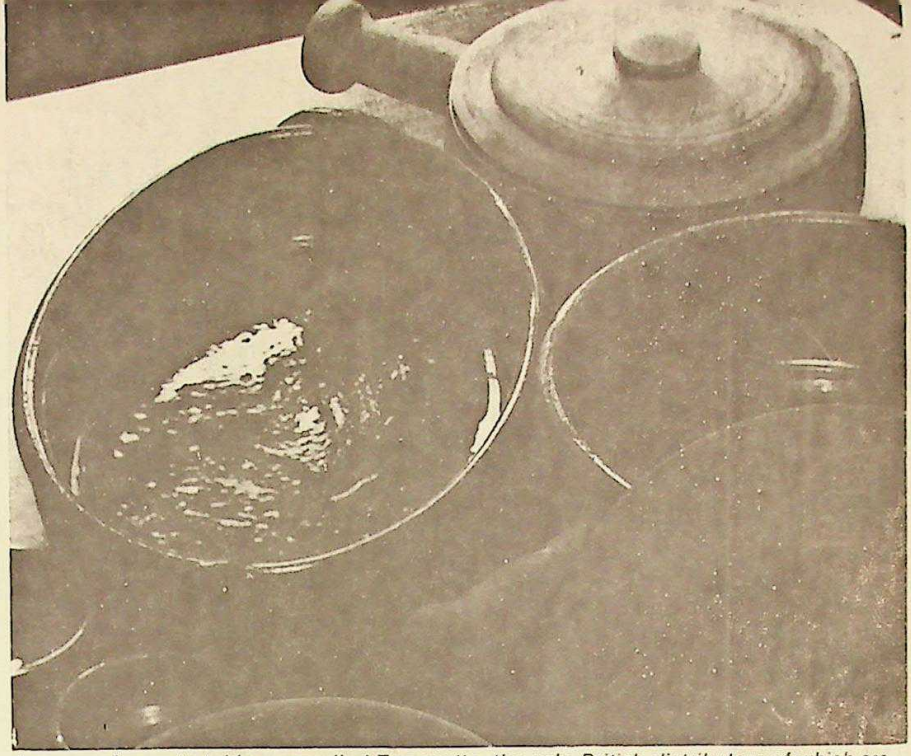
D7/6509

A biscuit barrel, available in both Pembroke and Famille Rose designs from Aynsley China Ltd, Sutherland Road, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent ST3 1HS.



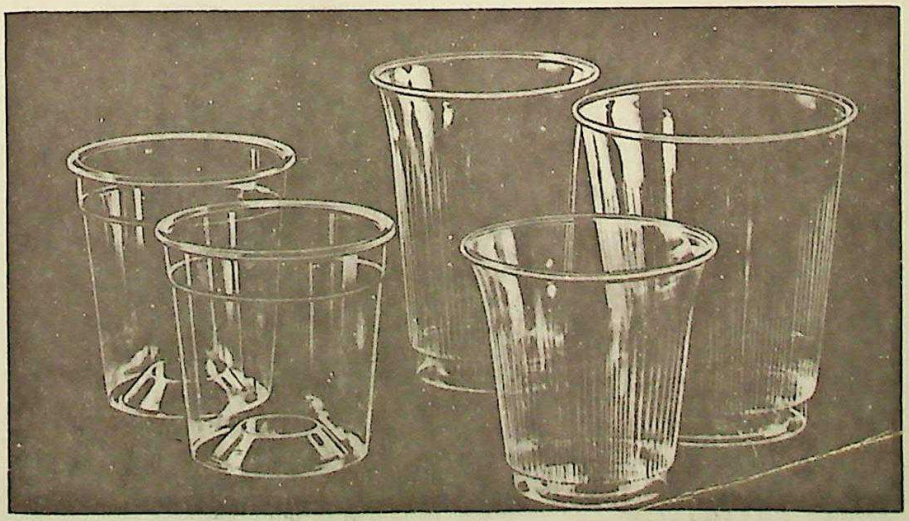
This Pair of Pelicans is one of a range of bird figurines from the Italian firm of Monguzzi. Available in Britain from The Capo-di-Monte Porcelain Co Ltd, Prestige House, Mowbray Drive, Blackpool FY3 7UR.

Right. Two sizes of containers and three of cups in this new range of disposable plasticware from DRG Cups, Barlows Lane, Liverpool L9 9EJ.



A range of oven-to-tableware called Terracotta, the sole British distributors of which are Charterhouse Paper Lanterns Import-Export Ltd, 38 Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith, London W6 0LS.

New rustic style and shapes of blue glazes stoneware called Chalet, from Oeslauer Manufaktur W Goebel KG, 8633 Rodental 1, Postfach 46/47, West Germany.



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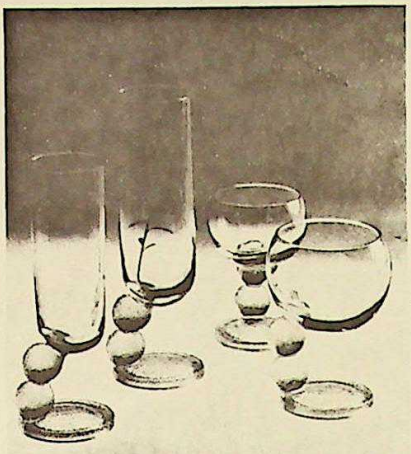
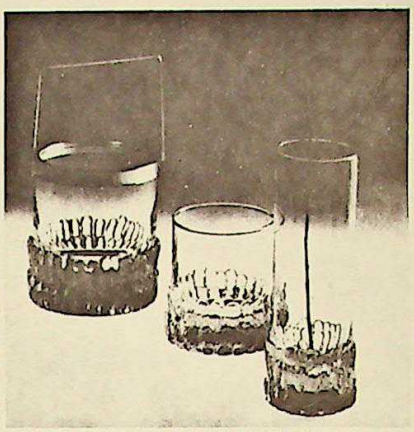
newest patterns. The designs are so lovely that it is difficult to choose one over another. There are dramatic contemporary pieces, as well as diamond-cut modern shapes. The latter is aimed at markets where contemporary design is not entirely accepted. Italy absorbs 70 percent of the production. Spain, Germany, France and the U. S. are also important customers for the firm's line of 33 percent lead crystal pieces.

In 1968, a young, sympathetic man established a small corporation to buy an old, decaying glass factory at Arena Metato, district of Pisa. In six years, he has organized a team of 70 blowers, all as young and dynamic as he is. With the help of his father, a former glass blower, he has introduced a line of 15 percent lead drinkware with colored stems and bases in an amazing range. L.A.C.S. (for Lavorazione Artigianato Cristallo Soffiatto) uses a palette of no less than 17 colors based on or derived from amber, green, olive, spring green, red, etc. These are applied to 150 shapes of stemware, ice buckets and accessories. The line is moderately contemporary, more of a "passe-partout" style, with reasonable prices, and has established a strong market in a short time.



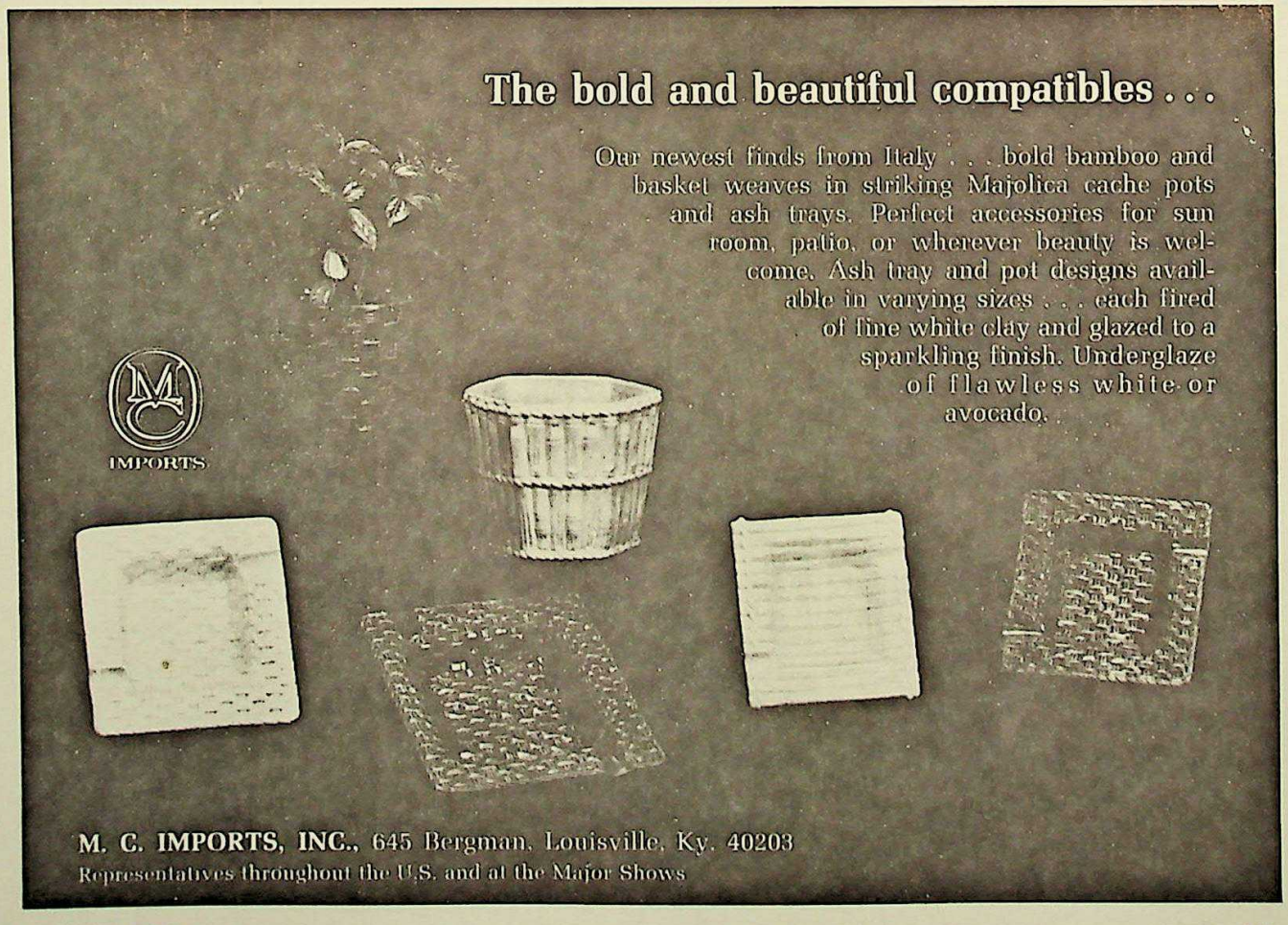
Dynamic *design in stemware by L.A.C.S.*



Interestingly molded, *applied bases on barware from Cristalleria L.A.C.S.*

At some 50 km from Pisa, on the road back to Florence, is Empoli, known to many for its varied activities. Among its glass works, one of particular interest is Cooperativa Empolese Vetrai, which specializes in cut Czechoslovakian style crystal, but with a definite Italian accent. All the patterns are designed by the firm. In this line, traditional outsells modern; clear white crystal outsells colors, despite the attractiveness of the cobalt blue and ruby red used by the company. The range of products is

Please turn page ▶


The bold and beautiful compatibles . . .
Our newest finds from Italy . . . bold bamboo and basket weaves in striking Majolica cache pots and ash trays. Perfect accessories for sun room, patio, or wherever beauty is welcome. Ash tray and pot designs available in varying sizes . . . each fired of fine white clay and glazed to a sparkling finish. Underglaze of flawless white or avocado.
IMPORTS
M. C. IMPORTS, INC., 645 Bergman, Louisville, Ky. 40203
Representatives throughout the U.S. and at the Major Shows

TABLEWARE
INTERNATIONAL
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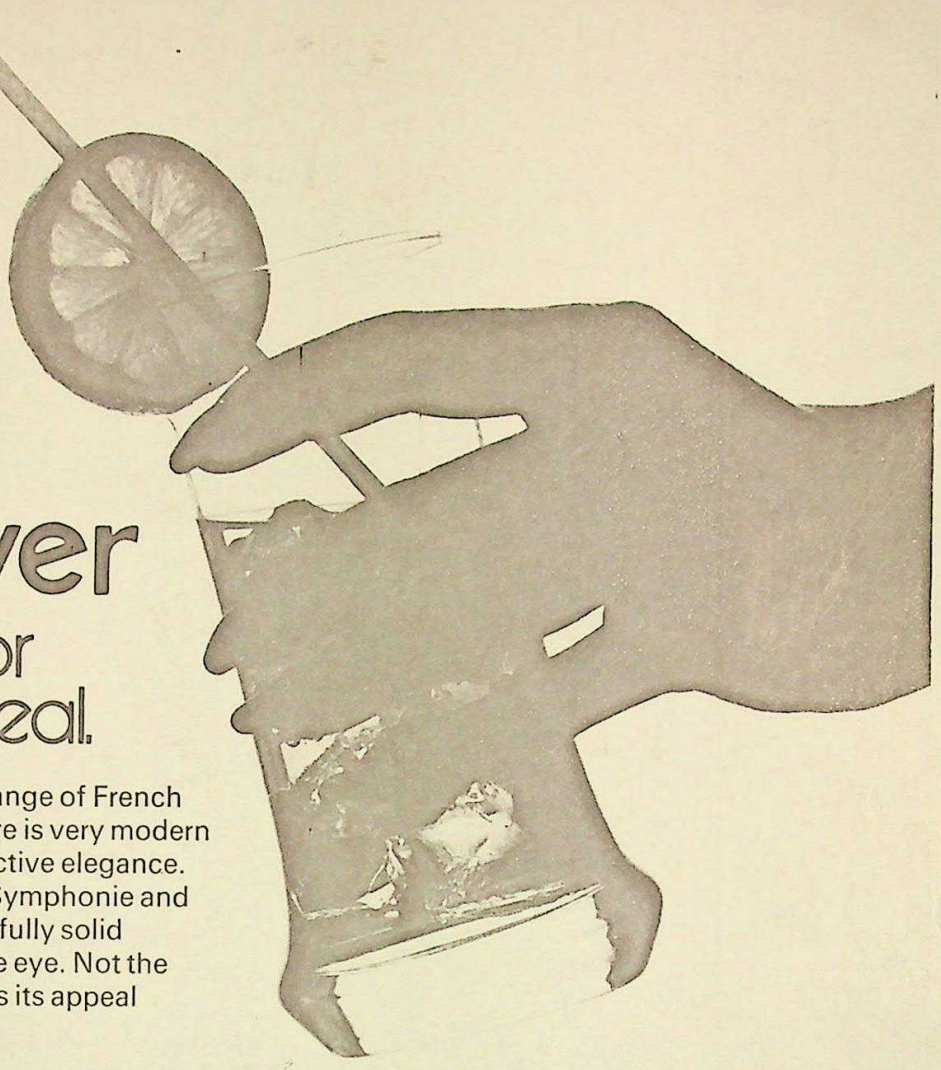
509



heliover
is French for glass appeal.

This moderately priced range of French machine blown glassware is very modern in design yet has a distinctive elegance. The Camargue, Fidelio, Symphonie and Tango ranges are delightfully solid based and pleasing to the eye. Not the least quality of Heliover is its appeal to your customers.

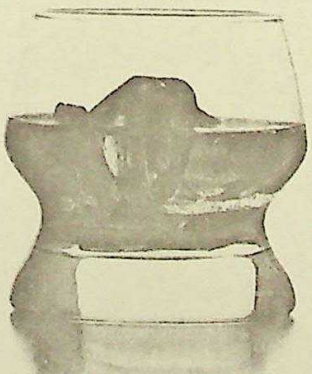
Ça va.

It goes !

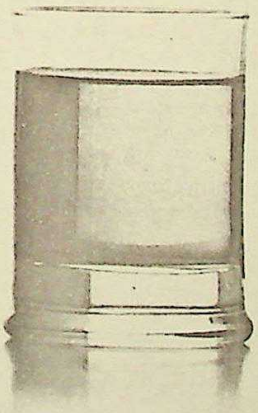
Fidelio

Camargue

Tango



Symphonie



For further details please contact sole distributors for UK and Eire :

JULES LANG

Jules Lang & Son, Farringdon Station Chambers, Cowcross Street, London EC1M 6DA
Tel : 01-253 9641 (10 lines) Telex no : 23660 24 hours Ansafone Service

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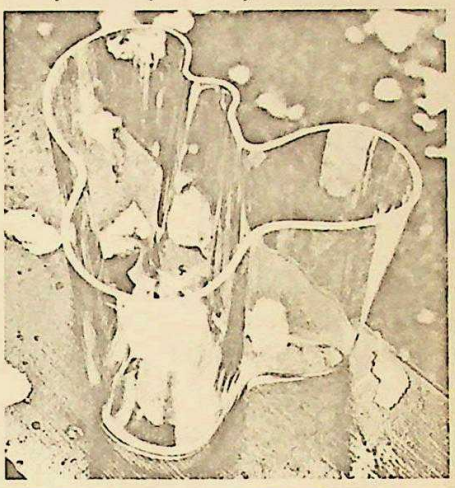
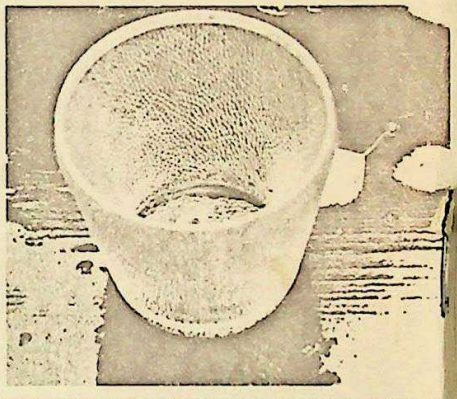
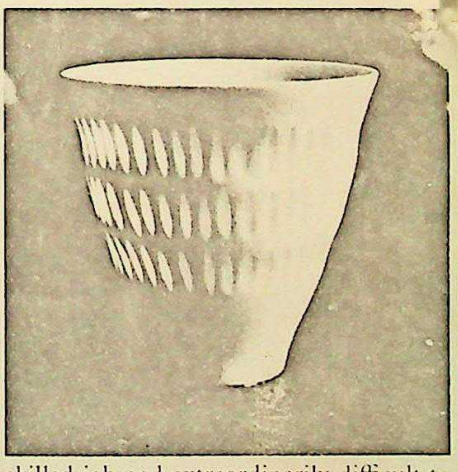
Left *hand-made spirit glasses from Wartsila, designed by Kaj Frank.* Below *vase by Alvar Aalto;* middle *glass from 'Saana' range by Kaj Frank for Wartsila;* bottom *last of the rice porcelain from Arabia*







skilled job and extraordinarily difficult to produce. Unfortunately, during the firing process, so much smoke is emitted by the kiln that the authorities have decided that the surrounding area has become intolerably polluted.

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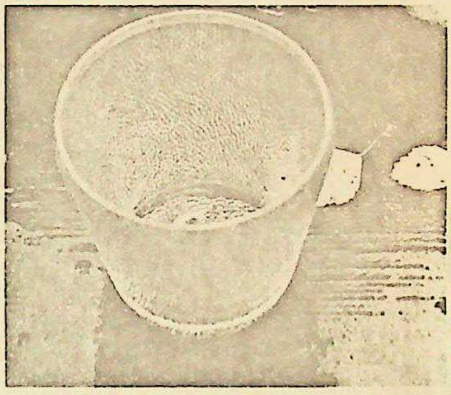
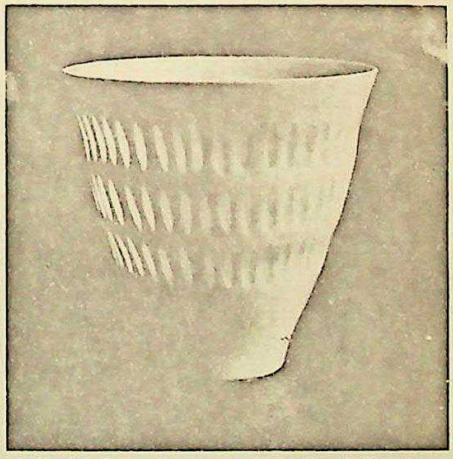
D7/6

Left *hand-made spirit glasses from Wartsila, designed by Kaj Frank.* Below *vase by Alvar Aalto;* middle *glass from 'Saana' range by Kaj Frank for Wartsila;* bottom *last of the rice porcelain from Arabia*





skilled job and extraordinarily difficult to produce. Unfortunately, during the firing process, so much smoke is emitted by the kiln that the authorities have decided that the surrounding area has become intolerably polluted.

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Mug Shots

GIFTS & DECORATIVE ACCESSORIES APRIL, 1976

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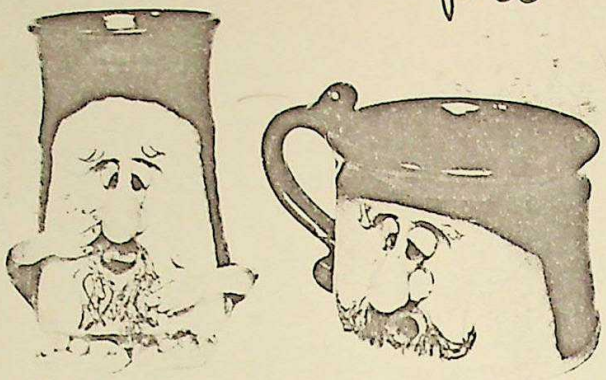
To some people, coffee, tea, or soup doesn't taste right in anything but their favorite mug. And mugs like these, some for Bicentennial, handcrafted, customized or made-to-order, are sure to become favorites.



Bewhiskered faces are featured on handcrafted mugs by Peter Petrie. Dishwasher-safe stoneware with lead-free glazes. Mug with feet, $20; soup mug, $8. Muggs Pottery Ltd., c/o Paul LaBell, 86-25 Van Wyck Expwy., Apt. 621, Jamaica, N.Y. 11435.

A page from history . . . tankards with "Drummer Boy" and 1777 Congressional flag resolution. 24 oz., 5½ in., $7 each. Ceramar, 225 Fifth Ave., New York 10010.

Old but new children's milk mugs are early 19th century exact Bicentennial reproductions. 2½ in. high, $12 a pair. Mottahedeh, 225 Fifth Ave., New York 10010.

Presentation mug in brown matte glaze with gold lettering bears Abraham Lincoln's clarion call to the nation and his portrait. $3.95 each. The Kenton Collection, 225 Fifth Ave., New York 10010.

Custom-made mugs are hand cast from Syralloy and easy to care for. Available in three finishes — satin, satin highlight and polished — to fit the mood of any occasion. Custom cresting with a minimum of 50. Country Ware, 4004 New Court Rd., Syracuse, N.Y. 13206.

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HT ON NDINAVIA

HOLMEGAARD

Kastrup Og Holmegaard Glasvaerker of Copenhagen is Denmark's leading producer of glass. The company is the result of a merger in 1965 of the Kastrup and Holmegaard concerns.

With four factories (at Kastrup, Holmegaard, Odense and Holmia), and a head office in Copenhagen, the company employs about 1,700 people.

Kastrup Og Holmegaard makes both industrial and hand-made glass, and exports worldwide almost 25 per cent

TABLEWARE INTERNATIONAL JUNE, 1976

merger. Both glassworks had built up an extensive export trade in handmade glass — despite the growing competition from countries with a considerably lower wage level.

It was to meet this competition, and increase production, that the two companies — which together represented the total Danish production of service and industrial glass — agreed to join forces.

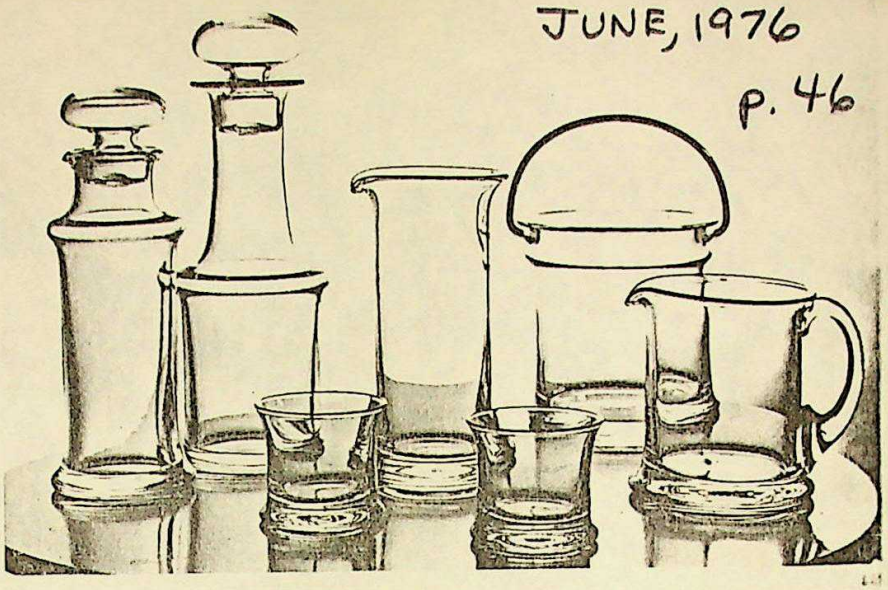
The year 1924 was an important one for Holmegaard: in collaboration with Royal Copenhagen Porcelain, it designed ranges of glass to match porcelain. This led to the first engagement of an artist, Orla Juul Nielsen, who was later succeeded by the architect Jacob E. Bang who, more than any other man, helped create a name for Danish glass in the 1930s. The work of Jacob Bang was carried on by Per Lütken who, since 1942, has been Holmegaard's leading designer.

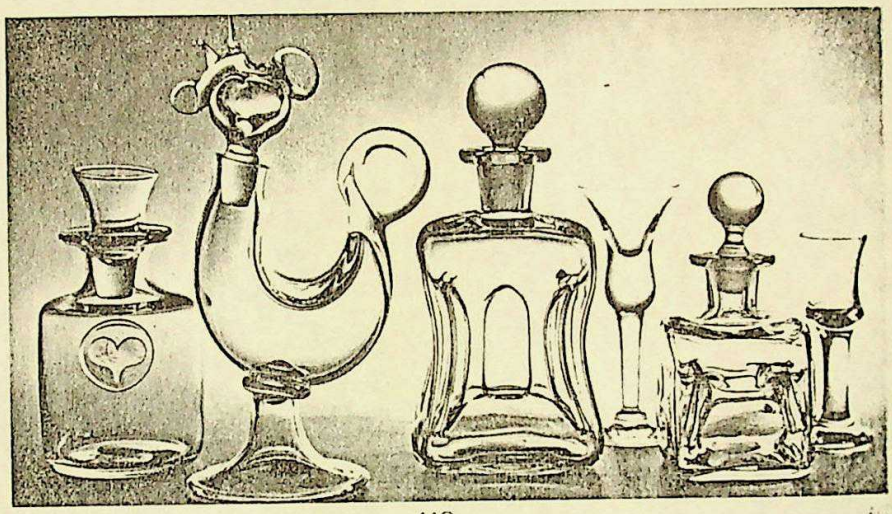
Although 1975 was a difficult year for Holmegaard, the signs during the first half of this year suggest that figures for 1976 will be good.

'We have had a few scratches but we are quickly getting over them,' says a company spokesman.

The day-to-day production at the Holmegaard factories comprises 15,000 handmade glasses and about 1½ million industrial glasses.

Among the important markets for the company are North America, Canada, Australia, Japan, Great Britain, Germany and France.





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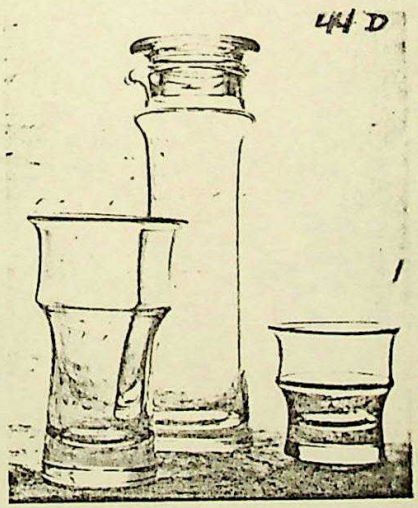

44D

44A These elegant glasses are the creation of the company's leading designer, Per Lütken. They are called simply No 5
44B Snaps Doctor was designed by another top Holmegaard man, Michael Bang
44C The Gourmet range is also a Michael Bang creation. He joined Holmegaard in 1968
44D Another distinctive design from Per Lütken. Called Butler, the range includes six different glasses and a shaker
44E Holmegaard's Danish Inn glasses have proved popular at home and overseas

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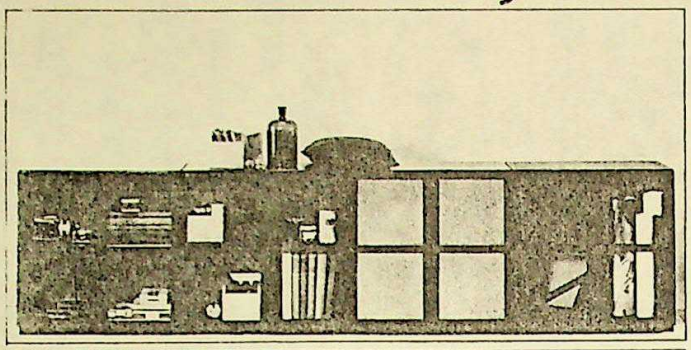
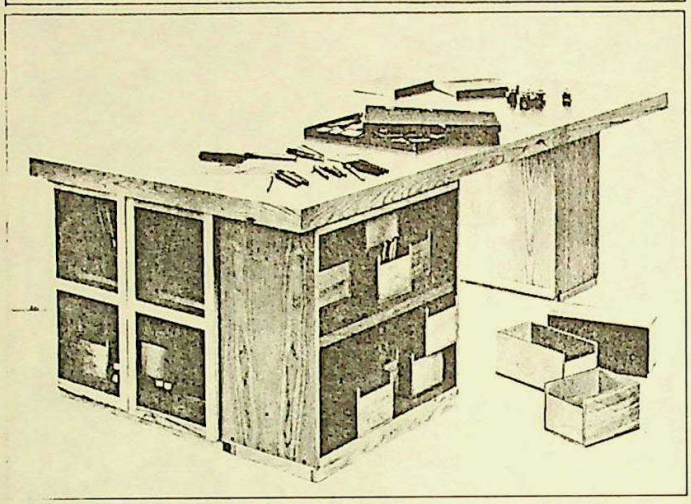
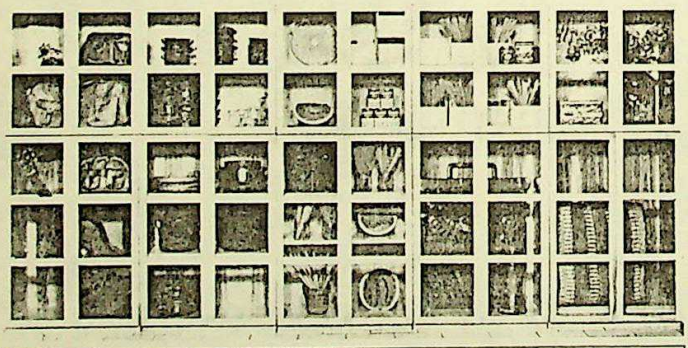
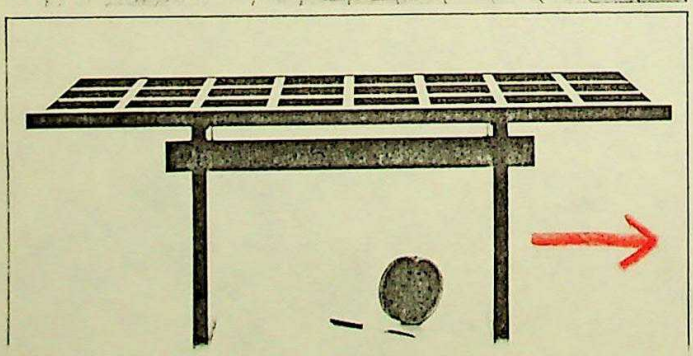


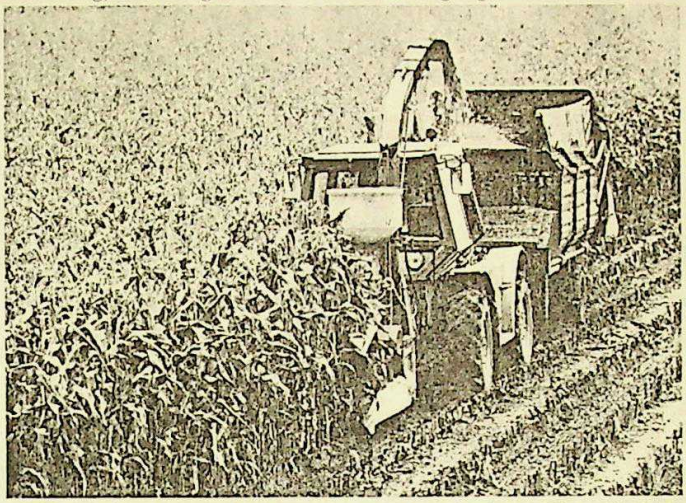


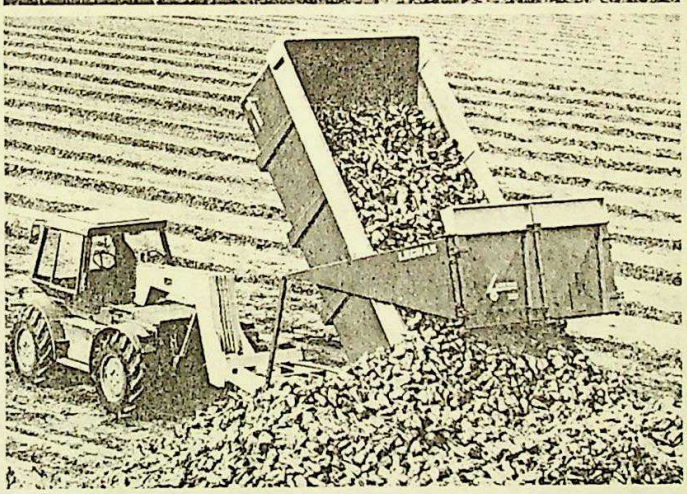
STORAGE
Tutti Fabiani has designed a very simple but striking home-assembly storage system known as Book. The basic module is 960mm high, 700mm wide and 370mm deep with square 'window pane' openings. These come with or without doors made of glass, mirror glass, Plexiglass, cork or wood. The units have plain shelves, or can be fitted with sliding drawers with Perspex fronts, or with laminated 'box' drawers in a contrasting wood. There is a glass topped table with an optional drawer (diners peer straight down at the contents) and a large (2140 × 1070mm) work top which straddles two, three or four units. Book is made in walnut, birch, natural ash or black ash; it is also finished in white. The finish goes all round so the modules can be used as island units or dividers. Book is manufactured by Ideal Form Team, Via S Ubaldo, 60030 Monsano (AN), Italy.



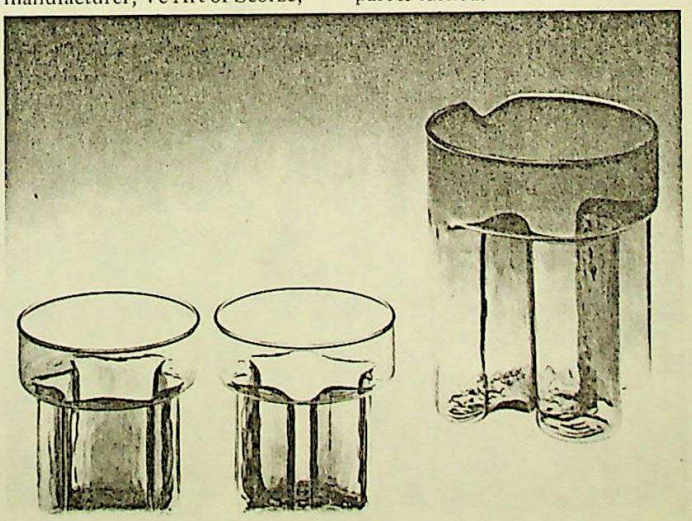


HEAVY DUTY
The Intrac System from Deutz is designed to rationalise farming work. One automatic vehicle with three equipment-mounting areas (front, centre and rear) can do the job of conventional and self-propelled machinery at the same time. Seedbed preparation, cultivating, harvesting and haulage are its main functions. Deutz is particularly proud of the Intrac's two-man cockpit: the driver has an excellent view through the wide windows; his seat is adjustable and he is protected from noise and vibration by the rubber-sprung suspension. The Intrac 2006 is shown here harvesting sugarbeet and maize.





CRYSTAL CLEAR
'Break' is the rather unfortunate name of these crystal glasses and carafe by Sergio Asti. The manufacturer, Ve Art of Scorzè, Venice, has patented the method by which they are made. Though blown in one piece, the lower part remains stationary while the upper part is turned.



D7/6509

"STERN" VOL. 50
DEC. 2, 1976
p. 210

"Evolution of the Yougurt Cup"

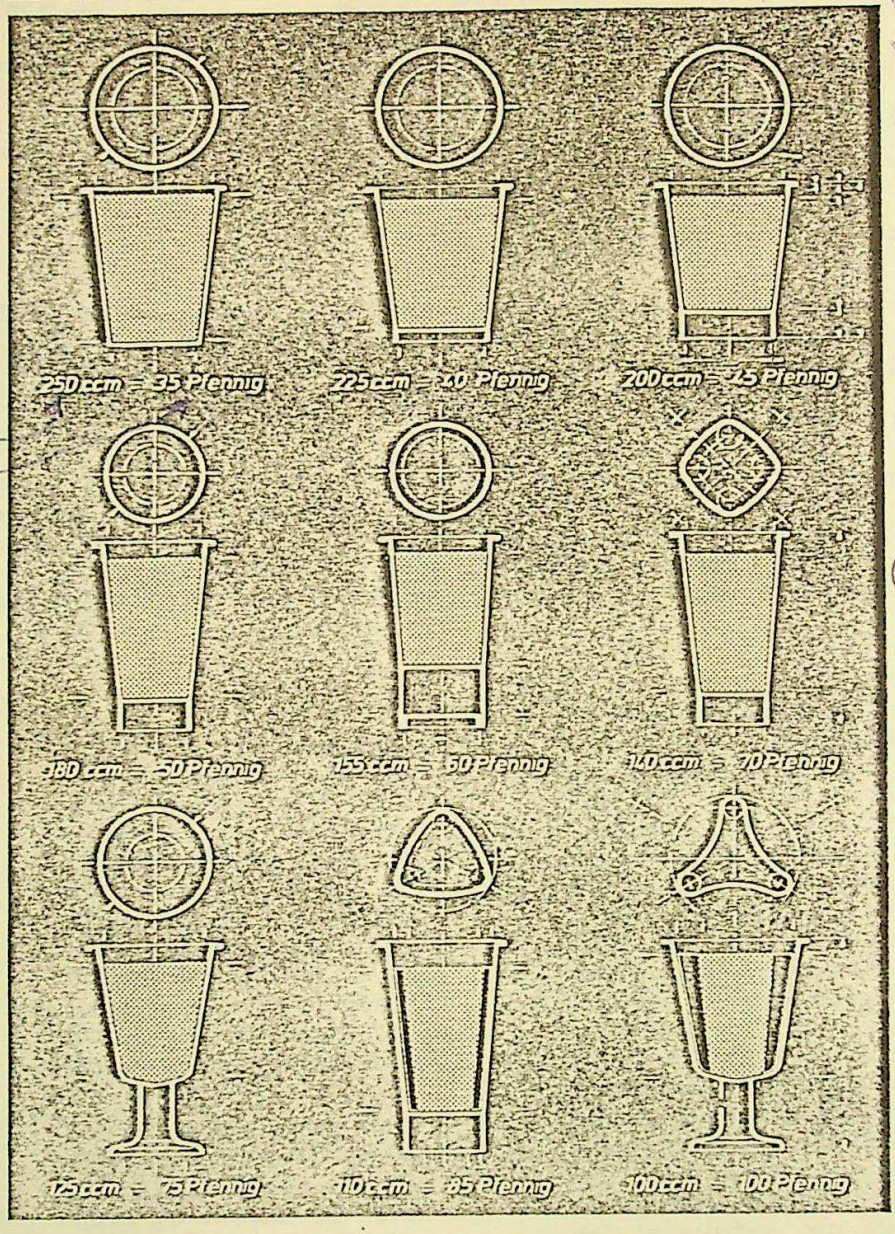
"Always more slend and beautiful, but also smaller and more costly"

From a poster by artist Reinhart-Siems

(This is satire - not actual cups)

Content in milliliters

cost in german money


250 ccm = 35 Pfennig
225 ccm = 40 Pfennig
200 ccm = 45 Pfennig
180 ccm = 50 Pfennig
155 ccm = 60 Pfennig
140 ccm = 70 Pfennig
125 ccm = 75 Pfennig
110 ccm = 85 Pfennig
100 ccm = 100 Pfennig

»Evolution des Joghurt-Bechers« heißt dieses Poster, das ein Joghurt-Fan entwarf: Im Laufe der letzten Jahre, fand der Münchner Verleger und Grafiker Reinhard Siemes, sind Joghurt-Becher immer schlanker und schöner, aber auch immer kleiner und teurer geworden. Er stellte diese Entwicklung in Becher-Grundrissen und -Seitenansichten dar. Die Molkereibranche wehrt sich gegen die Satire: Jede Ähnlichkeit mit gebräuchlichen Joghurt-Gefäßen sei zufällig

according to milk industry

Drei Riesen und 550 Zwerge füllen uns den Becher

Stern (a magazine)
Volume 50
2 December 1976
Page 210

JOURNAL ESSEN+TRINKEN

Bei Sonnenbrand dick aufgetragen, soll er kühlen und Schmerzen lindern. Am häufigsten jedoch wird er gegessen. Rund 280 000 Tonnen Joghurt löffelten die Bundesbürger im vergangenen Jahr — das sind neun Pfund pro Kopf.

Dabei stimmt es gar nicht, daß Joghurt unser Leben verlängert, wie der russische Nobelpreisträger Ilja Metschnikoff zu Beginn dieses Jahrhunderts behauptete. Er hatte beobachtet, daß die Bulgaren ungewöhnlich alt werden und daß sie enorme Mengen eines Sauermilch-Gerichts vertilgten. Im Pariser Pasteur-Institut isolierte Metschnikoff Milcheiweiß-Bakterien mit den Monsternamen Lectobazillus bulgaricus und Streptococcus termophilus. 30 bis 50 Gramm davon in einen Liter abgekochte Milch gegeben, verwandeln Milchzucker und Milchfett in Aminosäuren. Das Produkt bekommt einen säuerlichen Geschmack, wird haltbar und leicht verdaulich, kurz: Es wird Joghurt.

Magen-, Leber- und Stoffwechselkranke können Joghurt als Schonkost, Kinder dürfen ihn als ungefährliche Leckerei genießen. Aber als Schlankmacher ist nur der Magermilch-Joghurt zu empfehlen, der nicht mehr als 0,5 Prozent Fett und nur 40 Kalorien je 175-Gramm-Becher enthält. Ein Elixier zur Verlängerung des Lebens ist er freilich nicht.

Die Renner auf dem deutschen Joghurt-Markt sind kalorienhaltige Kompositionen: Rund 75 Prozent der Verbraucher bevorzugen Fruchtjoghurt — vor allem solchen, der zu einem Drittel mit Kirschen angesetzt ist. Joghurt-Hit dieses Jahres ist eine besonders üppige Neuheit, ein sogenanntes Lagenprodukt, das in drei unverrührten Schichten Joghurt, Pudding und Früchte enthält.

Wie ihre Kollegen aus der Leckeis- und Lolli-Branche müssen sich auch die Joghurt-Rührer für jede Saison neue Kreationen einfallen lassen. Die populäre Bakterien-Milch (im stichfesten Joghurt leben die Keime noch, im gerührten Sauertrunk sind sie abgestorben) wird inzwischen nämlich von rund 550 Molkereien unters Volk gebracht. Jeden vierten Becher lassen allerdings die drei Branchenriesen kreisen: Die Molkerei Lüneburg (15 Prozent Marktanteil), die Unilever-Tochter „Elite“ und „Gervais Danone“ beherrschen den überregionalen Markt, die Kleinen kämpfen oft nur um lokale Absatzgebiete.

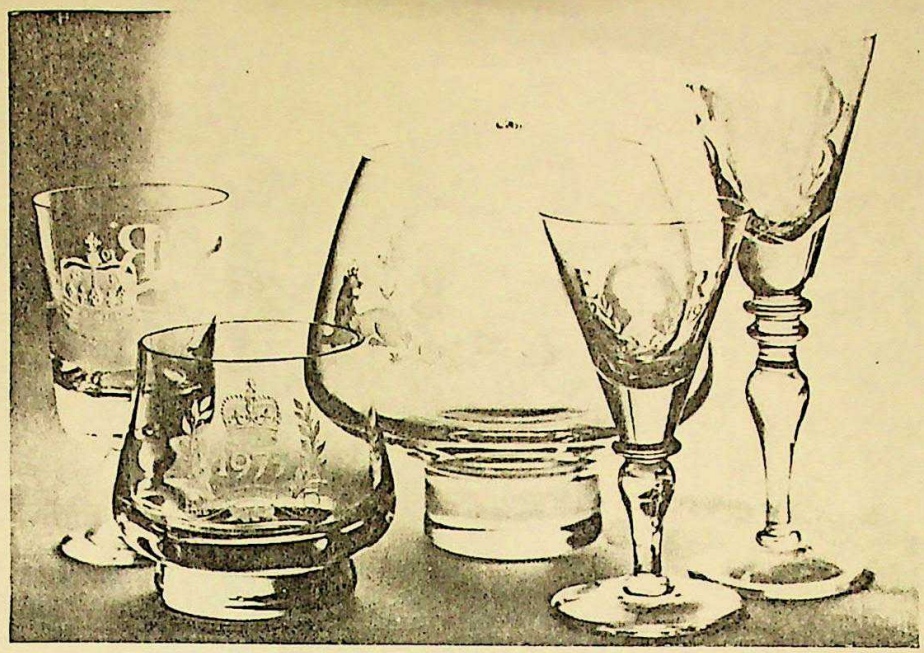
Marktforscher entdeckten ein Nord-Süd-Gefälle (die Deutschen im Norden löffeln mehr Joghurt) sowie ein Stadt-Land-Gefälle (je größer der Wohnort, desto höher der Pro-Kopf-Verbrauch). Und sie orteten Joghurt, der in den vergangenen zehn Jahren um 40 Prozent teurer geworden ist, als Status-Symbol: je mehr Geld in der Kasse, desto mehr Becher im Kühlschrank.

Rec'd. 3/15/1977

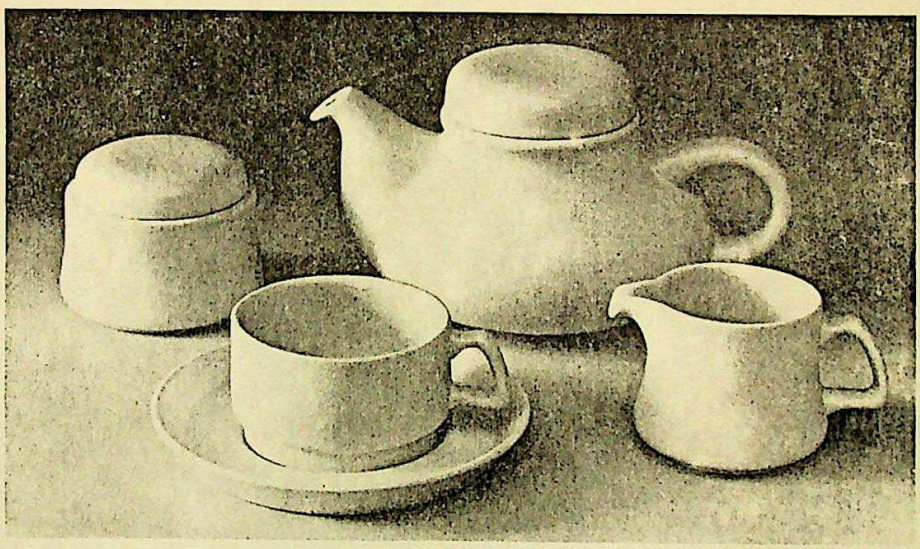
D7/6509
MARCH, 1977
PICTURES p.17

Brown hare is one of the Woodland series by S & I Bond, Highbury Corner, St Paul's Road, London N1 2LH

Three from a range of six plastic trays with screen printed decorations in the Belle Epoque series by Guzzini Fratelli srl, 62019 Recanati, Italy

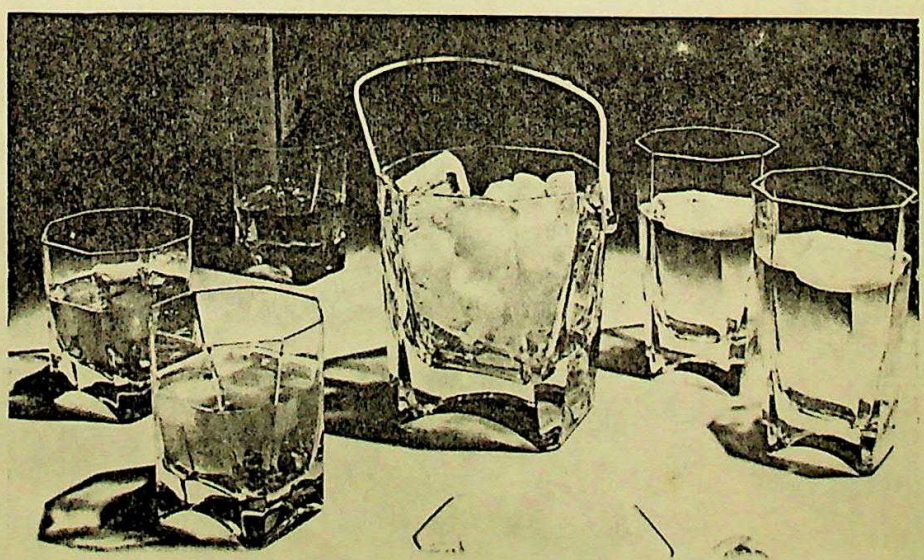


These Silver Jubilee pieces by Caithness Glass, Harrowhill, Wick, Caithness, Scotland, are in limited editions of 250 for the large bowl, 1000 for the claret and 500 for the other items



Italy's Ambrogio Pozzi produces this stoneware tea set — also available in black matt and other decorations — which is distributed in Britain by Barbecco, 28a Devonshire Street, London W1N 1RF

Tallin Ceramics of Estonia, USSR, has produced this unusual piece — called Olga — available in Britain from The



TABLEWARE INTERNATIONAL MARCH, 1977 p. 17

JAN. 16, 1978
RETAILING HOME FURNISHINGS
SEC. 3 PP. 25-28
p. 25
D7/4509

The Libbey Touch touches off the trends.

Deeper colors. Bolder textures. More sophisticated shapes. Libbey does it all with inimitable style. We've refined the technology of machine glassmaking to a uniquely creative art.

Korner Keepers.
6 sizes.

Gold Ice.
3 sizes plus pitcher.
Also in Crystal
and Chocolate.

Chocolate Belaire.
Stemware—4 sizes.
Tumblers—3 sizes.

America's Oldest Glassmaker
First in Ideas...since 1818.

LIBBEY® GLASS

Division of Owens-Illinois

Toledo, Ohio 43693

D7-509

Summer Meadow. 3 sizes.

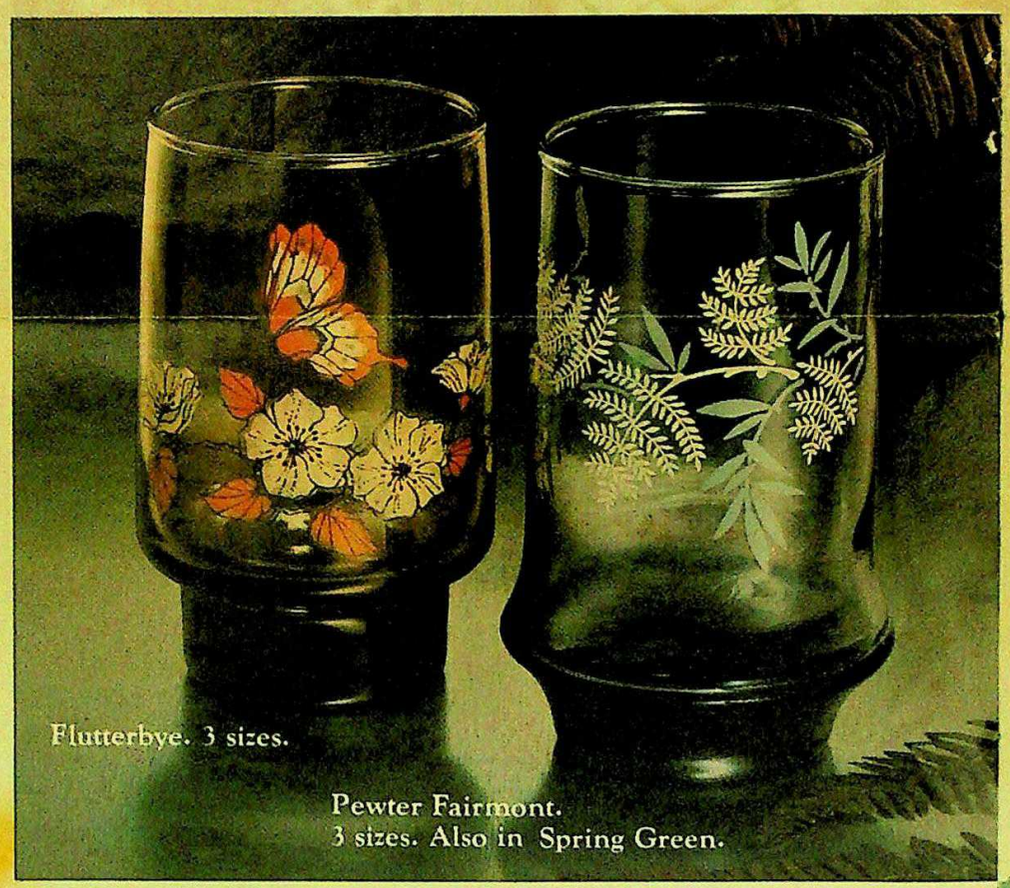
Springtime. 3 sizes.

Harvest. 3 sizes.

Festival. 3 sizes.

Wild Mushrooms. 3 sizes.

The Libbey Touch touches everything in the field of fashion.



Flutterbye. 3 sizes.

Pewter Fairmont.
3 sizes. Also in Spring Green.

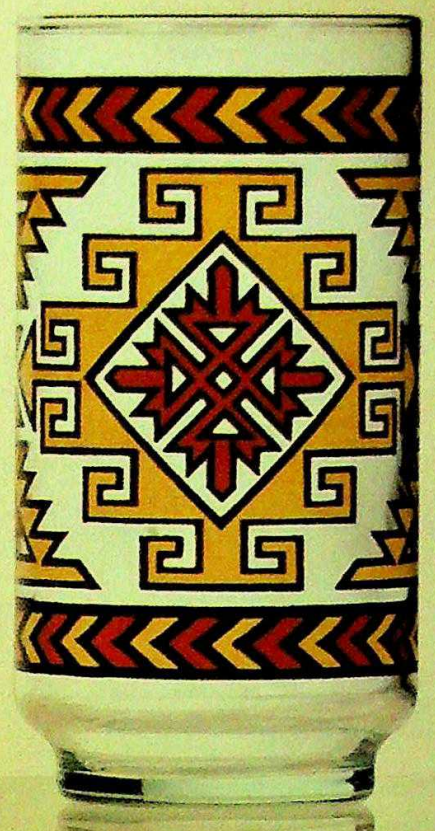
Left to right:
Orchard. 3 sizes,
plus decanter and pitcher.
Maize. 3 sizes,
plus decanter and pitcher.
Rockets. 3 sizes,
plus decanter and pitcher.

3 sizes.

Wild Mushrooms. 3 sizes.

Moonlit. 3 sizes.

Daisy Bouquet. 4 sizes.



Cheyenne. 3 sizes.

Left to right:
Fortune. 3 sizes.
Blossoms. 3 sizes.
Wicker. 3 sizes.

There's more to triggering buying impulses by the millions than inspired flights of fancy. Every time out, Libbey takes a fresh and searching look at the marketplace. Spontaneous as our designs appear to be, they are the most thoroughly consumer-tested in the industry. They're not just fashion. They're in fashion. You see them first, and show them first, in Libbey Glass. With plants in three locations supplying the strongest network of distributors in the business, our ability to deliver is unapproached.

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Spring Green Swirl Iced Tea. 16- and 25-oz. sizes, plus pitcher. Also in Tawny.

Bamboo. 3 sizes.

Disney Characters. ©Walt Disney Productions.

Tawny Coffee Mug. 10 oz. Also in Crystal.

Crystal Coffee Mug, Wheat decoration. Also in Super 'Nitials, Orchard, Caffe decorations.

The surest touch, by far. In a consumer-recognition study just completed, Libbey Glass proved to be four times as well-known as its nearest rival in table glassware. It's the best-known name in table glassware.

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LIBBEY® GLASS

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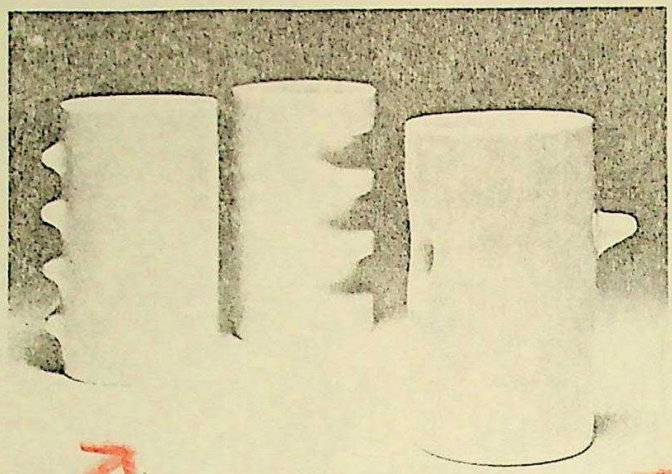
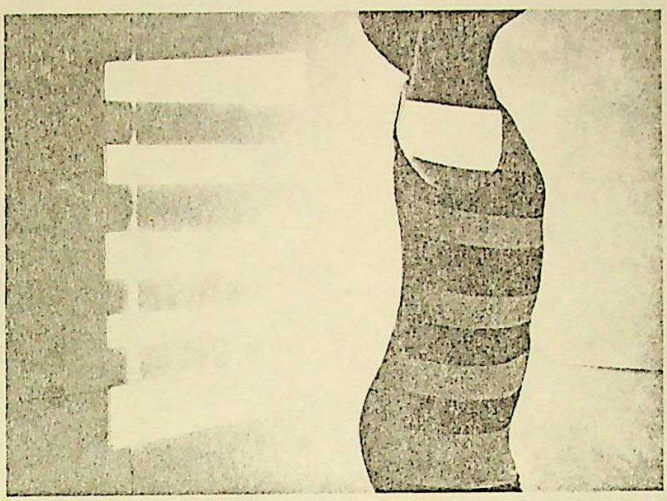
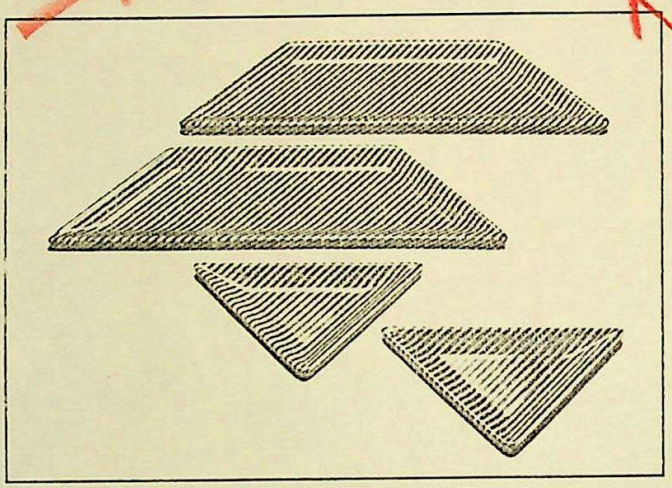
Toledo, Ohio 43693

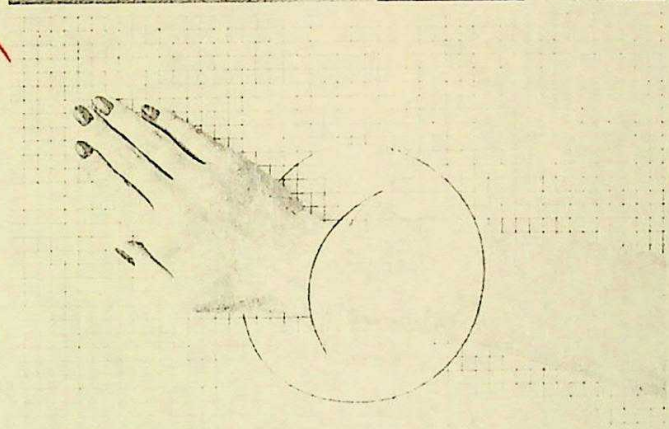
D7/6
509

APRIL, 1980 p. 25
DESIGN 376







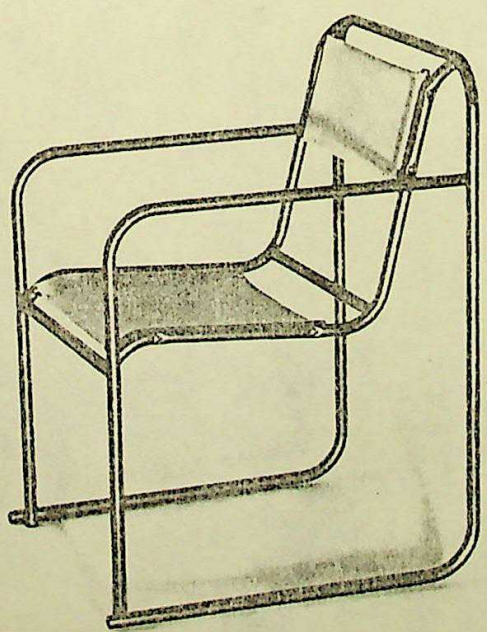


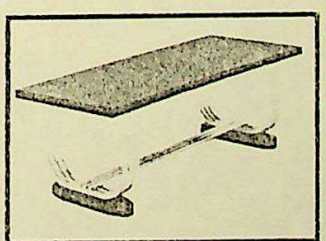
ORIENTAL PORCELAIN
Dishes and drinking vessels fit to grace any table were on show at the Japan at Liberty exhibition in March. They were designed by Masahiro Mori and are made of porcelain.

Amoeba-like Fancy Cups top are made in six shapes with different combinations of bumps, grooves and dents.
Blue and white striped plates and nors d'oeuvres dishes above can be placed together to make a rectangle.

BODY WORK
Jeweller Susanna Heron's Bicentennial Arts Fellowship enabled her to travel in the USA. In New York she became fascinated by performance art. This resulted in the dramatic photographs her husband David Ward took of her using projected light to describe the body. They will be shown at an exhibition of her latest jewellery. The jewellery is all in plastics and the exhibition can be seen at the Crafts Council, 12 Waterloo Place, London SW1 from 16 April to 30 May.

HOGARTH IN AMERICA
Artist Paul Hogarth's current exhibition 'Travels through the 'seventies' coincides with the distribution in this country of the book he has recently written with Stephen Spender, *America observed*. The exhibition, which includes this characteristic drawing of Beacon Hill in Boston, is at the Francis Kyle Gallery,

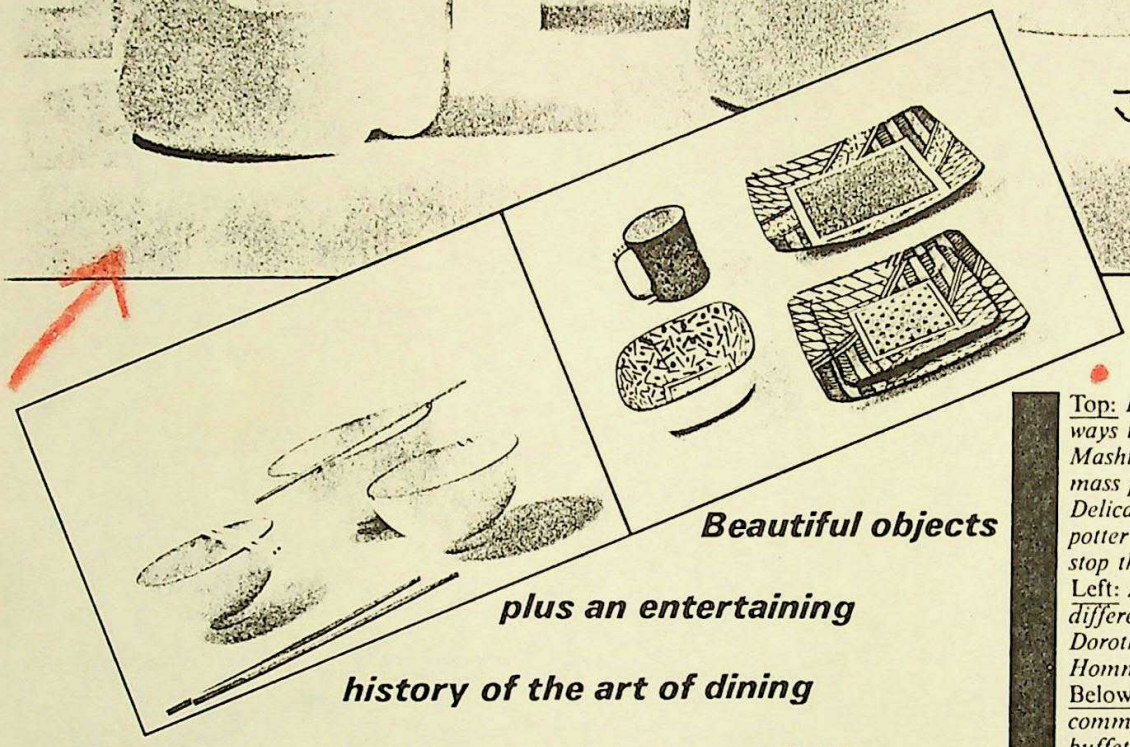




A BETTER BREED OF REPRO
Art deco dealer Sheridan Coakley reproduces and sells early Pel designs. Made to Pel's original specifications, they include left the RP7 nesting armchair with canvas seat and back designed by Leopold Quittner in 1931, price £72; above the HT21 dining table with black cellulosed wood top, designed in 1933, price £478. Both pieces are available with the frame either chromed or enamelled in any colour. Information from Sheridan Coakley, SC Products, 12 Hollywood Road, London SW10

D7/6 509 R...

JAN. 1981
P. 107



Paul Warchol © ESTO

HOUSE & GARDEN

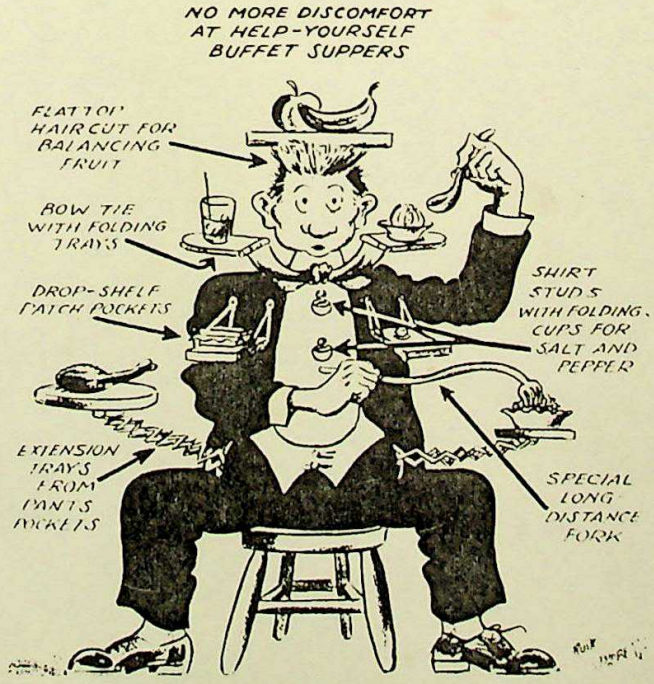
Top: *Exciting and delightful ways to fit hand to mug: Mashiro Mori's new designs for mass production.* Far left: *Delicate scallops in the rim of potter Marek Cecula's rice bowls stop the roll of the chopsticks.* Left: *All related, each slightly different: the patterns on Dorothy Hafner's "Kyoto Hommage" placesetting.* Below: *Rube Goldberg comments on the rise of the buffet supper, circa 1944.*

Beautiful objects plus an entertaining history of the art of dining make a provocative exhibition

BY DENISE OTIS

Dressing ourselves and dressing our dining tables are for most of us the only daily chances to exercise our visual creativity. To experiment with color, make new combinations of shapes and textures, express our sense of occasion and our own vision of what is beautiful or appealing. It's easier to redecorate the top of the dining table than any other area in the domestic environment—and less expensive. At all but the highest levels of luxury and rarity, the elements of a tablesetting are comparable in price with the elements of a wardrobe. A dozen napkins cost about as much as a silk scarf, a dozen dinner plates may be less than a new dress. Your tablesetting wardrobe need be limited only by your personal need for variety and the storage space available. At every price level there is an abundance of attractive designs to choose from.

An opportunity to see some of these choices, many new designs shown for the first time, is one of the several pleasures of "For the Tabletop," an exhibition organized by the American Craft Museum and sponsored by Rosenthal AG and the National Endowment for the Arts. It will travel the country for two years after it closes in New York on January 18. It's an exhibition in three parts: a survey of the contributions of architects and industrial designers to 20th-century mass-produced *(Continued on page 147)*


NO MORE DISCOMFORT AT HELP-YOURSELF BUFFET SUPPERS
FLAT TOP HAIR CUT FOR BALANCING FRUIT
BOW TIE WITH FOLDING TRAYS
DROP-SHELF PATCH POCKETS
EXTENSION TRAYS FROM PANTS POCKETS
SHIRT STUDS WITH FOLDING CUPS FOR SALT AND PEPPER
SPECIAL LONG DISTANCE FORK

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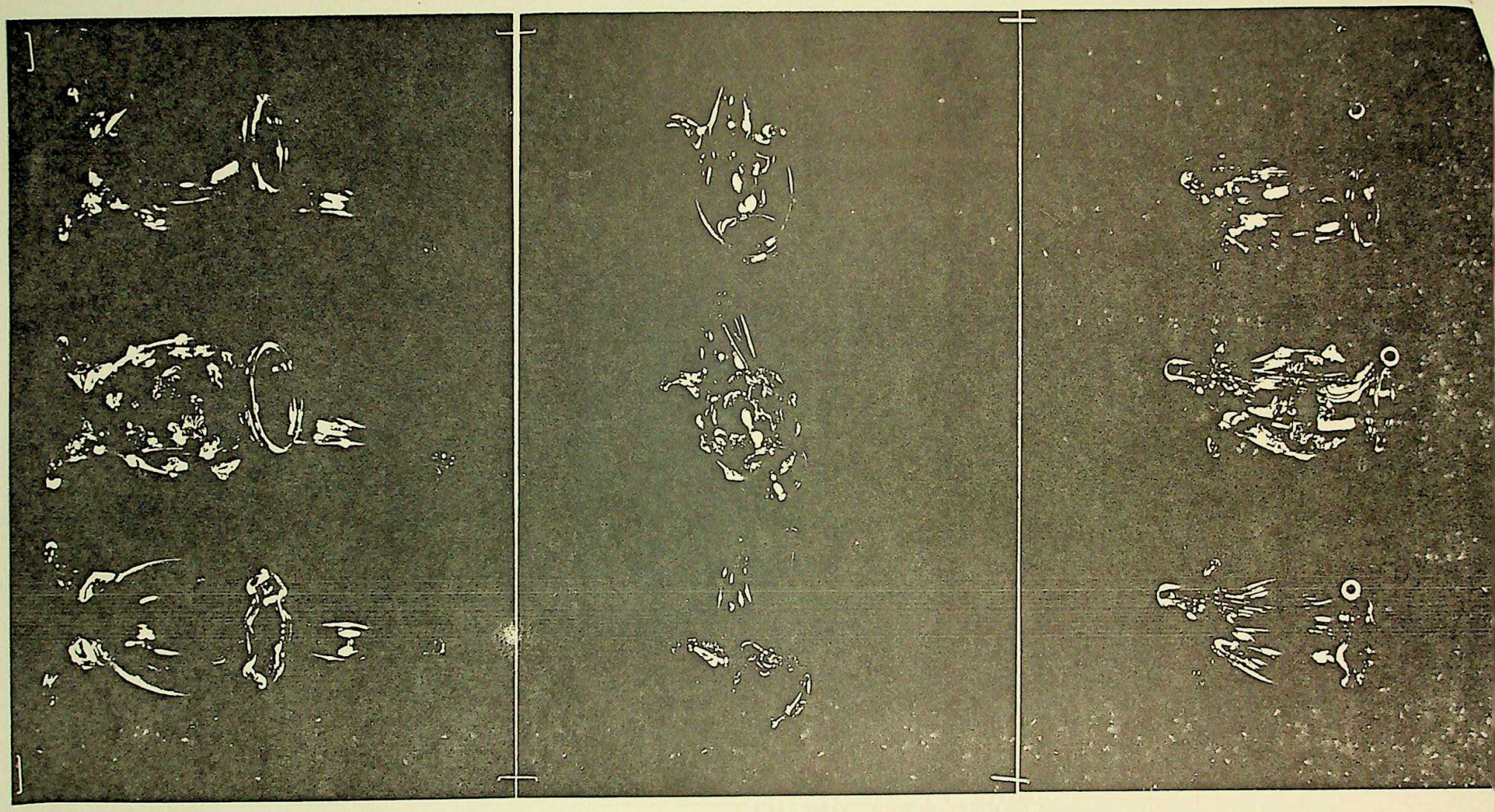

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AUSTRALIA

Form B

84812

AUSTRALIA

The Designs Act, 1906

ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATION OF DESIGN TO ACCOMPANY APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

Name and Address of Applicant PETER JAMES MINSON, of Paris Creek Road, Paris Creek, in the State of South Australia, Commonwealth of Australia

Number of Application 84,812

Date of Application - 5 AUG 1981

Articles in respect of which registration applied for Set of beverage glasses

Class No. 4A

SEE ATTACHMENTS HERETO

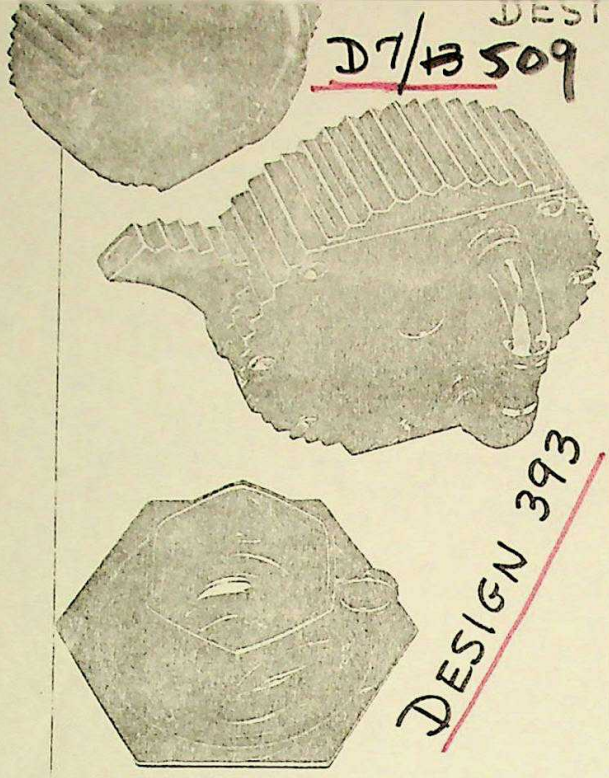
Statement of nature of design a design applied to a set of beverage glasses applicable to the shape and configuration as shown in the accompanying representations. The design is applied in any manner and by any means.

COLLISON & CO.

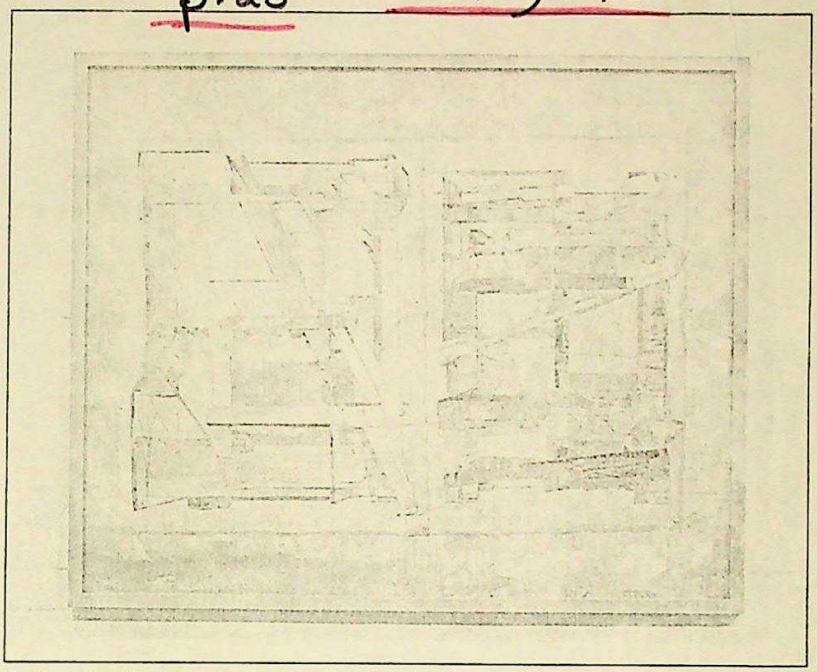
G.E. HALL

Agent for Applicant

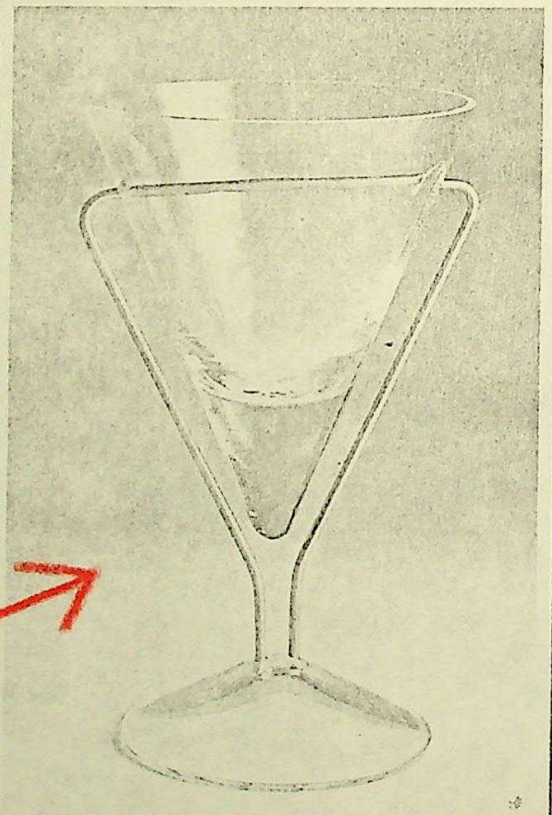
DESIGN 393 p. 40
D7/13509
p. 28
SEPT, 1981
DESIGN 393



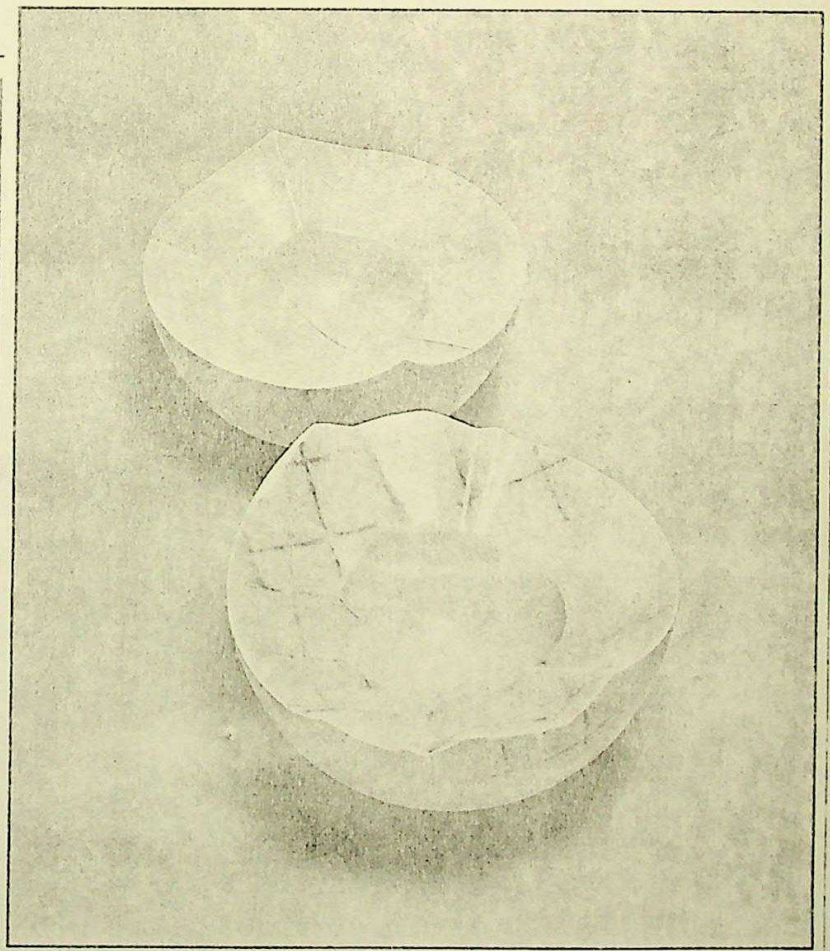
THAT NEW BLACK MAGIC
Nuts, bolts and cogs inspired Middlesex Polytechnic graduate Pantelis Anastasis to make this slip-cast earthenware tea service, which he'd like to see in production. 36 Champion Road, Upminster, Essex.



TISSUE AND TEXTURE
Katherine Virgils's tapestries were probably the most impressive pieces of fine art at the RCA this year. She'd like to work with architects and is at 9 Pembridge Villas, London W11.

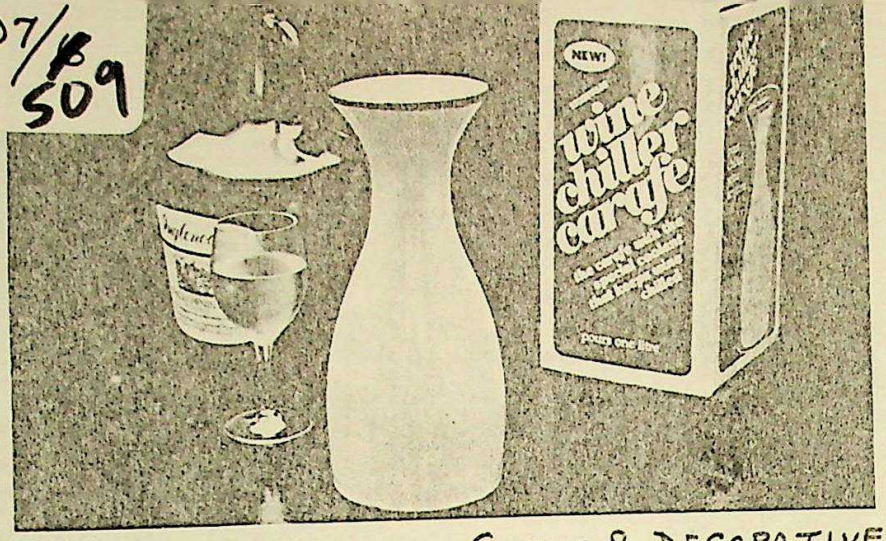


BREAKING WITH THE STEM
Tatiana Best-Devereux has been reassessing the conventional drinking glass in her work, which before now has been seen in British Artists in Glass exhibitions. This one is clear glass, steel and titanium. She can be reached at 136 Oakdale, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

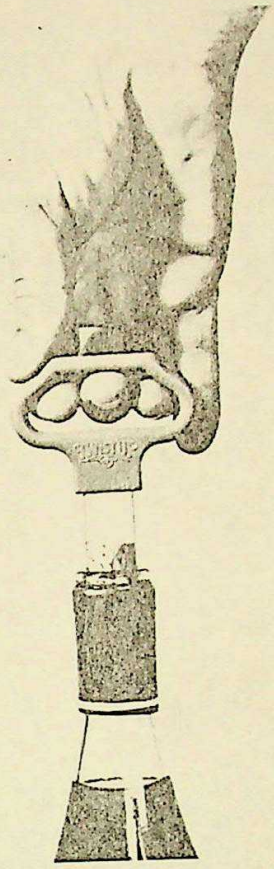


BONE TO PICK
Gwyneth Newland's bone china, made in conjunction with Royal Worcester during her student placement from Middlesex Polytechnic, are highly commercial. But these delicate bowls are simply lovely to look at. She's at 4 Lynton Road, Crouch End, London N8.

D7/F 509



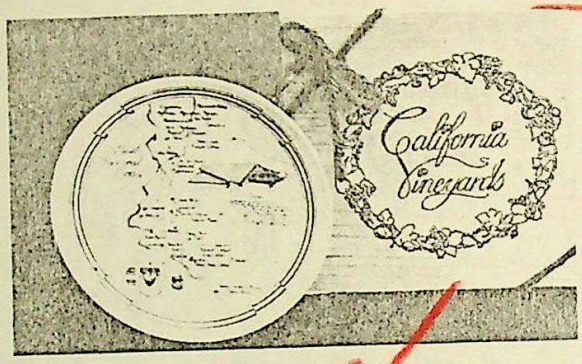
The Wine Tower has a wrap-around freezpak that keeps wine chilled for hours without the use of ice. $24. Elmar, 9721 Chasworth, Calif. 91311.



GIFTS & DECORATIVE ACCESSORIES

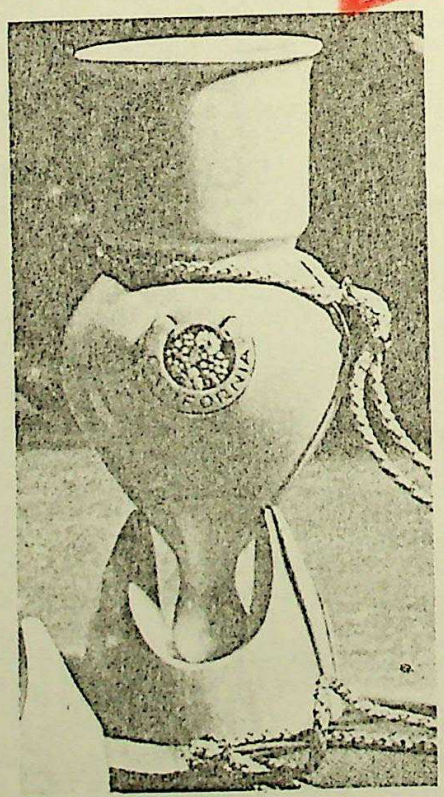
# of Wine Country

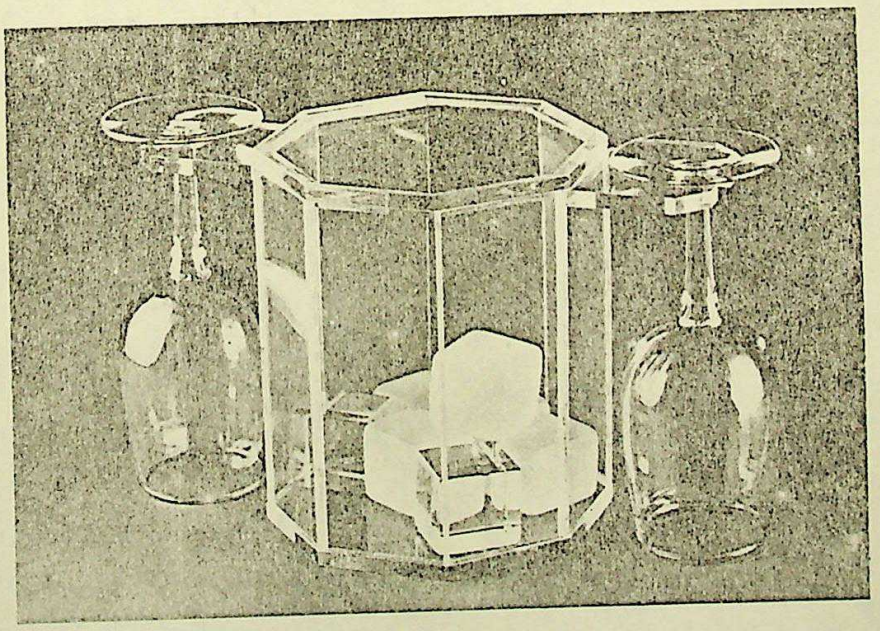
DEC., 1981 p.223



California Vineyards canape plates depict four important wine producing regions in map format. Gift-boxed set of four, $55. Dick Meng Designs, 527 West 7th St., Los Angeles 90014.

Twistup cork pull operates by pushing blades down around the cork. $3. Epic Products, 2500 Fairview St., Santa Ana, Calif. 92704.





Sophisticated ice bucket and glasses in a beveled design. From $20. Vincent Lippe, 520 W. 7th St., Los Angeles 90014.

The California Chalice is an elegant drinking vessel for wine tasting that comes on braided cord with a stand. $15. Integrated Design Assoc., 71-C Utility Court, Rohnert Park, Calif. 94928.

D7/6509

MAR/APR. 1982
INDUSTRIAL DESIGN
MAGAZINE p. 49

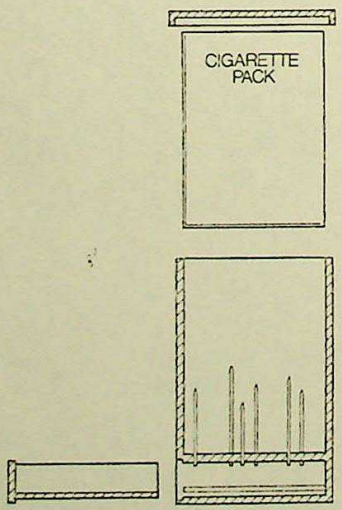
Mystifying each cigarette

As long as the smoker enjoys some aspect of smoking, there is very little incentive to stop, claims Lacey O. Corbett, Behavior Therapy Assoc., Plymouth, Mass. With his invention, The Smoke Stopper, he intends to make smoking an unpleasant experience.

The Smoke Stopper, a prototype, is a device for injecting an unpleasant odiferous substance, valeric acid, into cigarettes.

The device consists of a hollow upper chamber for receiving the cigarettes, and a lower chamber containing a cotton pad impregnated with valeric acid. Hollow needles, of varying lengths, extend from the lower chamber into the upper, penetrating varying portions of some of the cigarettes. Thus, the smoker never knows when and if he will expose himself to the odor.

Designed by Lacey O. Corbett, 208 Sandwich St., Plymouth, Mass., 02360



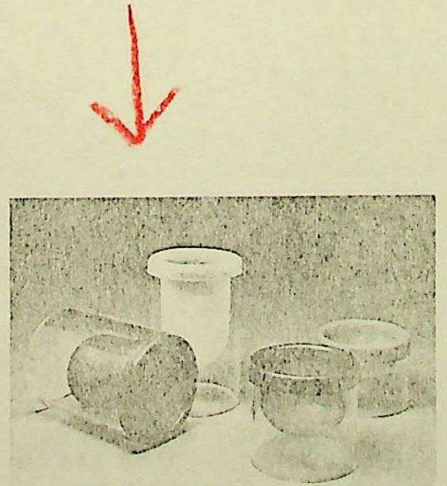
Thermal drinking vessel

Thermo-cup, a prototype of a partially disposable drinking vessel, is made of outer pieces of glass or plastic and inserts of disposable plastic.

Inserts are matched precisely to the outer cylinder to stay in place. A push with the thumb releases the grip. Inserts can be cleaned or discarded.

The table top or other resting surface closes the bottom of the outer cylinder. The air space between the two layers of the cup acts as insulation for cold or heat.

Designed by Hu Hung-shu, Professor, Design Department, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242



Portable bar code scanner

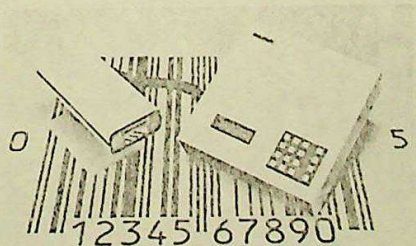
Comprising laser bar scanner, 20-pad keyboard, and 32-character display, Metrologic Instruments' MS131 portable, hand-held scanner is a stand-alone interactive data entry system.

The scanner head weighs 2.2 lb, and the compact, battery-powered computer console weighs 5 lb, making the system easily portable, although it also functions as a tabletop or fixed-head scanner unit. The head, which can operate in any position, and console connect with a 4-ft coiled umbilical cord.

A 4-in. depth of field, a scan rate of 200 per second, and an information rate of several thousand bits per scan are advantages that laser scanning is said to have over wands or photo diode ray units.

The unit is programmed to read UPC, Code 39, 2/5 Code, Codabar and other standard codes. It is also capable of scanning marginal symbols (i.e., scratched or under plastic). Similar to a video data terminal in its communication, an entire supermarket of several thousand items can be inventoried in less than two hours.

Designed for Metrologic Instruments, 143 Harding Ave., Bellmawr, Nj 08031, by Metrologic Instruments, C. Harold Knowles ●



Gli indirizzi sono a pagina 96

D7/8509 ABITARE 208 p. 8 OCT., 1982

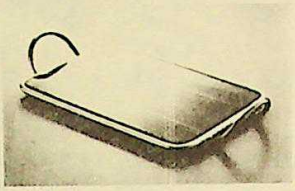
SABATTINI: ARGENTI IN CUCINA

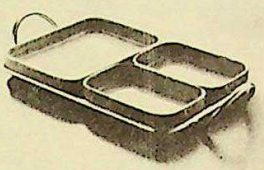
Lino Sabattini, argentiere raffinatissimo, nel 1981 è entrato in cucina e ha disegnato e prodotto la **serie "Pragma"** (definita anche "pragmatica" perché, ovviamente, tutti i pezzi assolvono perfettamente il loro compito). Si tratta di splendidi supporti di tubo metallico argentato, in cui dalla linea del perimetro (con gli angoli arrotondati nei modelli rettangolari) armoniosamente sgorga la linea arrotondata delle impugnature che invitano a prendere. Entro i supporti — rettangolari, ovali, rotondi — sono inseriti recipienti a sponde basse o alte di porcellana bianca da forno.

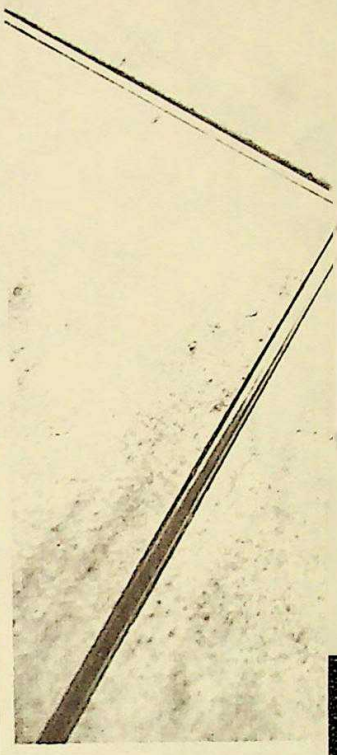
SABATTINI: SILVERWARE IN THE KITCHEN

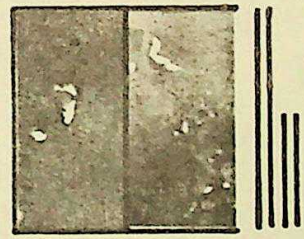
In 1981 Lino Sabattini, a top class silversmith, went in the kitchen and designed and made the **"Pragma" series** *(a "pragmatic" series because of course all the pieces are perfect for the job for which they were designed). These are beautiful supports in silver-plated metal tube in which the rounded line of the handles harmoniously bursts out from the line of the perimeter (with rounded corners in the rectangular models). Inside the rectangular, oval and round supports there are containers with high or low sides in white oven porcelain.*

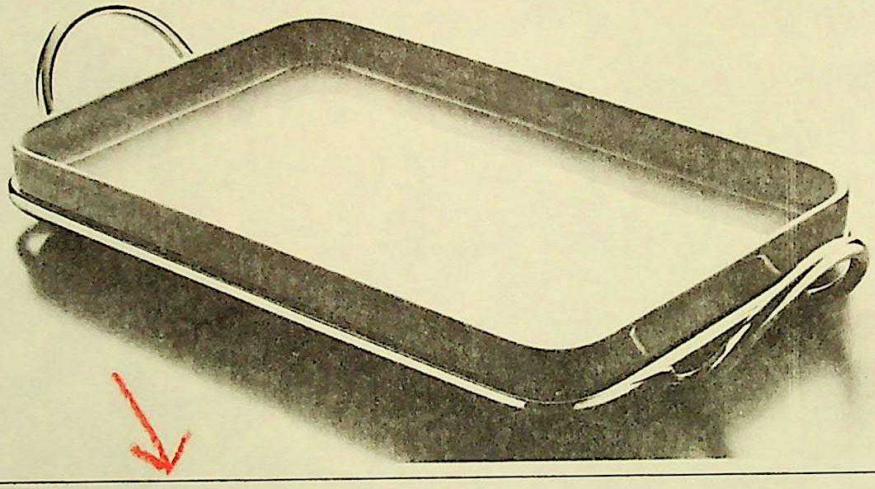
• Nelle foto, tre supporti rettangolari (cm 28x25).
• *In the photos, three rectangular supports, 28x25 cms.*

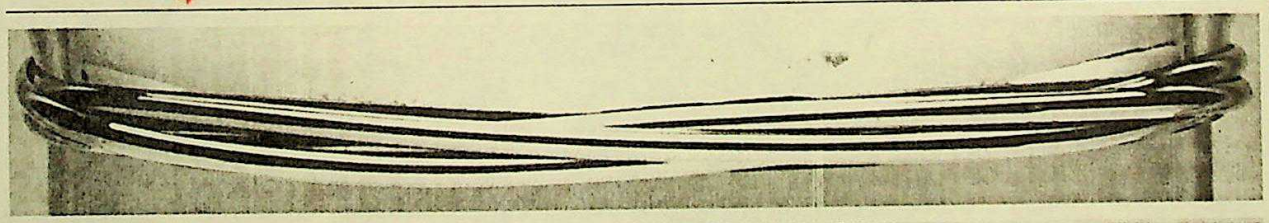










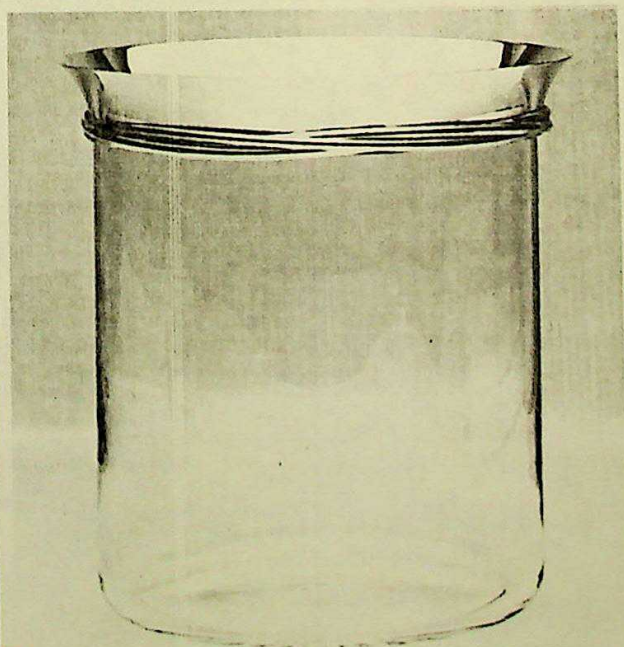


CARTIER: I GIOIELLI DELLA TAVOLA

Cartier produce anche gioielli per la tavola, sotto il marchio **Les Must de Cartier.** Hanno forme belle, pure, e sono fatti di argento massiccio "di primo titolo" o di cristallo soffiato a bocca. In alcuni pezzi il cilindro di cristallo si conclude con un bordo d'argento, e quasi tutti i pezzi, poi, portano un segno particolare: il celebre anello intrecciato in tre ori (vedi il particolare qui sopra. La collezione comprende coppe, caraffe da whisky, da vino, da cognac, secchielli per lo champagne e per il ghiaccio, ciotole, coppe e cucchiai da caviale, calici, posacenere, ecc. Ogni oggetto porta naturalmente i punzoni di garanzia ed è accompagnato da un certificato di autenticità, come si conviene a un gioiello di grande nome.

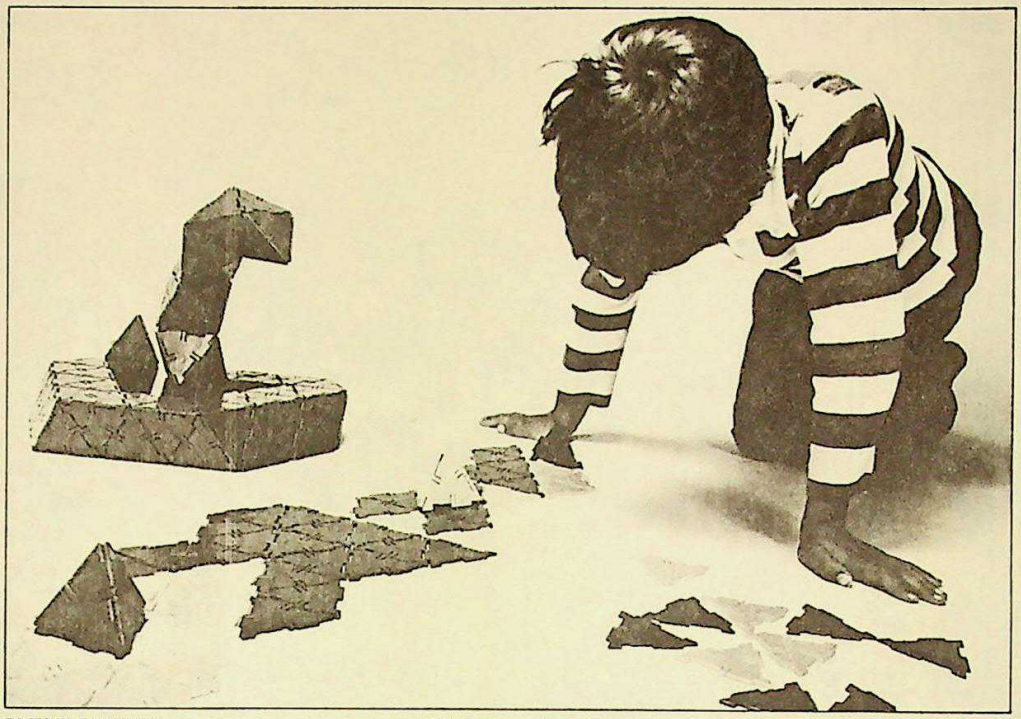
CARTIER: TABLE JEWELS

Cartier also makes table "jewels", under the brand name **Les Must de Cartier.** *They have beautiful pure shapes and are in top quality solid silver or in hand blown glass. In some pieces the crystal glass cylinder terminates with a silver edge and almost all the pieces have a special mark: the famous intertwined ring in three golds (see detail in the photo above). The collection includes whiskey, wine and cognac decanters, champagne buckets, icebuckets, bowls, caviar spoons and bowls, goblets, ashtrays, etc. Each item of course has the guarantee mark and a certificate of authenticity, as a jewel with a famous name ought to have.*

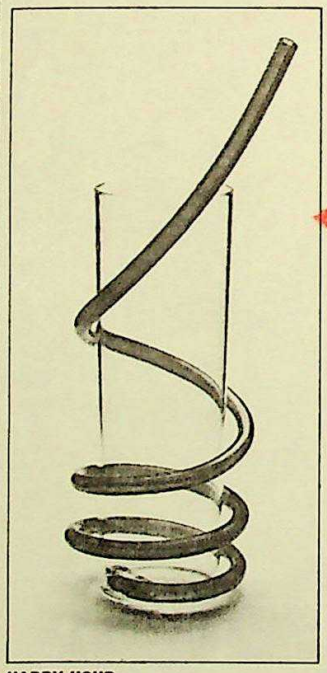


D7/6509 Nov, 1982
p. 95 DESIGN 407

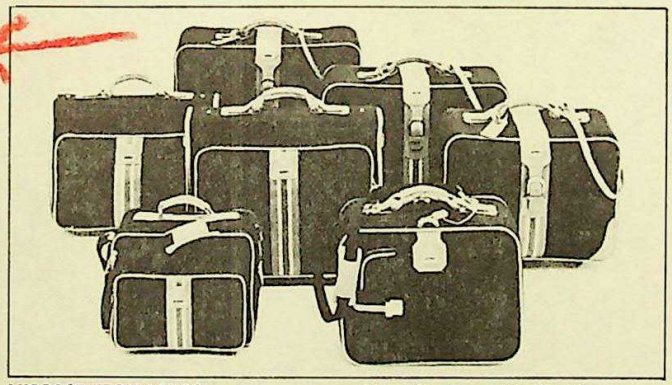
Design Centre Selection is a words, pictures and samples record of more than 7000 well designed British-made consumer and contract products. The products are chosen by independent selection committees which look at all aspects of their design, including performance, safety in use and conformity with standards. Design Centre Selection is continually updated: this feature shows just a few of the more recent additions. For further information contact the manager, Design Centre Selection, The Design Council, 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU. Telephone (01) 839 8000.



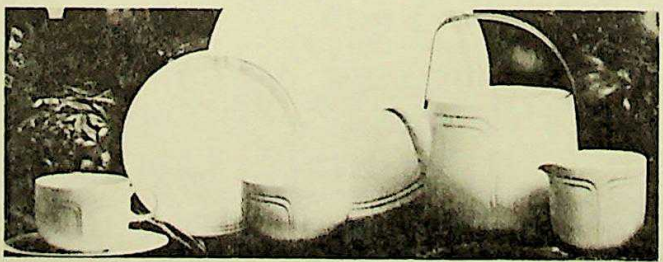
PLAY IN PLASTICS
Polydron is the name of this new geometric construction kit, made of abs and capable of a wide variety of three dimensional shapes. The ingenius joint which connects the pieces has been patented worldwide, and square pieces are to be added to the triangular ones to extend the game's potential – both as an educational aid for children and as an executive toy for adults. Polydron has been designed by E H Harvey.
•Polydron, Meadowview House, Guilsborough Road, Ravensthorpe, Northants



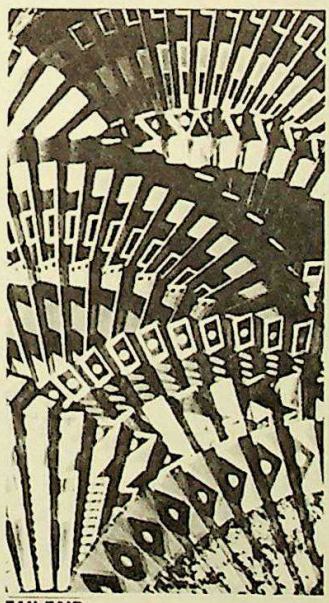
HAPPY HOUR
The current cocktail revival provided the inspiration for a range of swish glasses, the first products from a new company called Straight Lines which was formed in September last year by businessman Clive Bailey and designer Richard Holloway. The range is called Screwball and is produced in acrylic with help from two manufacturers, Trumark and Tubex. The company now plans to launch more good-looking drinking vessels.
•Straight Lines, 204 Ashley Gardens, Emery Hill Street, London SW1



LUGGAGE FROM LANCS
Donald Lopez, staff designer with Lancashire travel goods manufacturer Antler, has created a distinctive identity for the company's latest luggage range, called Chatsworth. The bags have Cordura nylon covers, spring steel frames and a light tan all-leather trim.
•Antler, Alfred Street, Bury, Lancs BL9 9EF.



PRISTINE APPEAL
This simple white tableware range with flowing etched lines, called Focus, was designed by Sue Wilkes while still a final year ceramics student. It was spotted by Wedgwood design director Robert Minkin, and manufactured by Wedgwood acquisition Johnson Brothers.
•Johnson Brothers, 34 Wigmore Street, London W1



FAN FAIR
These Chinese paper fans, called Fanmail, are the work of Magie Grey, a fashion design graduate of St Martin's School of Art who has spent the past ten years working as a textile designer. Each fan is sprayed with matt black enamel and handpainted. The fans come in two sizes – 10in and 36in – and there are also matching bamboo sticks.
•Magie Grey, 28 Waldemar Avenue, London W13 9PY

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FEBRUARY, 1983
GOLDSCHMIEDE ZEITUNG
EUROPEAN JEWELER
p. 33

Zwischen Becherrand und Lippe entfaltet sich der aromatische Zauber der Destillation. Gleichsam eine Momentaufnahme des Genusses

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GOLDSCHMIEDE ZEITUNG
EUROPEAN JEWELER
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FEBRUARY, 1983

TABLEWARE INTERNATIONAL

▾ RICHARD HOLLOWAY'S TABLEWARE PROFILE ▾

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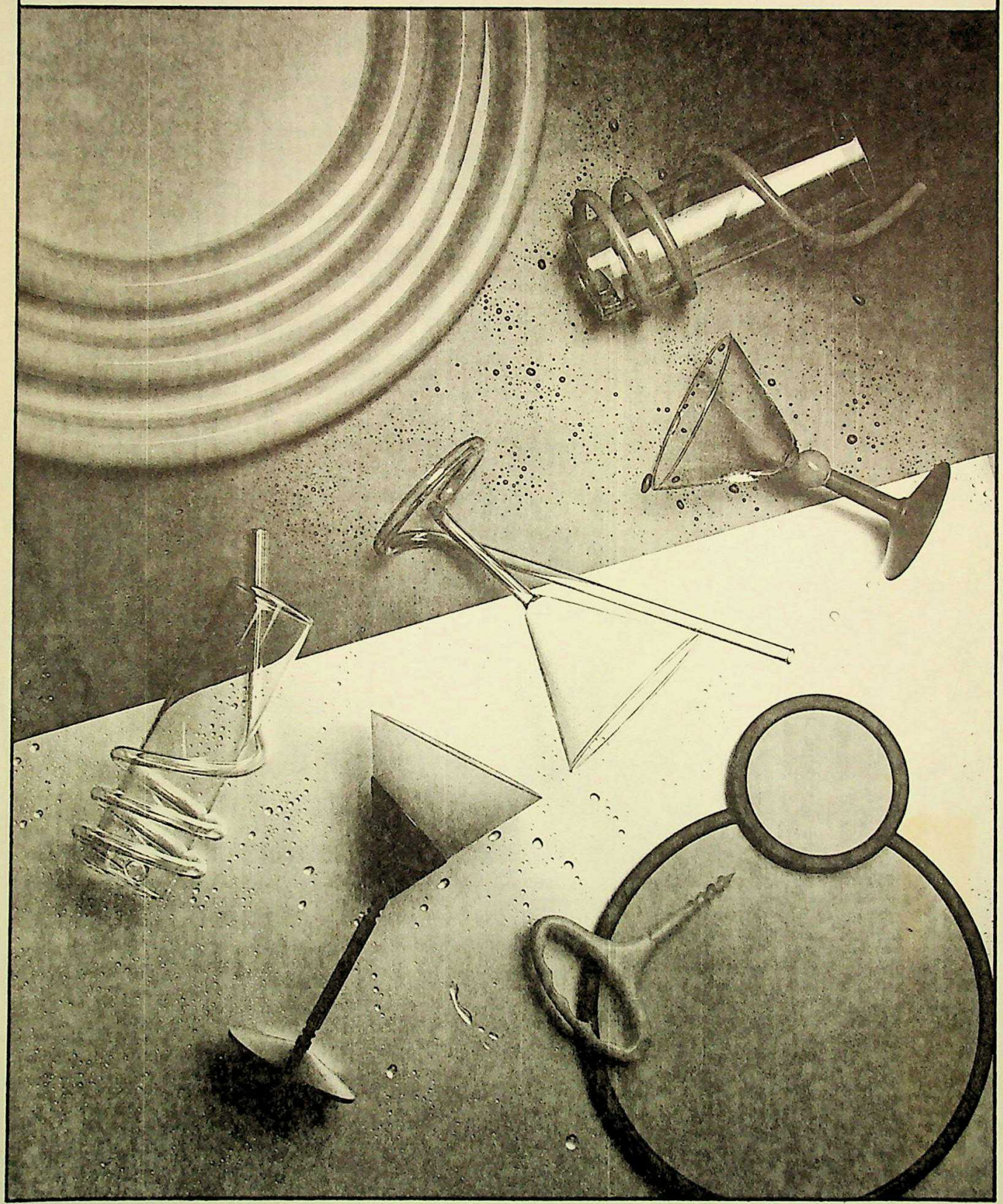


1983 TRADE EXHIBITIONS
ISE BIRMINGHAM HALL 5 FEBRUARY K545/L573
NEW YORK GIFT SHOW FEBRUARY
TOP DRAWER APRIL
GOURMET SHOW SAN FRANCISCO MAY

SALTWATER LTD. T/A STRAIGHTLINES, UNIT 7, LATIMER ROAD, LONDON W10 TEL 01 960 9144 TELEX 295823
SALTWATER INTERNATIONAL LTD., D.B.A. STRAIGHTLINES, SUITE 1700, 17TH FLOOR CHANIN BUILDING,
122 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10168
INTERNATIONAL TELEX 66 340 DOMESTIC TELEX 710 581 3754

Straight Lines
LONDON NEW YORK

American Craft Fair goes contemporary

↑TOP OF P. 57

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass.— Contemporary styling highlighted the American Craft Fair held here.

The fair, which had been held in Rhinebeck, New York, for the past 10 years featured the work of 585 craftspeople who exhibited ceramics, glass and metal serveware and decorative accessories, as well as clothing.

Prices at the fair ranged from $25 to several thousand dollars, at retail.

Contemporary designs were particularly evident in drinkware, characterized by elongated shapes and elaborate patterns. Several decanters and stems were fashioned from sandblasted glass, but appeared to resembled smooth, creamy porcelain.

In ceramics, an array of porcelain plates featured geometric motifs. Other ceramic serveware was decorated with handpainted brushstrokes reminiscent of either Abstract Expressionism or updated Oriental looks.

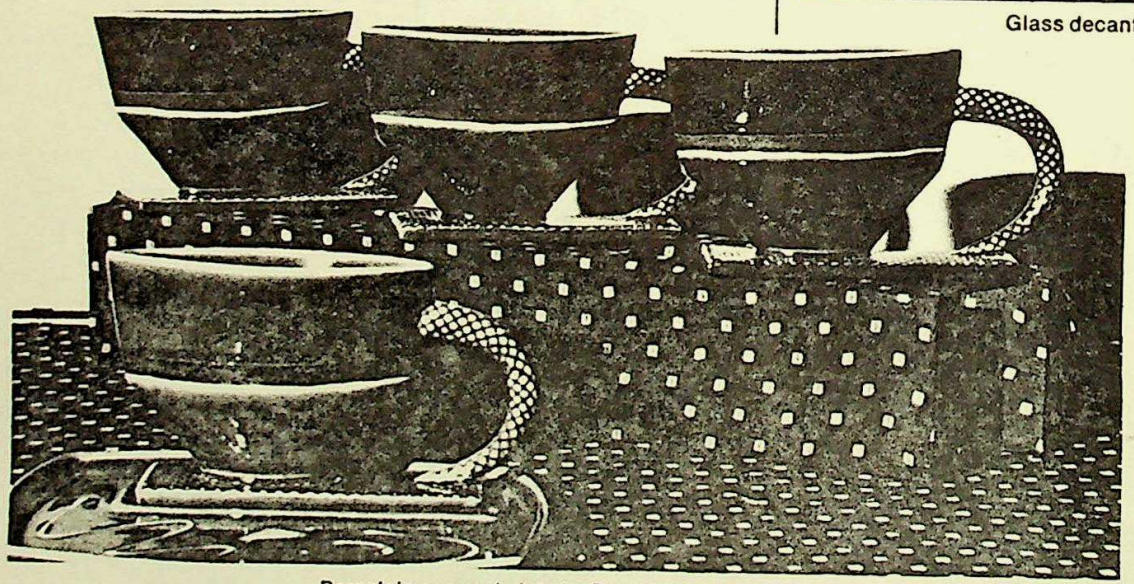
Colors, in general, tended towards muted pastels, in delicate shades of pink, lavender and aqua.

"Finally there is a developing market for craftspeople with contemporary goods," said Laura Tangusso, a fair exhibitor.

The fair's move to Massachusetts prompted a 9.3 percent increase in the number of exhibitors. According to Roy Helms, vice president of American Craft Enterprises which sponsors the fair, "We simply outgrew the Dutchess County fairgrounds in Rhinebeck."

—Beth Sherman

Glass decanter and goblets by Cohn-Stone Studio, $80 to $165, at retail.



Porcelain cup and plate by Daniel A. Levy, $54, at retail.

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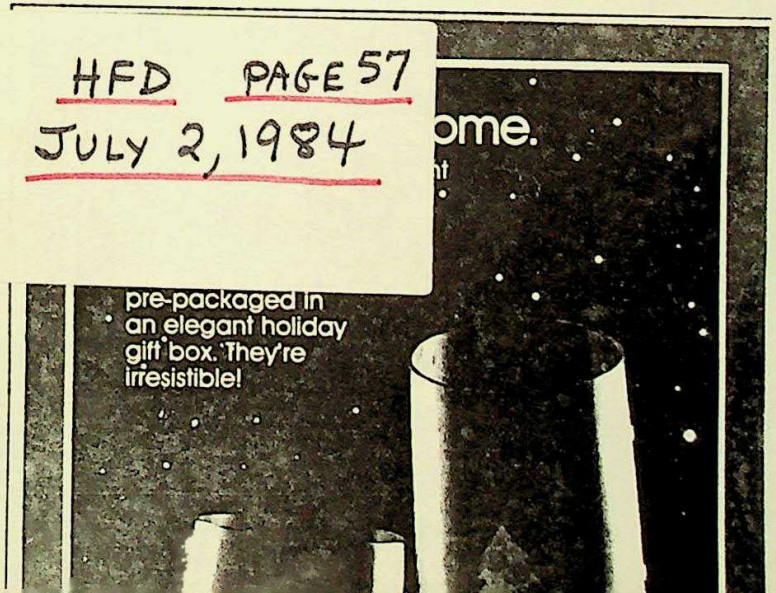
JULY 2, 1984



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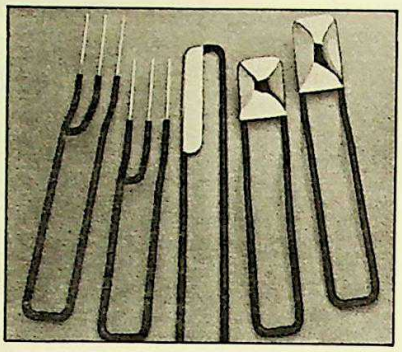
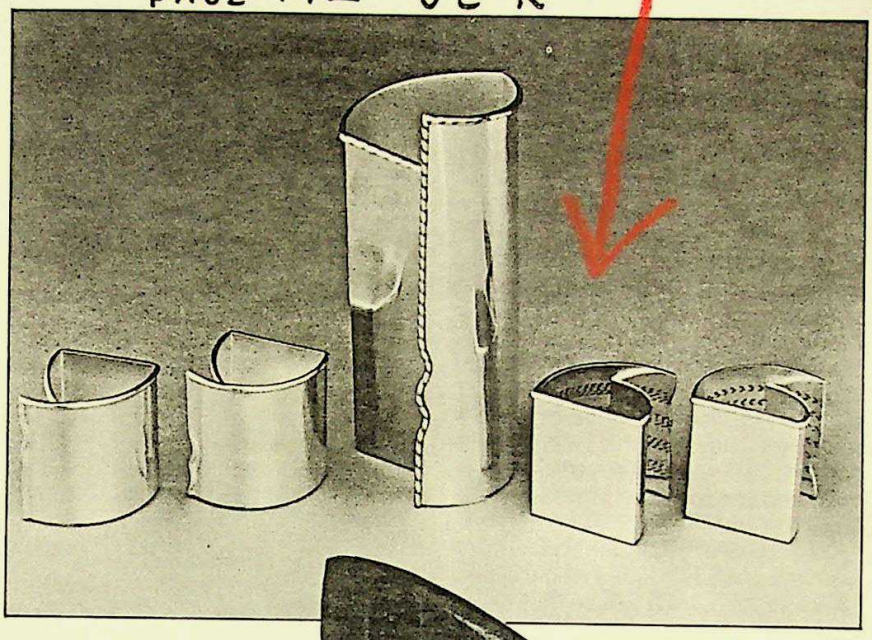
OCT. 1984

STATEMENTS IN

PAGE 192 JC-K

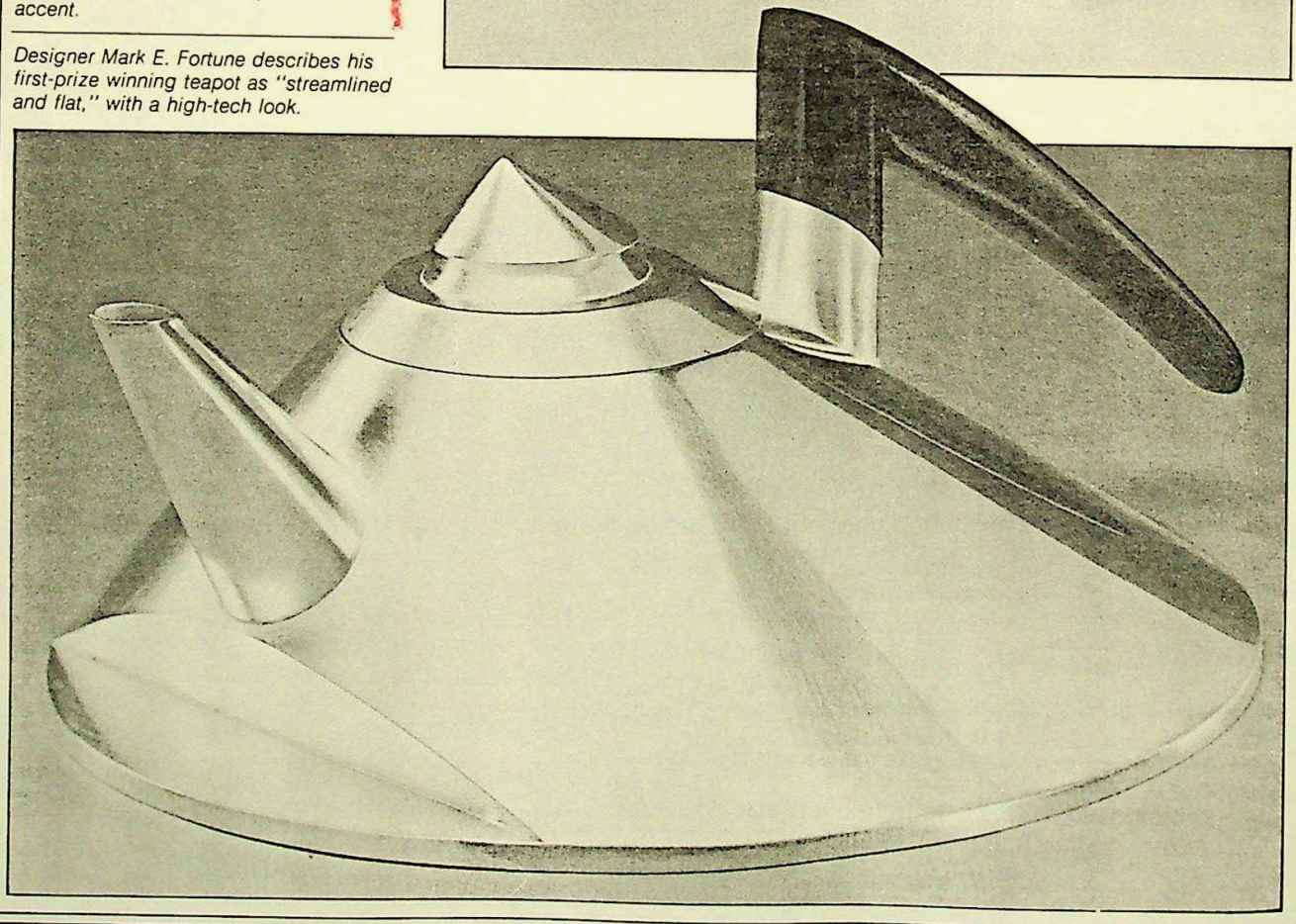


Five-piece place setting of sterling wire and baked enamel flatware brought the special flatware prize to John E. Horn.



Kye-yeon Son took third with a liquor decanter and four cups. Son used a folding method, much as Orientals do with Origami; twisted wire provides an accent.

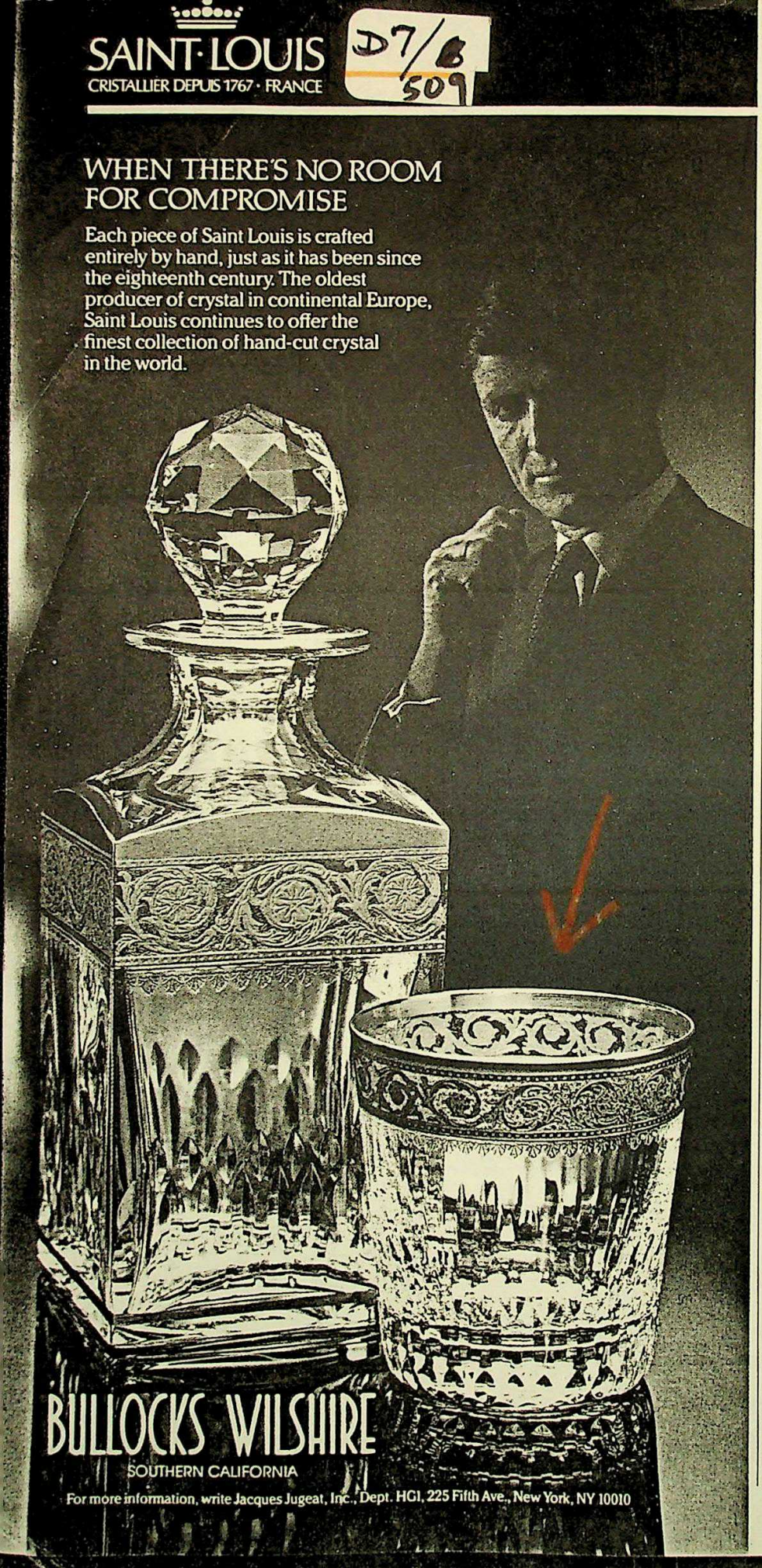
Designer Mark E. Fortune describes his first-prize winning teapot as "streamlined and flat," with a high-tech look.



SAINT·LOUIS
CRISTALLIER DEPUIS 1767 · FRANCE

WHEN THERE'S NO ROOM FOR COMPROMISE

Each piece of Saint Louis is crafted entirely by hand, just as it has been since the eighteenth century. The oldest producer of crystal in continental Europe, Saint Louis continues to offer the finest collection of hand-cut crystal in the world.



BULLOCKS WILSHIRE
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
For more information, write Jacques Jugeat, Inc., Dept. HGI, 225 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010

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ALL ABOUT STYLE

APRIL, 1985
HOUSE & GARDEN
PAGE 34

men: "I would rather see the portrait of a dog I know than all the allegories you can show me." When you think that Mr. Mellon has also collected important Impressionist pictures, you realize what kind of an eye was doing the choosing. Another lender to "Man and the Horse" represents a British attitude toward sporting art, and he, like Mr. Mellon, also represents the unexpected blend of connoisseur and horseman. The present Duke of Beaufort is joint master at Badminton and chairman of Marlborough Fine Arts, London. He has inherited, among others, paintings by John Wootton of the third duke's favorite race horse and hunter. The Wootton on loan to the Met is of the fifth duke with his pony and his tutor. As a quintessential element of a horseman's kit, the painting's associative value takes precedence over any aesthetic judgment, however favorable. This particular picture exists at Badminton as if it were furniture, familiar as a photograph, as integral to the house as its paneling. And what is to be made of all this in terms of decoration? Of course, at the time they were painted, eighteenth-century Englishmen thought this sort of picture went in a bedroom or upstairs hall and old masters belonged in the state rooms. Today some people think that French sporting pictures by such artists as Alfred de Dreux or Chasseriau are more dramatic in big sitting rooms than British sporting paintings. Probably late-nineteenth-century animal paintings, unless they are very big, do belong in bedrooms or in a dining room. One of the most sophisticated arrangements of animal and sporting pictures as well as the odd exoticism produced in some corner of the empire exists at Mark's Club in London, the creation of Mark Birley. In the main dining room on walls upholstered in a red Fortuny and painted below the dado in a glazed yellow he has hung what must be forty pictures almost frame to frame. There are Landseers, bought before the fashion, as well as pictures as unrelentingly honest as any Hogarth. None of these pictures take themselves seriously, perhaps because there are so many, none of the frames match, and sometimes the frame is as interesting as the picture. The food is excellent at Mark's Club, but those pictures make it sublime. □

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(19) Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) Veröffentlichungsnummer: **0 143 233**
A2

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(30) Priorität: **26.11.83 DE 8334017 U**

(43) Veröffentlichungstag der Anmeldung: **05.06.85**
Patentblatt 85/23

(84) Benannte Vertragsstaaten: **AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE**

(71) Anmelder: **"Michelin" Besteck- u. Metallwarenfabrikation Werner Michels, Friedrichsplatz 13, D-4150 Krefeld (DE)**

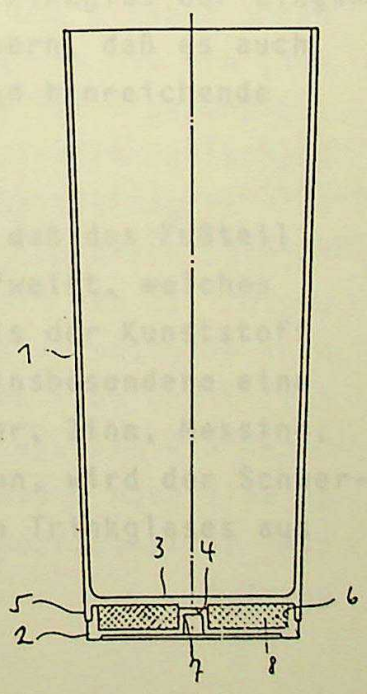
(72) Erfinder: **Michels, Werner, Kliedbruchstrasse 50, D-4150 Krefeld (DE)**

(74) Vertreter: **Stark, Walter, Dr.-Ing., Moerser Strasse 140, D-4150 Krefeld (DE)**

(54) Trinkglas.

(57) Die Erfindung bezieht sich auf ein Trinkglas mit Behälterteil (1) und Fußteil (2) aus Kunststoff.

Um zu erreichen, daß das Trinkglas auch in leerem oder teilgefülltem Zustand hinreichende Stabilität besitzt, weist das Fußteil (2) eine Einlage (8) aus einem Material auf, welches ein höheres spezifisches Gewicht als der Kunststoff besitzt.



EP 0 143 233 A2

Dr.-Ing. WALTER STARK
PATENTANWALT

Moerser Straße 140 · D-4150 Krefeld 1 ☎ (02151) 28222 u. 20469 Tx 8 53 578

0143233

"Michelin" Besteck- u. Metallwarenfabrikation Werner Michels, Friedrichsplatz 13, 4150 Krefeld

Trinkglas

Die Erfindung betrifft ein Trinkglas mit Behälterteil und Fußteil aus Kunststoff.

Derartige Trinkgläser sind in verschiedenen Ausführungen bekannt. Nachteilig dabei ist, daß leere oder nur zum Teil gefüllte Trinkgläser aus Kunststoff nur eine geringe Stabilität besitzen. Hier will die Erfindung Abhilfe schaffen.

Aufgabe der Erfindung ist es, ein Trinkglas der eingangs beschriebenen Gattung so zu verbessern, daß es auch in leerem oder teilgefülltem Zustand hinreichende Stabilität besitzt.

Diese Aufgabe wird dadurch gelöst, daß das Fußteil eine Einlage aus einem Material aufweist, welches ein höheres spezifisches Gewicht als der Kunststoff besitzt. Durch diese Einlage, die insbesondere eine metallische Einlage aus Blei, Kupfer, Zinn, Messing, Alpacca, Eisen oder dergl. sein kann, wird der Schwerpunkt des leeren oder teilgefüllten Trinkglases aus

Kunststoff soweit nach unten verlagert, daß es eine hinreichende Standfestigkeit besitzt.

Die Einlage kann in das einstückig mit dem Behälterteil verbundene Fußteil eingebettet sein. Das Fußteil kann aber auch als Einsatz für eine Bodenausnehmung des Behälterteils ausgebildet sein, wobei die Einlage dann in das Fußteil eingelegt oder eingebettet ist. Eine Befestigung des Fußteils am Behälterteil kann dadurch erfolgen, daß der Einsatz klemmend in der Bodenausnehmung gehalten ist. Unabhängig davon oder in Kombination dazu kann der Einsatz aber auch in die Bodenausnehmung eingeklebt sein.

Bei praktischen Ausführungen ist die Einlage als Ring oder Scheibe ausgebildet.

Im folgenden wird ein in der Zeichnung dargestelltes Ausführungsbeispiel der Erfindung erläutert; die einzige Figur zeigt in schematischer Darstellung einen Längsschnitt durch ein Trinkglas aus Kunststoff.

Das dargestellte Trinkglas besteht aus einem Behälterteil 1 und einem Fußteil 2. Das Behälterteil 1 weist einen Boden 3 und eine außenliegende Bodenausnehmung 4 auf, die von einem Kragen 5 umgeben ist. In die Bodenausnehmung 4 ist das Fußteil 2 klemmend eingesetzt. Zusätzlich kann das Fußteil 2 in die Bodenausnehmung 4 auch eingeklebt sein. Das Fußteil 2 besitzt eine ringförmige Ausnehmung 6, die einen zentralen Zapfen 7 umgibt. In die ringförmige Ausnehmung 6 ist passend eine Ringscheibe 8 aus Blei eingesetzt. Das Behälterteil 1 und das Fußteil 2 bestehen aus einem Kunststoff. Durch die Einlage 8 wird der Schwerpunkt des Trinkglases so weit nach unten verlagert, daß es auch in leerem oder teilgefüllten Zustand hinreichende Standfestigkeit besitzt.

Dr.-Ing. WALTER STARK
PATENTANWALT

Moerser Straße 140 D-4150 Krefeld 1 ☎ (02151) 28222 u. 20469 Tx 8 53 578

Ansprüche:

1. Trinkglas mit Behälterteil und Fußteil aus Kunststoff, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Fußteil (2) eine Einlage (8) aus einem Material aufweist, welches ein höheres spezifisches Gewicht als der Kunststoff besitzt.

2. Trinkglas nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Fußteil (2) eine metallische Einlage (8) aufweist.

3. Trinkglas nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Einlage (8) in das einstückig mit dem Behälterteil (1) verbundene Fußteil (2) eingebettet ist.

4. Trinkglas nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Fußteil (2) als Einsatz für eine Bodenausnehmung (4) des Behälterteils (1) ausgebildet ist und die Einlage (8) in das Fußteil (2) eingelegt oder eingebettet ist.

5. Trinkglas nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Einsatz klemmend in der Bodenausnehmung (4) gehalten ist.

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6. Trinkglas nach Anspruch 4 oder 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Einsatz in Bodenausnehmung (4) eingeklebt ist.

7. Trinkglas nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Einlage (8) als Ring oder Scheibe ausgebildet ist.

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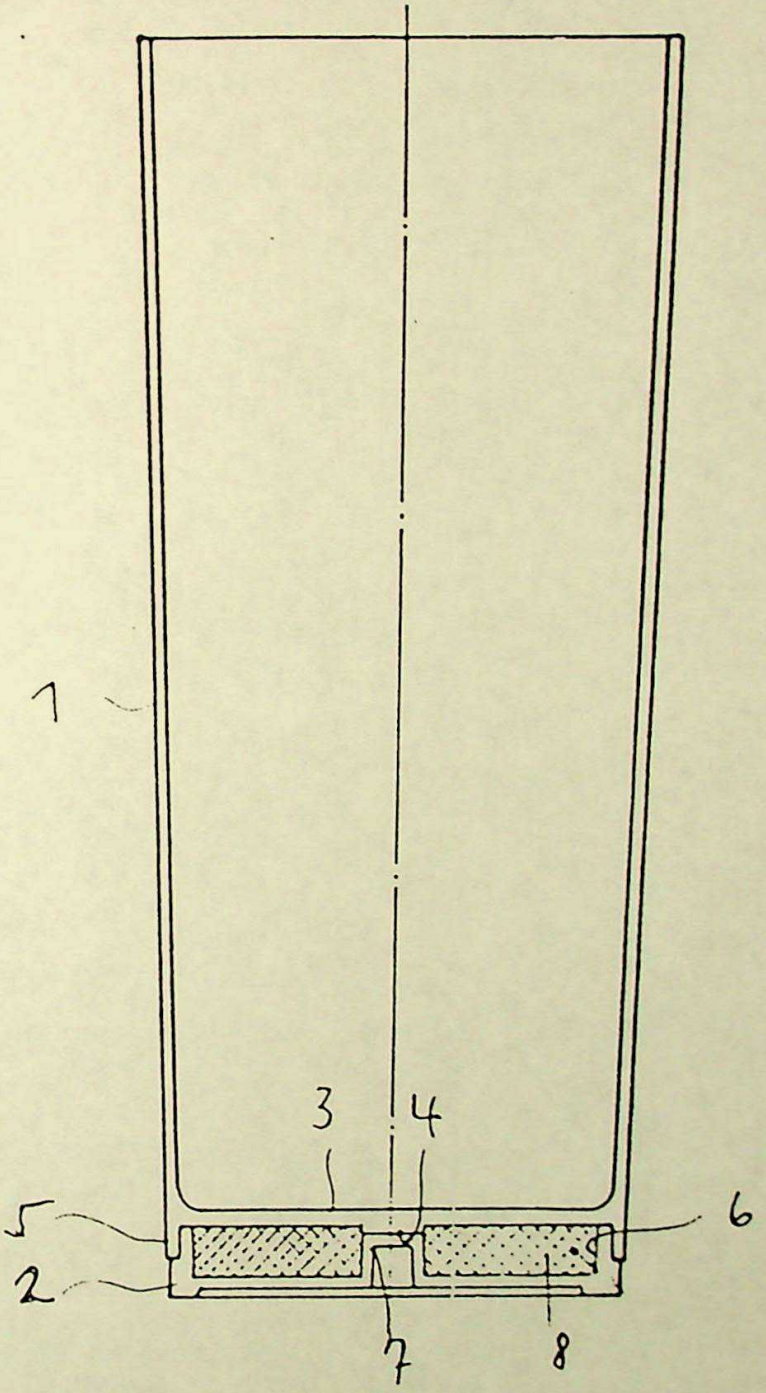


D7/6

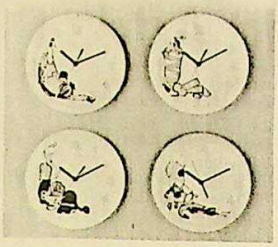
PAGE 31 (FULL PAGE REDUCED)

Cordless Ladies' Razor

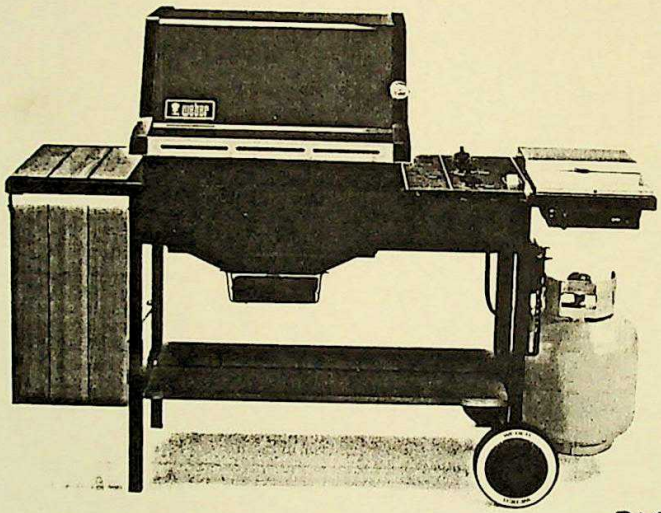
STAMFORD, CT—The new Norelco model HP2631 Ladyshave charges fully in eight hours, giving up to 50 minutes of running time. Available in white with burgundy trim, the Ladyshave comes with a burgundy travel bag. Manufacturer's suggested retail price is $49.95.

Quartz Kitchen Clocks

INGLEWOOD, CA—New 10-inch quartz kitchen clocks from Jean Clement are available in four designs: "Sundae," "Spice," "Soup's On" and "Seaside." All have step second hand, large numbers and clear crystal. Manufacturer's suggested retail is $22.95.



How to Build Profits.



PAGE 31

Stock new Weber® Gas Barbeques. The most innovative, most profitable gas barbeques ever.

Stock the first barbeques that combine Weber durability with genuine Weber flavor. They're targeted at the profitable top end of the gas barbeque segment.

And they're loaded with exclusive features your customers will happily pay extra for.

For instance, there's the innovative Flavorizer™ System (patent pending) for real outdoor flavor without greasy lava rocks—or the flare-ups they cause. And there are *three* stainless steel parallel burners, with the Weber Crossover™ Ignition System (patent pending) for easy, one-button lighting...and dozens of other features.

All these premium features justify a premium price tag. So with the generous margins Weber has built in for you, Weber Gas Barbeques will be among the most profitable items you sell.

And you'll sell quite a few. Because Weber Gas Barbeques will be backed by the largest consumer introduction in Weber history. Including a multi-million dollar schedule of national magazine advertising targeted to upscale customers. Special displays and brochures...all the help you need to sell through—*profitably.*

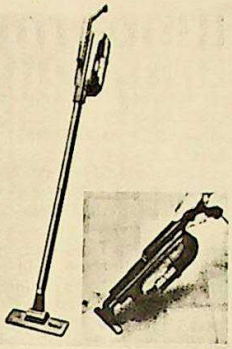
So ask your Weber representative for all the details on Weber Gas Barbeques.

And see how quickly your barbeque profits grow.

From the biggest name in the backyard. weber.

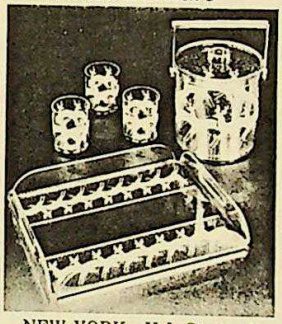
HOUSEWARES
SEPTEMBER 7-13, 1985

Floor/Hand Vac



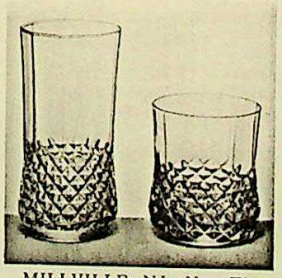
INDUSTRIAL AIRPORT, KS—The Vac-Man Power Broom from Dazey weighs 3.3 pounds and may be used as a floor or hand vac. With swivel head and two extension wands, the vac includes power unit, floor tool, Snap-Kleen permanent filter and dust cup, upholstery tool and crevice tool. Dazey has warranteed the Vac-Man Power Broom with a five year full/limited warranty.

Christmas Barware



NEW YORK—H.J. Stotter has introduced eight new Christmas theme lines of plastic drinkware and tabletop accessories. The lines include varying combinations of 14-ounce glasses, serving trays, ice buckets and pitchers. All pieces incorporate holiday colors and designs, and are made of break-resistant, dishwasher-safe printed acrylic.

Paneled Barware



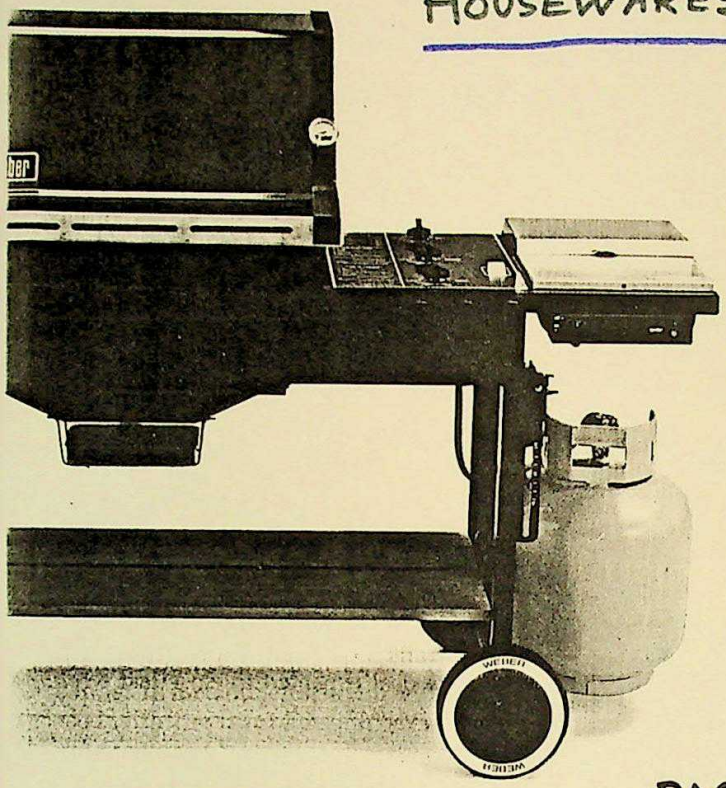
MILLVILLE, NJ—New Tiara barware from J.G. Durand's Luminarc Collection features paneled sides and diamond-point bases. Both the 15-ounce coolers and the 11-ounce rocks will be available in gift-boxed sets of four. Suggested retail is $5 per set.

Build Profits.

D7/B509

SEPT. 7-13, 1985

HOUSEWARES



PAGE 31

N Weber® Gas Barbeques.
, most profitable gas barbeques ever.

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ıe in the backyard. weber®

HOUSEWARES
SEPTEMBER 7-13, 1985

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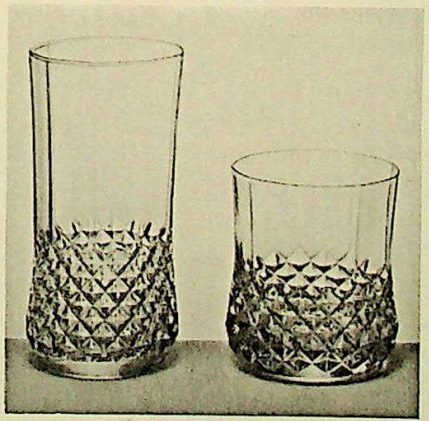

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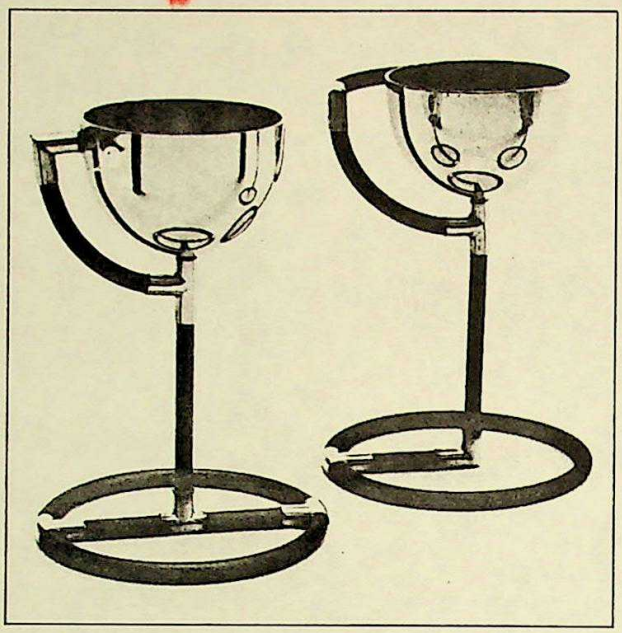
BOTTOM RIGHT

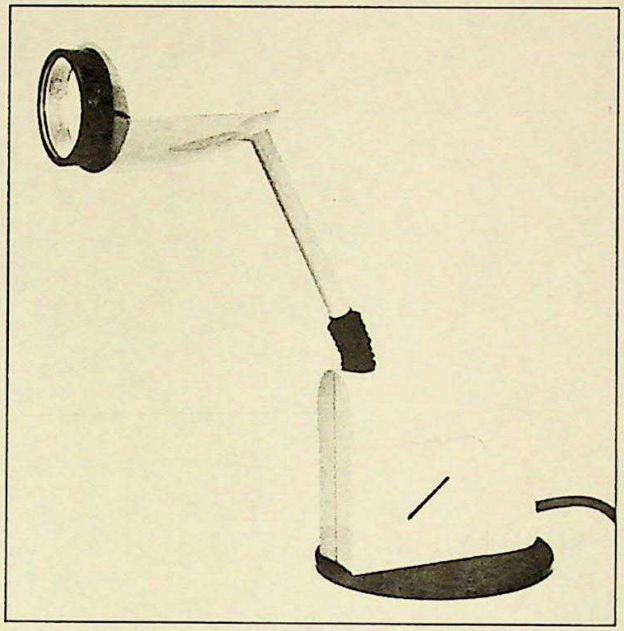
D7/13509

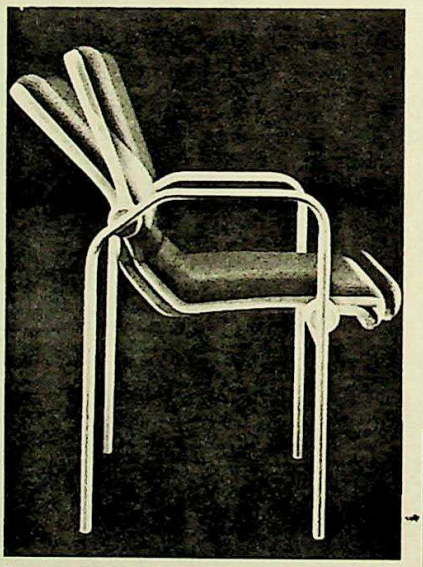
"DESIGN 445" PAGE 23

European cups
These goblets by Stephen Williams were part of the exhibition mounted by Leicester Poly at the European Parliament in Strasbourg. Information on the goblets and the bottle bank shown on page 21 from the college, 0533 551551.

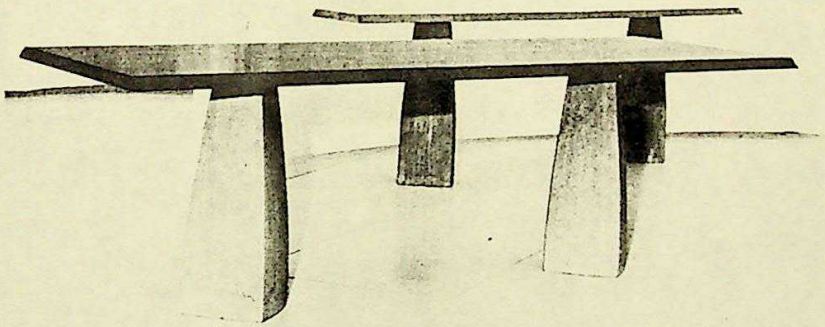
Snob appeal
Proof that lighting design can be effective without being flashy, this appealing adjustable table lamp was designed by T Kita for Luci. Called Snob, the lamp takes a 20W low tension halogen bulb. Details from Candell, Luci's UK distributor, on 01 504 9501.







Impressive Aura
The Dutch company Ahrend was in Milan for the first time last year to launch its new Aura range of office seating. Each of the 22 models in the range adjusts automatically to match the movements of the sitter. Further information from Humber Contract 01 637 5583.



Art of stone
Stone and its synthetic equivalents have become popular materials among Italian furniture manufacturers. These altar-like tables, for example, have cement legs textured and shaped to resemble ancient standing stones. Designed by Mangiarotti, the tables were part of an interesting collection launched by Poltronova at last year's Milan fair. Poltronova is on +39 547 71351.

BT scheme gets airborne
Design consultancy Lock Pettersen (01 439 6463) got the idea of using doves for this new BT logo from a designer who had himself experienced a long period of disability. The doves, he said, were a symbol of the freedom he had yearned for during his years of immobility.

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LICENSING

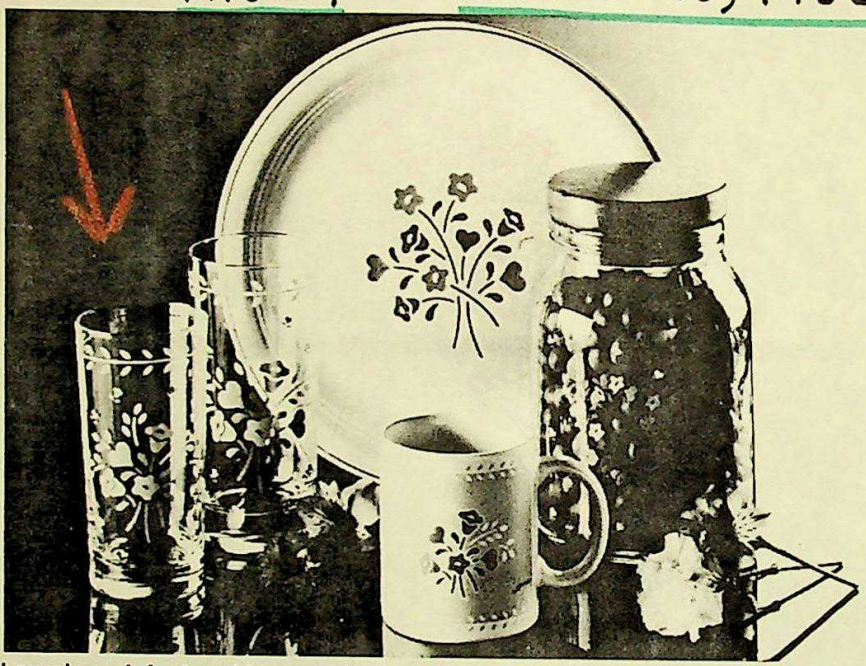
By HOUSEWARES®

9 Retailers, Suppliers Still Wary Of Licensing
9 Center Creates Lines For Housewares Licensing
10 Licensing '86 Show Set For New Javits Center
12 Who's Who In Licensing: An '86 Guide

HOUSEWARES

e Future Of Housewares Licensing?

PAGE 9 JUNE 7-13, 1986



Laurelwood, featured here on Anchor dinnerware, is one pattern created by the Center For Homewares Design for the housewares industry.

Center Creates Licensed Lines In Housewares

ROLLING HILLS ESTATES, CA—Through the use of coordination and cooperation the Center for Homewares Design is creating successful lines for a number of housewares manufacturers. With Center-developed designs it and its member manufacturers cooperate to provide a coordinated look in homewares products—in everything from wallpaper to glassware.

The Center can best be described as a democracy in which its members make the decision as to what design they, as a group, will use that year. The 1986 design was Laurelwood which, like all Center designs, was placed on a variety of manufacturers' goods—from Con-tact paper to canister sets—to provide a homeowner with a coordinated, decorator look.

Sixty to 80 designs are presented to members at an annual meeting each year, in which one design is chosen by members. Other designs may be picked up by other members who want to do small coordinated or individual groupings. There is also a library with over 400 designs open for the member's use.

The Center is "very democratic, but it works," said Karen Cronvich, marketing manager at Treasure Craft.

"The potential in housewares/homewares is just being tapped," said Don Kracke, director of the Center. "There are a lot of opportunities that

Thermo-Serv's Steve Power says licensing needs a "designer approach."

Deka's Howard Schiman said licensing in housewares has quieted down.

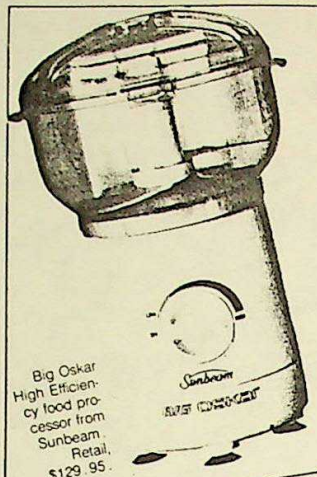
other copies in D7/35 and D7/39.

07/309

THE BEST OF CHICAGO

Buyers shopping the International Housewares Exposition in Chicago this month found color continuing to create excitement as slate blue and jewel tones washed across many product categories. The ice cream craze gained a new dimension with ice cream cone makers hitting the McCormick Place scene for the first time.

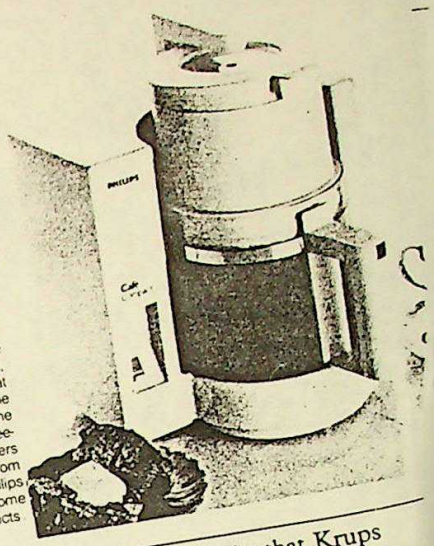
In electrics, new European lines generated interest, while step- features livened established categories such as food processors and toaster-ovens. Some products that received good reviews from buyers at the show appear here.



Big Oskar High Efficiency food processor from Sunbeam. Retail, $129.95.

"Big Oskar is exciting for us. There was a need for a larger capacity."
— *Paul Enrico, buyer, Jordan Marsh*

"The Big Oskar looks good. It should do well at $100."
— *Ray Berger, DMM, Marshall Field*

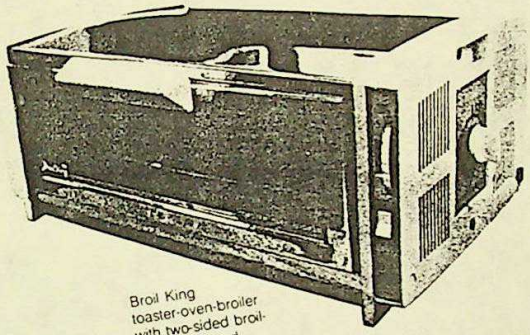


Cafe Compact, retailing at $70, one of nine coffeemakers from Philips Home Products

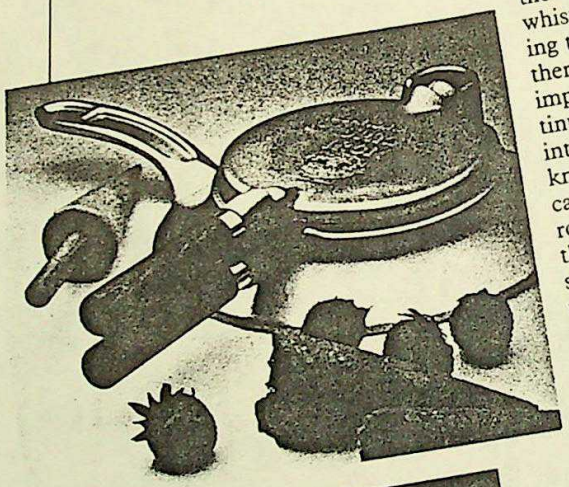
"Philips fills a niche that Krups can't fill at the high end."
— *John Scaduto, buyer, Wanamaker's*

"I was impressed by the new Philips line, particularly toasters and coffeemakers."
— *Caesar Pettinato, buyer, Boscov's*

"I bought the new Broil-King toaster-oven-broilers in white. It has all the bells and whistles including timers, thermostat and improved continuous clean interior. I know another catalog showroom bought the black version of the unit."
— *Gary Shearer, hardlines GMM, Consumers Distributing*



Broil King toaster-oven-broiler with two-sided broiling system and automatic shut-off timer from Hudson Standard. Retail, $109.99.



"HFD"
Nov. 24, 1986
PAGE 70

"Tefal's cordless electric kettle is very clever, very interesting."
— *Patricia Stafford, buyer, Sperry & Hutchinson*

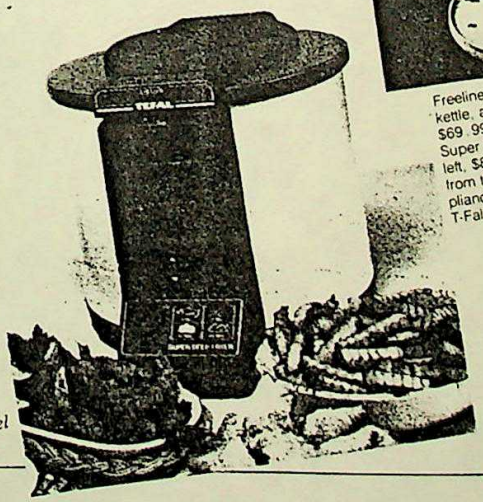
Freeline cordless kettle, above, $69.99 retail, and Super Deep Fryer, left, $89.99 retail, from the Tefal Appliance division of T-Fal

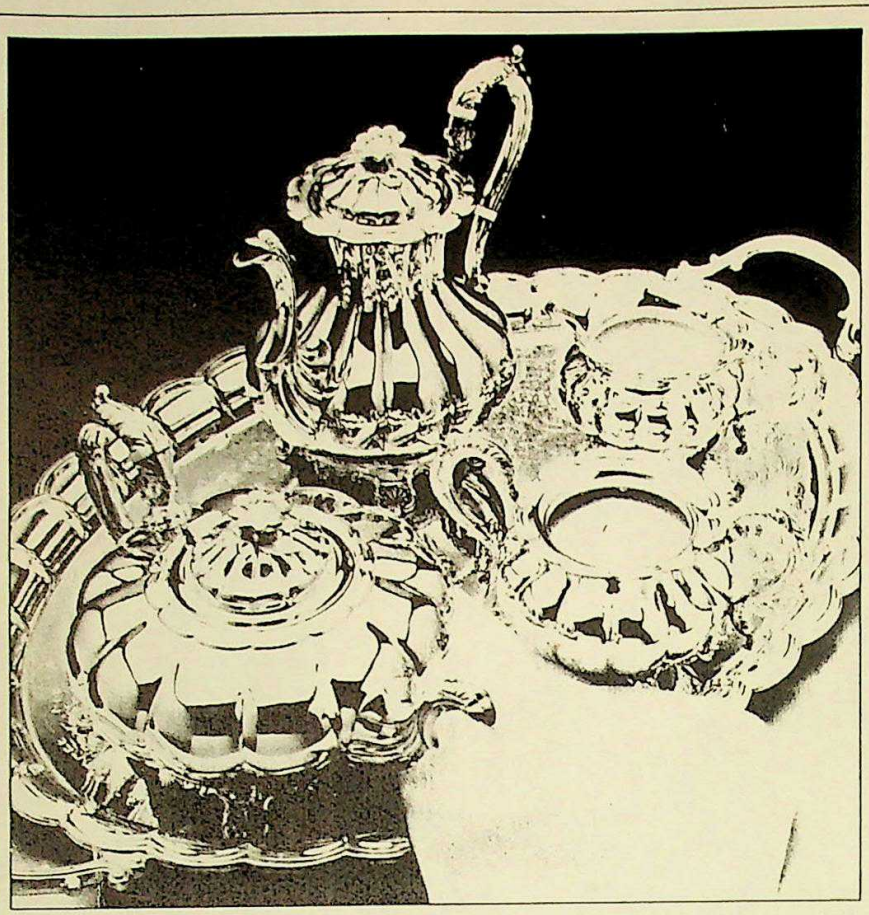
Stovetop ice cream cone maker, above, from Nordic Ware. Retail, $32. Cone Factory for making ice cream cones in the microwave oven, right, from Tara Products. Retail, $15.

"Ice cream is growing. Nordic's and Tara's cone makers look good."
— *John Blackmore, buyer, Kohl's*

"I've found many exciting new items. Nordic's ice cream cone maker was interesting."
— *Cal Eller, GMM, Venture Stores*

"We sell a lot of deep fryers. I like the new Tefal fryer with the filters that eliminates the greasy smell."
— *Steve Urycki, buyer, Spiegel*





Barker Ellis

Silversmiths Established 1801

D7/ 509 ~~EXA~~

APRIL, 1987
PAGE 18

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APRIL, 1987 PAGE 18

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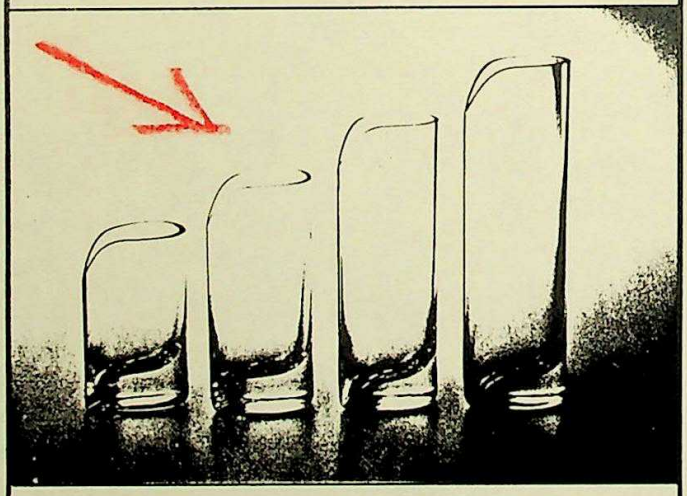

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(71) Anmelder:

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(72) Erfinder:

gleich Anmelder

(54) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß

Die mit der Erfindung erzielbaren Vorteile können wie folgt zusammengefaßt werden:

1. Das Trinkgefäß aus Glas ist vollständig wiederverwendbar, deshalb liegt Umweltfreundlichkeit vor.
2. Das natürliche Gefühl des Trinkens ist gewährleistet.
3. Bei den Zwischenverbrauchern, also in den Gaststätten, Hotels, Imbißstuben, Kantinen, Büros, Krankenhäusern, Schulen, Kindergärten, Heimen, sowie in den Restaurationsbetrieben von Flug-, Bahn- und Schiffsgesellschaften entfällt die Reinigung von Trinkgläsern, wodurch eine wesentliche Einsparung von Energie- und Personalkosten möglich ist.
Somit entfällt auch die durch die Spülung verursachte chemische Umweltbelastung.
4. Am Verschluß steht eine große Werbefläche zur Verfügung.
5. Beim Servieren ist für das Personal weniger Zeitaufwand notwendig.
6. Der Gast hat kürzere Wartezeiten.
7. Die Zwischenverbraucher benötigen kleinere Lagerplätze für Trinkgläser und kaum Spülmittel.
8. Für die Einführung von neuen Produkten ergeben sich interessante Möglichkeiten.
9. Die Getränke werden sichtbar.
10. In vielen Restaurationsbetrieben wird man auch solche Produkte anbieten können, die wegen ihrer bisherigen einfachen Verpackung (Kunststoff- und Pappbecher) dort nicht serviert werden konnten.

DE 3538358 A1

Patentansprüche

1) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas ist **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß es einerseits unterhalb der Öffnung an den Innen- oder/und Außenseiten des Gefässes mit Nuten, Federn und Gewinden versehen ist, die zu den Federn, Nuten, Gewinden, Wülsten und Bügeln des Verschlusses passen, wobei der Verschluß selbst so dimensioniert ist, daß er die Außenwand des Gefässes in einer mundgerechten, hygienisch erforderlichen Höhe abdeckt, wodurch in dem Trinkgefäß die Funktion von Flasche und Glas vereinigt ist.

2) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß an seinen Innen- und Außenwänden konzentrische Nuten verlaufen.

3) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß seine Innenwand eine konzentrisch verlaufende Nut und seine Außenwand eine konzentrisch verlaufende Feder aufweisen.

4) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß seine Innen- und Außenwände konzentrisch verlaufende Federn aufweisen.

5) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß seine Innenwand mehrmals unterbrochene, schräg verlaufende Federn aufweist und seine Außennut konzentrisch verläuft.

6) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß seine Außenwand eine konzentrisch verlaufende Nut aufweist.

7) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß seine Außenwand eine konzentrisch verlaufende Feder aufweist.

8) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß seine Außenwand mehrmals unterbrochene, schräg verlaufende Federn aufweist.

9) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß seine Außenwand mit Gewinden versehen ist.

10) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß seine Innenwand mehrfach unterbrochene Gewinde aufweist.

11) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—10 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Verschluß wie eine Kappe ausgebildet ist, und der Kappenmantel innen am unteren Rand konzentrisch verlaufende Federn aufweist, die in die äußere Nut des Gefäßes paßt.

12) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—11 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Kappendeckel, der mit einer Dichtung versehen ist, in die Innennut des Gefäßes paßt.

13) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—12 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Kappenmantel am unteren Rande eine konzentrisch verlaufende Nut aufweist, in die die Außenfeder des Gefäßes paßt.

14) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—13 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Deckel der Kappe einen Griff aufweist, der zum Aufreißen des Verschlusses dient.

15) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—14 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Verschluß seitlich mit einer Lasche oder einem Griff aufreißbar ist.

16) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—15 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Deckel von dem Kappendeckel ausgehend mit einer Lasche oder einem Griff aufreißbar ist.

17) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—16 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Verschluß aus einem Deckel und einem Schutzmantel besteht, wobei der Deckel mit einer Dichtung versehen ist, und der Mantel innen am unteren Rande eine konzentrisch verlaufende Feder aufweist, die in die Außennut des Gefäßes paßt.

18) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—17 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Schutzmantel innen am unteren Rand eine konzentrisch verlaufende Nut aufweist, in die die Außenfeder des Gefäßes paßt.

19) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—18 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es einen Stopfenverschluß— der aus Glas, Keramik, Plastik oder aus Korken hergestellt werden kann — aufweist, der mit einem Schutzmantel oder einer Schutzfolie versehen ist.

20) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—19 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Glasstopfen und die innere Gefäßwand etwas aufgerauht sind.

21) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—20 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Verschluß wie eine Kappe ausgebildet ist, und der Kappenmantel innen am unteren Rand einen Wulst aufweist, der zu den unterbrochenen, schräg verlaufenden Außenfedern des Gefäßes paßt.

22) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—21 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Verschlußkappe als Doppelkappe ausgebildet ist, und ihre Innenkappe einen Wulst aufweist, der zu den unterbrochenen, schräg verlaufenden Federn der Innenwand des Gefäßes paßt.

23) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—22 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Mantel der Verschlußkappe innen am unteren Rand ein Gewinde aufweist, das in das Außengewinde des Gefäßes paßt.

24) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—23 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Verschluß einen mit einer elastischen Dichtung versehenen Stopfen oder Deckel aus Glas, Keramik oder Plastik aufweist, der mit einem Bügelmechanismus verbunden ist, der aus Halte-, Dreh- und Schließbügeln besteht.

25) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—24 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Haltebügel in die Außennut des Gefäßes paßt, es teilweise umschließt und an den Enden Schleifen aufweist.

26) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—25 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Schutzmantel des Verschlußes an seinem unteren Rand eine konzentrisch verlaufende Verstärkung aufweist, die einerseits zwei gegenüberliegende Bohrungen hat, andererseits mit einem zu den Außenfedern des Gefäßes passenden Wulst versehen ist.

27) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—26 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Drehbügel Schleifen aufweist, und die Enden des Drehbügels in die Schleifen des Haltebügels bzw. in die Bohrungen der Verstärkung des Schutzmantels passen.

28) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—27 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Schließbügel durch die Bohrung des Stopfens bzw. des Deckels geht und durch seine Enden mit den Schleifen des Drehbügels verbunden ist.

29) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—28 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es einen Deckel aus Glas, Keramik oder Kunststoff aufweist, der mit einer Drahtschnalle verbunden ist.

30) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—29 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Halterung der Schnalle zu der Außennut oder zu der Außenfeder des Gefäßes paßt und nach Öffnen abnehmbar ist.

31) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—30 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Verschluß einen abnehmbaren Schutzmantel aufweist, der an seinem unteren Rand eine Verstärkung aufweist, die auch zur Aufnahme der Schnalle dient.

32) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—31 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Außenwand des Gefäßes mit einer abreißbaren Schutzfolie abgedeckt ist.

33) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1̂2 dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Verschluß ganz oder teilweise aus Kunststoff, Metall, Keramik, Glas oder aus der Kombination dieser Stoffe besteht.

34) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—33 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es einen Drahtverschluß aufweist, der den Sektverschlüssen ähnelt.

35) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—34 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Kappen-, Dreh- und Schraubenverschlüsse mit einer elastischen, geknickten Scheibe oder mit dem elastischen Mantel eines Stumpf-Kegels kombiniert sind, die entweder auf die Öffnung des Gefäßes gelegt werden oder mit dem Verschlußdeckel fest verankert sind.

36) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—35 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Kappe in der Mitte einen runden Durchbruch und an ihrer oberen Innenwand Gewinde aufweist.

37) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—36 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die über der geknickten Scheibe bzw. über dem Mantel des Kegelstumpfes liegende Schließscheibe in das Gewinde der Kappe paßt.

38) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—37 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß durch Drehen der Schließscheibe die geknickte Scheibe bzw. der Mantel des Kegelstumpfes flachgedrückt werden, wodurch der Verschluß zugemacht wird.

39) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—38 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Deckel oder der Stopfen des Verschlusses, die mit einer Dichtung versehen sind, eine Längsnut aufweisen.

40) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—39 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Kappe aus zwei halbzylindrischen Teilen besteht, die durch eine in eine Feder — die in die Längsnut paßt — eingebettete Achse miteinander verbunden sind.

41) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—40 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die halbzylindrischen Teile der Kappe innen am unteren Rande Federn, Nuten, Wülste und Bügel aufweisen, die beim Zusammendrücken der Kappenhälften zu den Federn bzw. Nuten des Gefäßes passen, wodurch der Deckel oder der Stopfen auf die Öffnung des Gefäßes gepreßt wird.

42) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—41 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die halbzylindrischen Teile der Kappe etwas unterschiedlich sind, damit eine Überlappung gewährleistet wird.

43) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—42 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Schnittflächen der Kappenhälften mit Nuten bzw. Federn versehen sind, die beim Zusammendrucken ineinander passen.

44) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—43 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Kappenhälften Laschen oder Griffe aufweisen, die zum Aufmachen oder Aufreißen des Verschlusses dienen.

45) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—44 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die halbzylindrischen Teile der Kappe miteinander an einer Knickstelle verbunden sind.

46) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—45 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Kappe entweder auf dem Deckel liegt oder mit ihm fest verankert ist.

47) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas nach Anspruch 1—46 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Schutzfolien, der Schutzmantel und die Kappen ganz oder teilweise aufgeschrumpft werden.

48) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Kunststoff oder aus Metall ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es einerseits unterhalb der Öffnung an den Innen- oder/und Außenseiten des Gefäßes mit Nuten, Federn und Gewinden versehen ist, die zu den Federn, Nuten, Gewinden, Wülsten und Bügeln des Verschlusses passen, wobei der Verschluß selbst so dimensioniert ist, daß er die Außenwand des Gefäßes in einer mundgerechten, hygienisch erforderlichen Höhe abdeckt, wodurch in dem Trinkgefäß die Funktion von Flasche und Trinkbecher vereinigt ist.

49) Verschließbares Trinkgefäß nach Anspruch 48 und sinngemäß nach den Ansprüchen 2—10 und 11—19 sowie 21—47 ist dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es mit den beschriebenen Verschlüssen versehen ist.

Beschreibung

Die Erfindung betrifft ein verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas für stille und kohlensäurehaltige Getränke.

Das Trinken aus Kunststoff- und Pappbechern, aus Beuteln und Tüten, aber vor allem aus der Blechdose entspricht nicht dem mundgerechten, physiologischen Trinkgefühl. Die verschiedenen Getränke sind immer mit dem Begriff "Glas" verbunden. Das Glas bedeutet in den meisten Sprachen gleichzeitig auch das Trinkgefäß.

Man spricht nämlich beispielsweise von einem Glas Bier oder von einem Glas Limonade. Und man trinkt eben angenehmer aus einem Glas als aus einem Pappbecher, gar aus einer Dose; von der Eleganz ganz zu schweigen.

Das Spülen und Reinigen von Trinkgläsern in dem Gaststättengewerbe und in den Dienstleistungsbetrieben sind nicht nur mit hohen Personal- und Energiekosten verbunden, sondern genügen nicht immer — besonders in Stoßzeiten und in den Sommermonaten — den Anforderungen der Hygiene. Darüber hinaus gelangen chemische Spülmittel in unkontrollierbarer Menge ungeklärt in die Kanalisation.

Die Einwegflaschen, die Wegwerfbehälter für Getränke, wie Plastik- und Pappbecher, sowie Metalldosen sind nicht nur in der Anschaffung kostspielig, sondern die Beseitigung solcher Verpackungen ist zwanzig- bis vierzigmal teuerer als die von Mehrwegbehältern (s. auch Der Spiegel, Nr. 38 vom 16.9.85). Deshalb denkt man heute an die Einführung von Pfand bzw. an Sondersteuer. Die Plastikbehälter sind außerdem klimatischen Schwankungen stark unterworfen und bedeuten eine nicht zu unterschätzende Umweltbelastung.

Der Erfindung liegt die Aufgabe zugrunde, die erwähnten Umwelt- und Energieprobleme, sowie die Frage des mundgerechten Trinkens zu lösen.

Diese Aufgabe wird erfindungsgemäß dadurch gelöst, daß ein neuartiges, verschließbares Trinkgefäß aus Glas vorgeschlagen wird, das in sich die Funktion von Flasche und Glas vereinigt. Die Formgebung des Trinkgefäßes ist beliebig. Es ist allerdings wichtig, daß das Gefäß eine breite, mundgerechte Öffnung aufweist. Dazu werden erfindungsgemäß auch neuartige Verschlüsse, wie Kappen-, Dreh-, Schrauben-, Stopfen-, Bügel u. o. ä. Verschlüsse angegeben.

Am Rande des Trinkgefäßes soll eine breite Metall- oder Kunststoffolie oder ein breiter Schutzmantel — der aus Kunststoff, Metall und aus der Kombination dieser Stoffe hergestellt werden kann — aufgebracht werden, um das hygienische Verschließen zu gewährleisten. Die Folie und der Schutzmantel dürfen keinen Eigengeschmack und keine Eigenspuren aufweisen. Eine gute Haftung ist eine selbstverständliche Voraussetzung.

Dem Verschluß gegenüber sind folgende Anforderungen zu stellen:
einfacher Schließmechanismus,
einfache Herstellung,
zuverlässige Dichtung,
absolute Hygiene und
schnelles Öffnen.

Um die Verschlüsse gut anbringen zu können, ist es oft zweckmäßig, daß das Trinkgefäß Nuten, Federn und Gewinde aufweist.

Die Verschlüsse können aus Kunststoff, Metall, teils aus Glas Keramik, Korken u. o. ä. oder aus der Kombination dieser Materialien hergestellt werden.

Ausführungsbeispiele der Erfindung sind in den Zeichnungen dargestellt und werden im folgenden näher beschrieben.

Die **Fig.** 1—9 zeigen Querschnitte von Trinkgefäßen (1) und verschiedene Nuten-, Feder- bzw. Gewindeanordnungen.

In **Fig.** 1 ist das Trinkgefäß (1) an den Außen- und Innenwänden mit konzentrisch verlaufenden Nuten/(2) und (3)/ versehen.

In **Fig.** 2 weist die Außenwand des Trinkgefäßes (1) eine konzentrisch verlaufende Feder (4) und die Innenwand eine konzentrisch verlaufende Nut (3) auf.

In **Fig.** 3 verlaufen konzentrische Federn (4 und 5) sowohl an der Außenwand, als auch an der Innenwand des Trinkgefässes (1).

In **Fig.** 4 wird darauf hingedeutet, daß die Feder (5) im Inneren des Tringgefässes (1) schräg verläuft und unterbrochen ist, währernd die äußere Nut (3) konzentrisch verläuft.

In **Fig.** 5 verläuft die Nut (2) nur an der Außenwand des Gefässes (1).

In **Fig.** 6 ist nur die Außenwand des Gefässes (1) mit konzentrisch verlaufender Feder (4) versehen.

In **Fig.** 7 ist die Feder (4*a*) an der Außenwand des Gefässes (1) unterbrochen und verläuft schräg.

In **Fig.** 8 weist das Trinkgefäß (1) an der Außenwand Gewinde (6) auf.

In **Fig.** 9 ist das Trinkgefäß (1) an der Innenwand mit unterbrochenem Gewinde (6*a*) versehen.

Die **Fig.** 10—13 stellen andeutungsweise einige mögliche Kappenverschlüsse dar.

Fig. 10: Der Verschluß ist wie eine Kappe (7) ausgebildet. Der Mantel (8) der Kappe (7) weist am unteren Rande (9) eine konzentrisch verlaufende Feder (10) auf, die in die äußere Nut (2) des Trinkgefässes (1) (1) passt. Der Deckel (11) — der mit einer Dichtung (12) versehen ist — passt in die innere Nut (3) des Gefäßes (1). Der Deckel (11) weist einen Griff (13) auf, der auch zum Aufreißen des Deckels und des Mantels dient.

Fig. 11: Der Verschluß sieht so aus, wie in der **Fig.** 10. Der Unterschied ist nur der, daß der Mantel (8) am unteren Rande (9) eine konzentrisch verlaufende Nut (14) aufweist, in die die äußere Feder (4) des Gefäßes (1) paßt.

Fig. 12: Der Verschluß ist mit den in **Fig.** 10—11 beschriebenen Kappenverschlüssen ähnlich. Hier ist der Mantel (8) mit einer Lasche (15) seitlich aufreißbar.

Fig. 13: Der Verschluß besteht aus einem Deckel (16) und einem Schutzmantel (17), der einen Teil des Deckels abdeckt. Der Deckel (16) ist mit einer Dichtung (16*a*) versehen. Der Mantel (17) weist eine konzentrisch verlaufende Feder (18) auf, die in die äußere Nut (2) des Gefäßes (1) paßt. Der Mantel ist durch eine Lasche (15) aufzureißen.

Bei den **Fig.** 14, 15, 16 und 17 handelt es sich um Stopfenverschlüsse, die mit seitlich aufreißbaren Mänteln (19) oder Folien (20) versehen sind.

Fig. 14: Der Stopfen (21) ist aus Glas hergestellt; die berührenden Oberflächen werden teils aufgerauht, um eine bessere Haftung und Dichtung zu erreichen.

Fig. 15: Der Stopfen (21*a*) ist aus keramischem Material und mit einer Dichtung (21*b*) versehen.

Fig. 16: Der Stopfen (21*c*) ist aus Korken oder aus Kunststoff hergestell.t

Fig. 17: zeigt einen Stopfenverschluß, wobei der Stopfen (21*d*) mit Drähten (21*e*) — wie etwa bei den Sektverschlüssen — versehen ist.

Bei den **Fig.** 18, 19 und 20 handelt es sich um Kappenverschlüsse, die wie Drehverschlüsse ausgebildet sind.

Fig. 18: Der Rand (23) des Mantels (24) der Kappe (22) weist einen Wulst (25) auf, der zu den unterbrochenen schrägen Federn (4*a*) an der Außenwand des Gefäßes (1) paßt.

Fig. 19: Die Verschlußkappe (25) ist doppelwandig. Die obere innere Wand (26) der Kappe (25) weist einen nach außen gerichteten Wulst (27) auf, der zu den unterbrochenen schrägen Federn (5*a*) an der Innenwand des Gefäßes (1) paßt.

Fig. 20: Der Rand (29) des Mantels (30) der Kappe (28) weist Gewinde (31) auf, die in das Gewinde (6) an

der Außenwand des Gefäßes (1) passen.

Bei den **Fig.** 21, 22 und 23 handelt es sich um Bügelverschlüsse, die teilweise wiederverwendbar sind.

Fig. 21: Der Bügel (32) umgibt die eine Hälfte des Trinkgefäßes und ist so konstruiert, daß man ihn nach Öffnen mit dem Deckel (33) zusammen vollständig abnehmen kann. Der Deckel (33) ist aus Glas oder Keramik und mit einer Dichtung (34) versehen. Der Bügel (32) besteht aus Halte- (32*a*), Dreh- (32*b*) und Schließ- (32*c*)Bügeln. Der Haltebügel (32*a*) paßt in die äußere Nut (2) des Gefässes (1) und weist an den Enden Schleifen (35) auf. Die Enden des Drehbügels (32*b*) passen in die Schleifen (35) des Haltebügels (32*a*). Der Drehbügel (32*b*) weist wieder Schleifen (36) auf, in die die Enden (37) des Schließbügels (32*c*) passen. Der Schließbügel (32*c*) geht durch die Bohrung (33*a*) des Deckels (33). Eine Schutzfolie (38) deckt die Außenwand des Gefäßes (1) in der hygienisch erforderlichen Tiefe ab.

Fig. 22: Der mit einer Dichtung (34) versehene Deckel (33) weist nochmals Bohrungen (33*a*) auf. Der Schutzmantel (39) weist am unteren Rande eine konzentrische Verstärkung (40) auf, die mit Bohrungen (40*a*) versehen ist, in die der Haltebügel (32*a*) eingehängt werden kann. Die Verstärkung (40) weist noch einen inneren Wulst (41) auf, der in die äußere Nut (2) des Gefäßes paßt. Sonst funktioniert der Verschluß so wie in der **Fig.** 21 beschrieben.

Fig. 23 zeigt einen Bügelverschluß, der mit einer Schnalle (42) versehen ist. Der Deckel (43) weist eine Dichtung (44) auf. Die Halterung (45) der Schnalle paßt in die äußere Nut (2) des Gefäßes und ist nach dem Öffnen abnehmbar.

Die Schnalle (42) schließt den Deckel (43) auf den bekannter Weise ab.

In **Fig.** 24 ist ein Kappenverschluß, kombiniert mit einer Drahtschnalle, zu sehen.

Die Kappe (46) weist sowohl an dem Deckelteil (47), als auch an dem unteren Rand (48) des Mantels (49) eine Dichtung (50) auf. Die Dichtung (50) liegt auf der äußeren Feder (4).

Die Halterung (51) der Schnalle ist direkt unter der äußeren Feder untergebracht und umgibt das Trinkgefäß (1) so, daß sie nach Öffnen abnehmbar ist. Die Schnalle (52) schließt den Deckel oben oder seitlich auf der bekannten Weise ab.

Fig. 25 zeigt eine andere Lösung für einen Kappenverschluß: Die Kappe (53) weist in der Mitte einen Durchbruch (54) und an der Innenwand ein Gewinde (55) auf. Zur Abdeckung dient eine runde, mit einer Dichtung (56) versehene Scheibe (57), die durch die Mitte (57*a*) geknickt ist. Über der Scheibe (57) ist eine Schließscheibe (58) zu sehen, die in das Gewinde (55) des Kappenmantels (53*a*) paßt. Durch Drehen der Schließscheibe (58) drückt diese die geknickte Scheibe (57) flach. Somit wird das Trinkgefäß (1) abgeschlossen. Die Kappe liegt auf der Außenfeder (4), oder schließt mit der Außennut (2) ab. Die Schließscheibe (58) weist einen Griff (59) auf, der zum Öffnen des Gefäßes (1) dient. Das Aufreißen des Mantels (53*a*) geschieht mit Hilfe von einer seitlich angebrachten Lasche (60).

Auch dieser Verschluß kann aus verschiedenen Materialien, wie Kunststoff, Glas, Metall oder aus der Kombination dieser Stoffe hergestellt werden.

In **Fig.** 26 ist eine modifizierte Ausführung der in den **Fig.** 10, 11, 12 und 13 beschriebenen Kappenverschlüsse zu sehen: Die Kappe (61) besteht aus zwei halbzylindrischen Teilen (62, 63), die durch eine in eine Feder (64) eingebettete Achse (64*a*) miteinander verbunden sind. Die Kappenhälften (62) sind innen am unteren Rande mit Federn (65) versehen.

Der Deckel (66) — der auch stopfenartig ausgebildet werden kann — hat eine Dichtung (67) und weist eine Längsnut (68) auf, in die die Kappe (61) durch die Feder (64) eingesetzt wird. Drückt man die Kappenhälften (63) zusammen, gelangen ihre Federn (65) unter die Feder (4) des Trinkgefäßes (1), und dadurch wird der Deckel (66) fest auf die Gefäßöffnung gepreßt. Das Aufmachen des Verschlusses geschieht durch eine Lasche oder durch einen Griff (69), die mit den Kappenhälften (63) verbunden sind.

Die eine Kappenhälfte kann eine etwas größere Oberfläche aufweisen als die andere, damit sie sich beim Schließen überlappen können.

Auch dieser Verschluß kann auch etwas vereinfacht hergestellt werden (hier wird keine Abbildung angegeben):

Die Kappenhälften sind nicht durch eine Achse, sondern durch eine Knickstelle verbunden, die wie eine Pseudoachse wirkt. Die Kappenhälften werden auf den Deckel — ggf. in die Längsnut des Deckels — gesetzt, oder sie sind mit dem Deckel an der Knickstelle fest verankert. Sonst sehen die Kappenhälften so aus, wie in der **Fig.** 26 beschrieben, und auch die Funktionsweise des Verschlusses ist ähnlich.

Das Aufmachen des Verschlusses erfolgt mit Hilfe von seitlich angebrachten Laschen oder Griffen, mit denen man die beim Verschließen zusammenhängend gewordene Kappenhälfte aufreißt.

Es wird noch darauf hingewiesen, daß die Kappenhälften auch Nuten, Wülste, Federn oder Bügel aufweisen können, die zu den Federn bzw. Nuten des Gefäßes passen.

Die Schnittkanten der Kappenhälften können mit Nuten bzw. Federn versehen werden, die beim Zusammendrücken ineinander passen.

Die in den **Fig.** 10, 11, 12 und 13 beschriebenen Kappenverschlüsse können mit einer geknickten, mit einer Dichtung versehenen Scheibe kombiniert werden, wobei die Scheibe entweder über der Kante des Gefäßes aufliegt oder mit dem Deckel der Kappe fest verankert ist.

Durch Ausüben von Druck auf die Kappe wird die Scheibe flachgedrückt. Somit erreicht man eine noch bessere Abdichtung.

Die Dreh- und Schraubenverschlüsse- die in den **Fig.** 18 und 20 dargestellt worden sind — können ebenfalls mit einer geknickten, mit einer Dichtung versehenen Scheibe kombiniert werden. Die Scheibe kann über der Kante des Trinkgefäßes lose aufliegen oder sie ist mit dem Deckel der Kappe fest verankert. Durch Drehen der Kappe wird die Scheibe flachgedrückt, womit die Abdichtung noch sicherer wird.

Die Verschlüsse können ganz oder teilweise aufgeschrumpft werden.

Neben der geknickten Scheibe kann bei den Kappen-, Dreh- und Schraubenverschlüssen der Mantel eines Kegelstumpfes aus elastischem Material verwendet werden, der entwder auf die Öffnung des Gefäßes gelegt wird, oder mit dem Deckel der Verschlüsse fest verankert ist.

In manchen Fällen, wie beispielsweise in Flugzeugen kommt es vor, daß eine leichte Verpackung für Getränke erwünscht wird. Deshalb können selbstverständlicherweise die in dieser Anmeldung beschriebenen Trinkgefäße auch aus Kunststoff oder aus Metall hergestellt werden.

Auch die passenden Verschlüsse, die hier beschrieben worden sind, können bei der leichten Verpackung verwendet werden.

Die Verschlüsse können als Ein- oder als Mehrwegverschlüsse hergestellt werden, je nachdem welche Materialwahl und welche konstruktive Maßnahmen getroffen werden.

Das neue Trinkgefäß aus Glas ist — nach Bestimmung des geeigneten Verschlusses — sowohl für stille, als auch für kohlensäurehaltige Getränke zu verwenden.

3538358

Nummer: 35 38 358
Int. Cl.4: A 47 G 19/22
Anmeldetag: 29. Oktober 1985
Offenlegungstag: 30. April 1987

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig.4

Fig.5

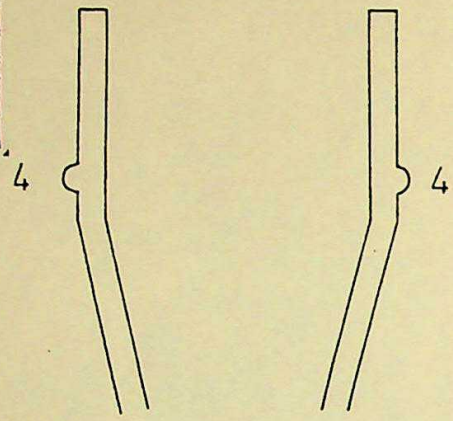


Fig.6

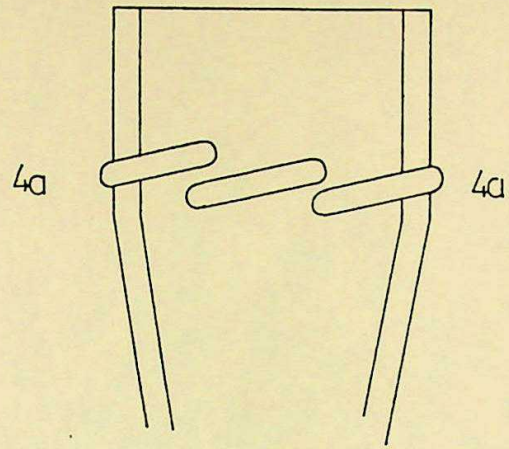


Fig.7

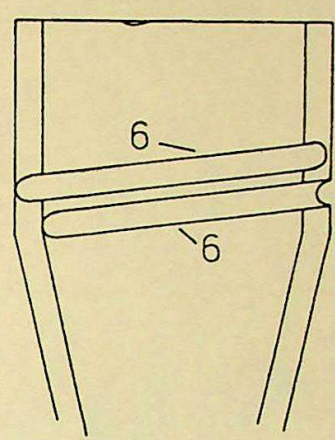


Fig. 8

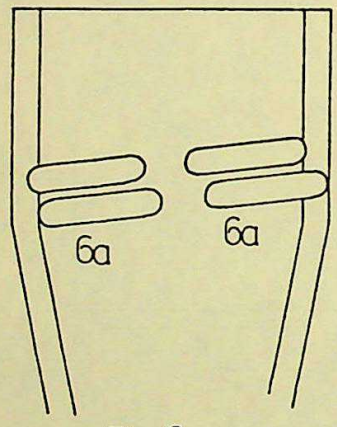


Fig. 9

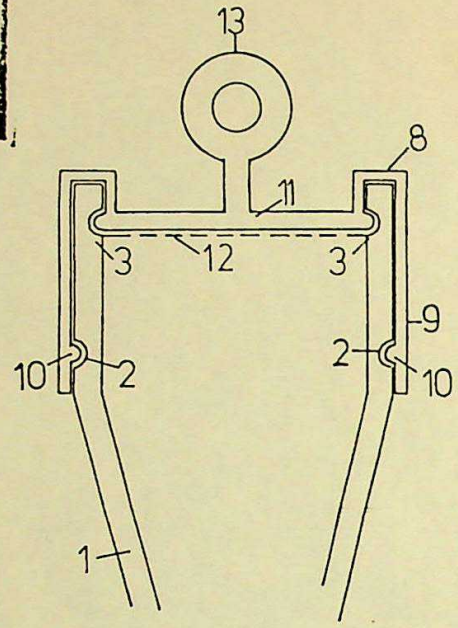


Fig. 10

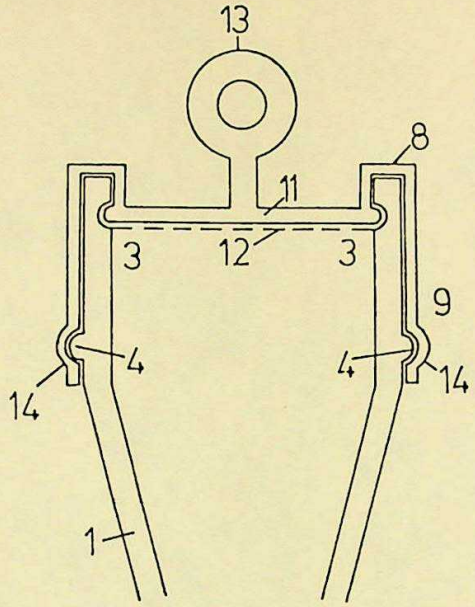


Fig. 11

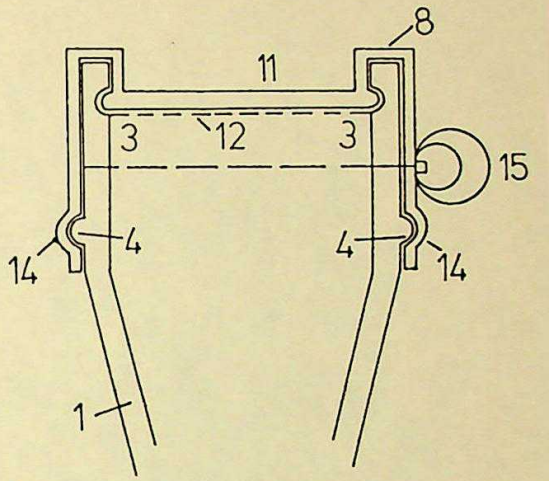


Fig. 12

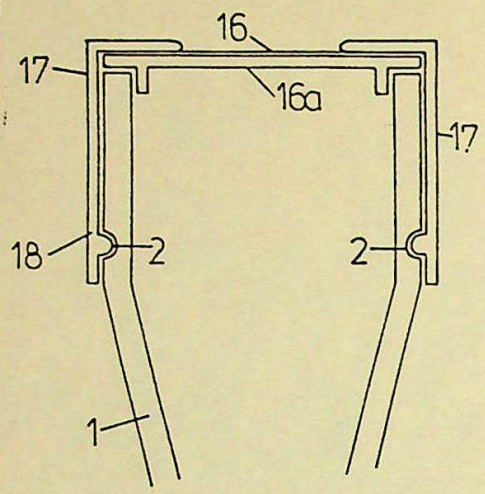


Fig. 13

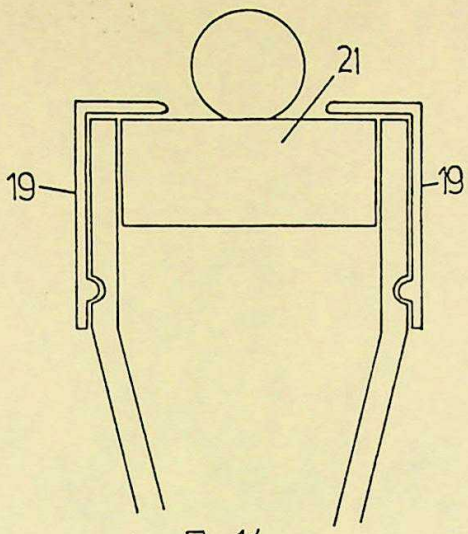


Fig. 14

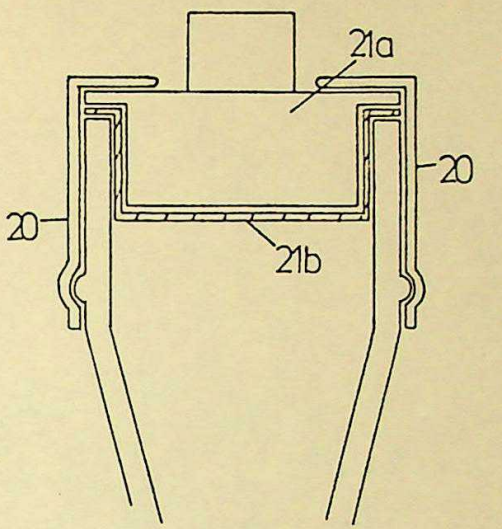


Fig. 15

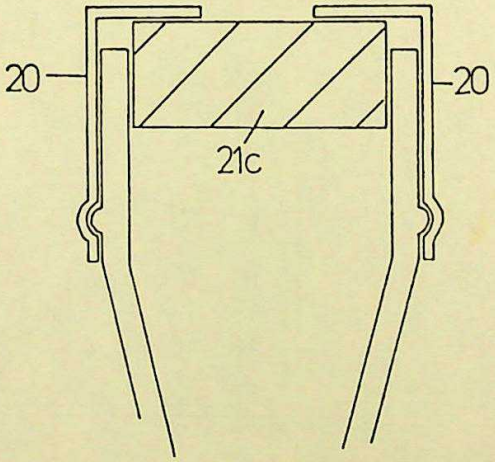


Fig. 16

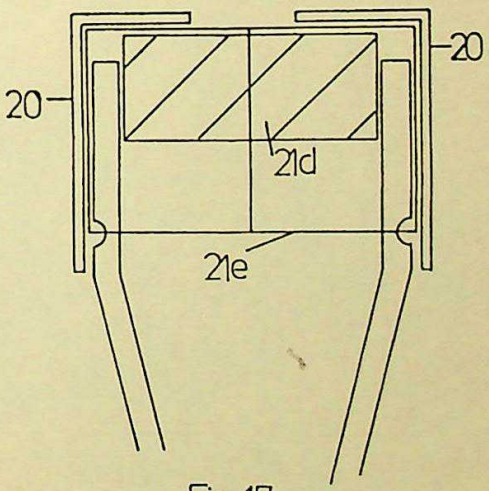


Fig. 17

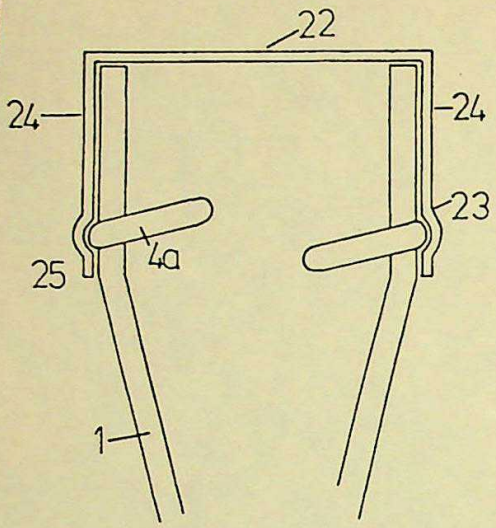


Fig. 18

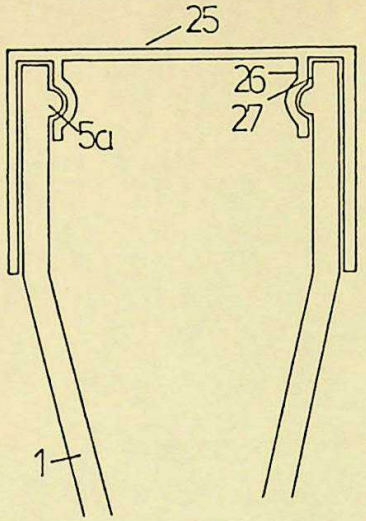


Fig. 19

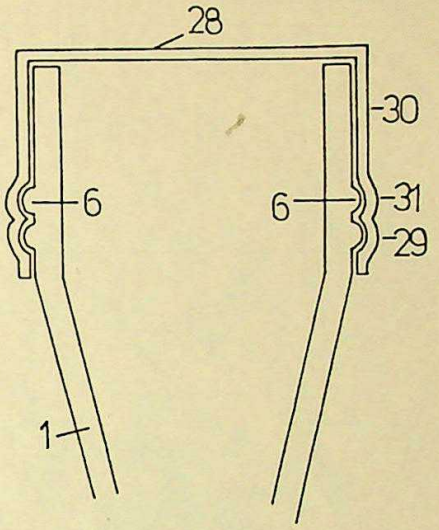
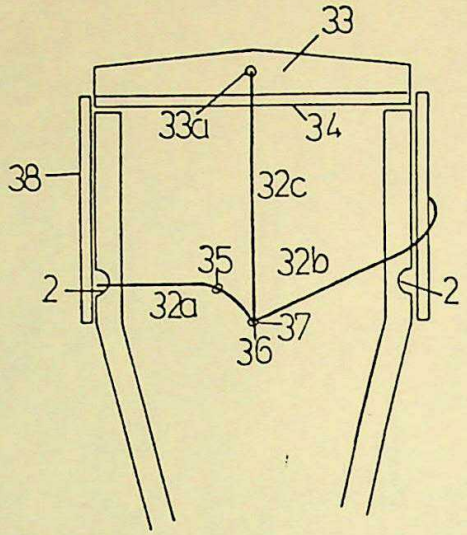


Fig. 20


33
33a
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38
32c
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32b
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32a
37
36
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Fig. 21

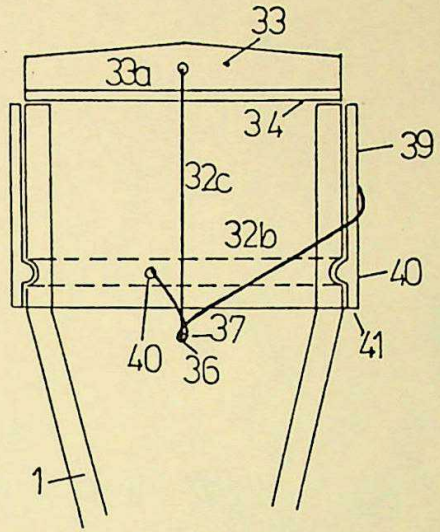
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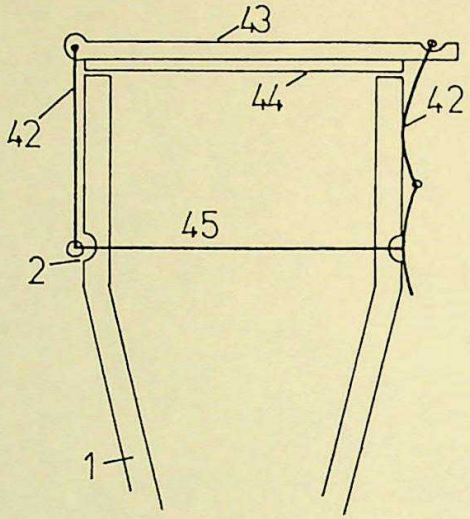
Fig. 22



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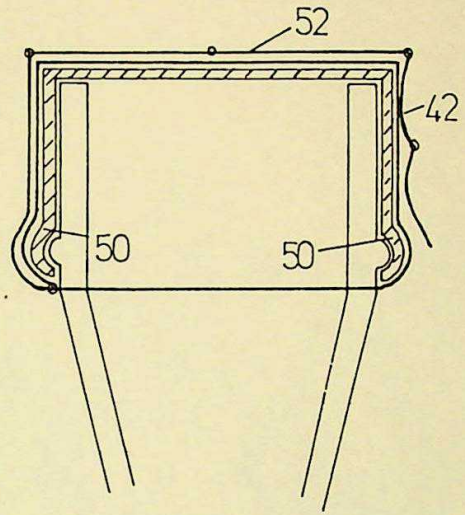

Fig. 24

NACHGEREICHT

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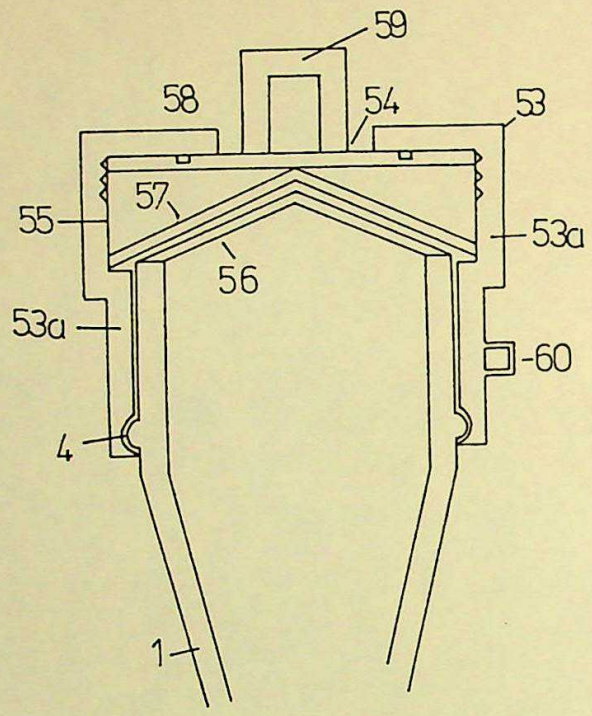


Fig. 25

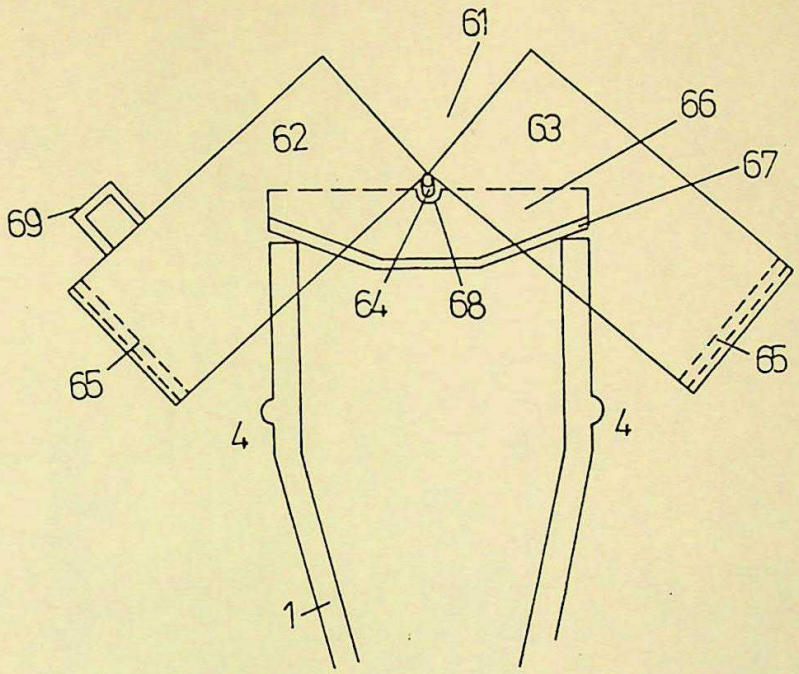


Fig. 26

CH 662 715 A5

(19) SCHWEIZERISCHE EIDGENOSSENSCHAFT
BUNDESAMT FÜR GEISTIGES EIGENTUM

(11) CH 662 715 A5

(51) Int. Cl.[4]: A 47 G 19/22

Erfindungspatent für die Schweiz und Liechtenstein
Schweizerisch-liechtensteinischer Patentschutzvertrag vom 22. Dezember 1978

(12) PATENTSCHRIFT A5

(21) Gesuchsnummer: 720/87

(22) Anmeldungsdatum: 26.02.1987

(24) Patent erteilt: 30.10.1987

(45) Patentschrift veröffentlicht: 30.10.1987

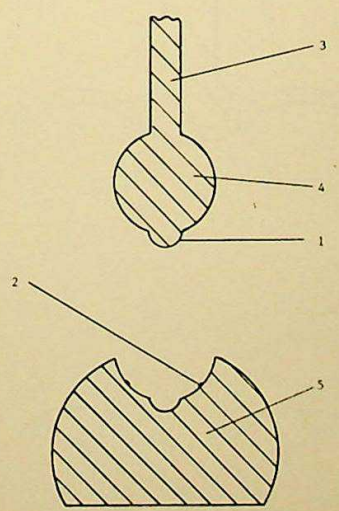
(73) Inhaber:
Stefan Willi Menzi, Othmarsingen

(72) Erfinder:
Menzi, Stefan Willi, Othmarsingen

(54) Trinkgefäss mit separatem, korrelativem Fuss.

(57) Das Trinkgefäss mit separatem, korrelativem Fuss (5), ist speziell gedacht für Cocktail-, Wein- und Sektgläser. Für Aesthetik- und Originalitätenliebhaber.

Der Stiel (3) des Trinkgefässes schliesst mit einer Fantasieform (4) ab, die wiederum in ein Gegenstück (5) passt, das auf dem Tisch steht.



PATENTANSPRUCH

Trinkgefäss mit separatem, korrelativem Fuss, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass es am Ende des Stiels keinen Fuss hat, der auf einer geraden Fläche stehen kann, sondern spitz, halbrund, kugelförmig oder mit irgendeiner Fantasieform abschliesst, die wiederum in eine gegengleiche, stehende Form passt.

Das Trinkgefäss ist im besonderen gedacht für Wein-, Cocktail- und Sektgläser. Es zeichnet sich aus durch seine Originalität.

In den Zeichnungen sind Ausführungsbeispiele des erfindungsgemässen Trinkgefässes dargestellt. Die Figuren 1 bis 4 stellen verschiedene Abschlüsse 4 des Stiels 3 dar mit jeweils einem, der Form des Stielabschlusses 4 entsprechenden, vom Trinkgefäss unabhängigen Fuss 5.

Der Abschluss 4 eines Stiels 3 ist entweder kugelförmig wie Fig. 1, halbrund wie Fig. 2, keilförmig wie Fig. 3 oder eine sonstige Fantasieform wie Fig. 4 darstellt und passt in eine dementsprechende, gegengleiche (korrelative) Form 5.

Kleine Nippel oder Rundungen 1 am Stielende verhindern das Kippen des Glases im Fusse 5. Dazu kommen kleine Ansätze 2, um das Kleben (Vakuum) der Gegenstücke zu vermeiden.

Fig. 1

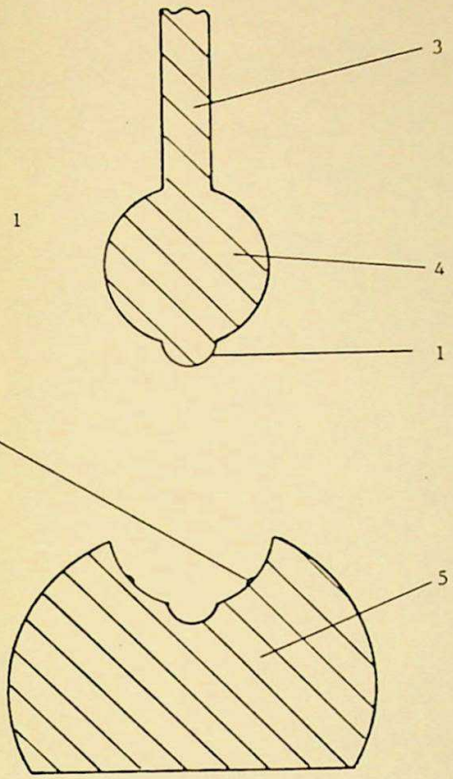


Fig. 2

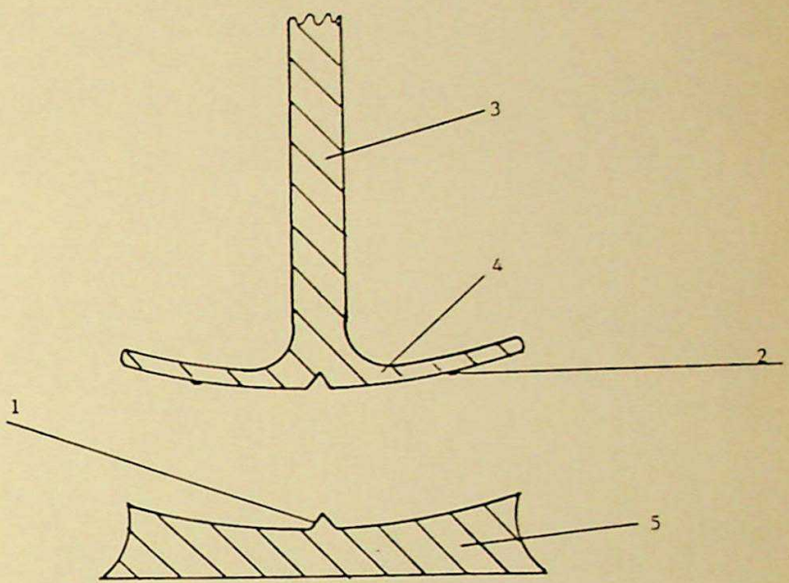


Fig. 3

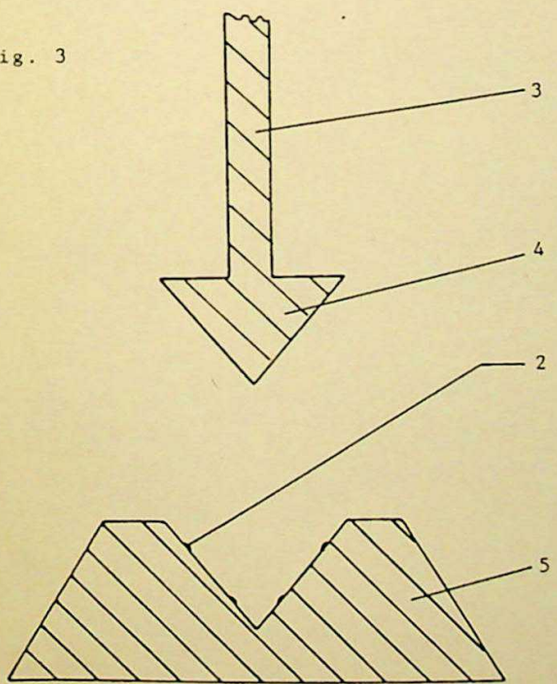
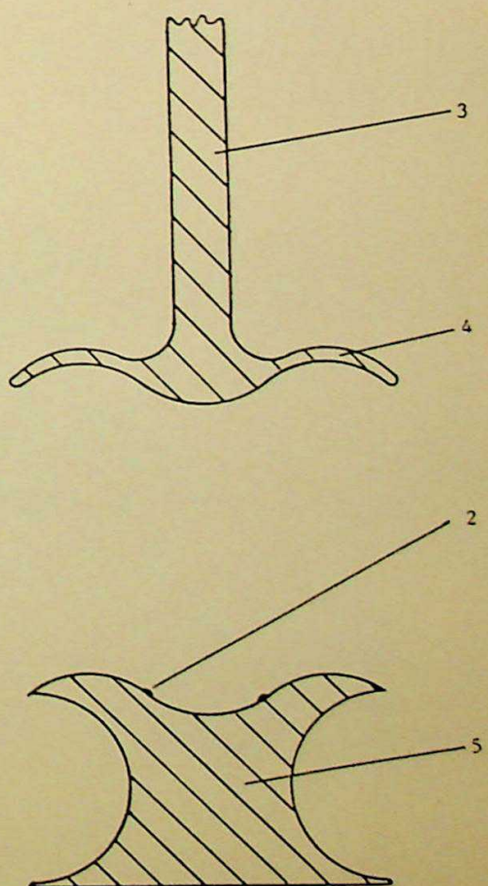


Fig. 4



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(19) CONFÉDÉRATION SUISSE
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(11) CH 662931 A5

(51) Int. Cl.[4]: A 47 G 19/22
F 21 L 11/00

Brevet d'invention délivré pour la Suisse et le Liechtenstein
Traité sur les brevets, du 22 décembre 1978, entre la Suisse et le Liechtenstein

(12) FASCICULE DU BREVET A5

(21) Numéro de la demande: 303/85

(22) Date de dépôt: 24.01.1985

(24) Brevet délivré le: 13.11.1987

(45) Fascicule du brevet publié le: 13.11.1987

(73) Titulaire(s):
H. N. S.A., Fribourg

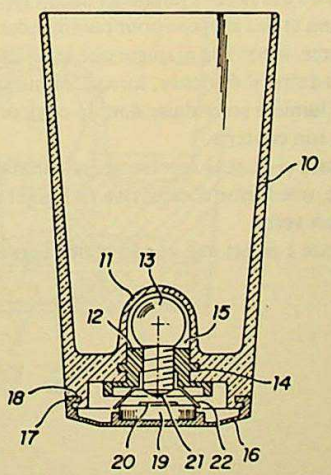
(72) Inventeur(s):
Nahum, Sylvain, Genève

(74) Mandataire:
Georges R. Charbonnier, Genève

(54) Récipient.

(57) Le récipient, en l'occurence un verre, est constitué par un corps transparent (10) et par une source de lumière comprenant une ampoule (13) logée dans le fond du corps (10) et alimentée par une pile (19) par l'intermédiaire d'un interrupteur (20, 21).

Cet interrupteur (20, 21) est fermé automatiquement lorsque le verre contient une certaine quantité de liquide.



REVENDICATIONS

1. Récipient transparent ou translucide, caractérisé par le fait qu'il comporte, incorporé à sa base, une source de lumière (13) agencée pour émettre des rayons dans l'espace destiné à recevoir son contenu et des moyens pour commander le fonctionnement de ladite source (13), le tout de manière que le récipient étant rempli, d'un liquide ou autre, il devienne, lorsque ladite source émet de la lumière, une source de lumière secondaire.

2. Récipient selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait que lesdits moyens comprennent un interrupteur manuel.

3. Récipient selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait que lesdits moyens comprennent un interrupteur automatique.

4. Récipient selon la revendication 3, caractérisé par le fait que ledit interrupteur (20, 21) est fermé automatiquement lorsque le récipient contient une certaine quantité de liquide.

5. Récipient selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait que le circuit d'alimentation de la source (13) comprend un dispositif permettant de faire clignoter cette dernière.

6. Récipient selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait qu'une lentille est interposée sur le chemin des rayons émis par la source (13).

7. Récipient selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait que ladite source (13) est une ampoule logée dans le fond du récipient, dans un espace fermé de façon étanche par une pièce (16) amovible.

8. Récipient selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait qu'il constitue un verre, une bouteille, un pichet ou une channe.

9. Récipient selon les revendications 1, 4, 7 et 8, caractérisé par le fait que ladite pièce (16) est élastiquement déformable de manière à actionner ledit interrupteur lorsqu'elle est sollicitée mécaniquement.

La présente invention a pour objet un récipient transparent ou translucide, par exemple une bouteille, un verre, un flacon, un pichet, une channe, dont le contenu peut être rendu lumineux de manière à constituer un dispositif d'éclairage ou à créer un effet de couleur et une ambiance intime chez soi ou dans des établissements publics tels que bars, night-clubs, restaurants, etc.

A cet effet, le récipient selon l'invention est caractérisé par le fait qu'il comporte, incorporée à sa base, une source de lumière agencée pour émettre des rayons lumineux dans l'espace destiné à recevoir son contenu et des moyens pour commander le fonctionnement de ladite source, le tout de manière que le récipient étant rempli d'un liquide ou autre, il devienne, lorsque ladite source fonctionne, une source de lumière secondaire dont la couleur sera déterminée par la nature de son contenu.

Le dessin ci-annexé représente, schématiquement et à titre d'exemple, une forme d'exécution de l'objet de l'invention, en l'occurrence un verre.

La figure 1 en est une vue en coupe verticale, le verre étant vide;

la figure 2 une vue analogue à la figure 1, le verre étant rempli d'un liquide transparent.

Le verre représenté est constitué par un corps 10, en verre blanc, transparent, dont la base présente, en son centre, une saillie intérieure 11, en forme de coupole occupant le fond de l'espace destiné à contenir le liquide.

Une douille 12, en matériau isolant, dans laquelle est vissée une petite ampoule électrique 13, est engagée amoviblement et fixée au moyen d'un système à baïonnette 14, dans la chambre 15 limitée intérieurement par la coupole 11.

La base du verre est constituée par une pièce 16, en matière plastique, comportant une partie annulaire 16′ d'épaisseur relativement mince de manière à présenter une certaine souplesse. Cette pièce 16 est fixée amoviblement au corps 10 par un rebord 17 accroché élastiquement et de façon étanche dans une gorge circulaire 18.

Une pile 19, de forme ronde et plate, destinée à alimenter l'ampoule 13, est encastrée amoviblement dans un logement de forme correspondante ménagé dans la face supérieure de la pièce 16, en son centre.

Le pôle 20 de la pile 19 et l'extrémité 21 du culot de l'ampoule 13 constituent les pièces de contact d'un interrupteur qui est normalement ouvert lorsque le verre, posé sur sa base, est vide (figure 1).

En revanche, lorsque le verre est rempli, la surcharge créée par son contenu a pour effet de provoquer une déformation de la partie souple 16′ et de fermer l'interrupteur dont les pièces 20 et 21 entrent en contact, ce qui a pour conséquence d'allumer l'ampoule 13 (figure 2).

En sens inverse, lorsque le niveau du liquide descend au-dessous d'une certaine valeur, la pièce 16 reprend sa forme initiale, l'interrupteur s'ouvre et l'ampoule s'éteint.

Durant le temps pendant lequel l'ampoule est allumée, le contenu du verre est traversé par les rayons lumineux et il devient à son tour une source de lumière dont la coloration dépendra naturellement de la nature du contenu.

Dans la forme d'exécution décrite ci-dessus, l'interrupteur commandant le circuit d'alimentation de l'ampoule 13 est actionné automatiquement en fonction de la présence ou de l'absence de liquide dans le corps 10. Dans une variante, on pourrait remplacer cet interrupteur automatique par un interrupteur manuel incorporé au fond du verre et qui serait actionné par exemple en exerçant sur le corps 10 une pression vers le bas. Dans une autre variante, on pourrait prévoir d'intégrer au circuit électrique un petit oscillateur de manière qu'au lieu de couper l'alimentation de l'ampoule 13 lorsque le verre est vide, cette dernière clignote. L'absence de lumière ou le clignotement de l'ampoule étant naturellement susceptible de constituer un signal pour aviser le personnel d'un établissement public qu'il y a lieu d'intervenir auprès d'un client pour remplir son verre ou proposer une nouvelle commande.

En ce qui concerne la coupole 11, on pourra lui donner d'autres formes que celle représentée au dessin, notamment la forme d'une lentille, par exemple d'une lentille déterminée de manière que tous les rayons émis par l'ampoule 13 subissent une réflexion totale sur la paroi intérieure du corps 10.

662 931
1 feuille

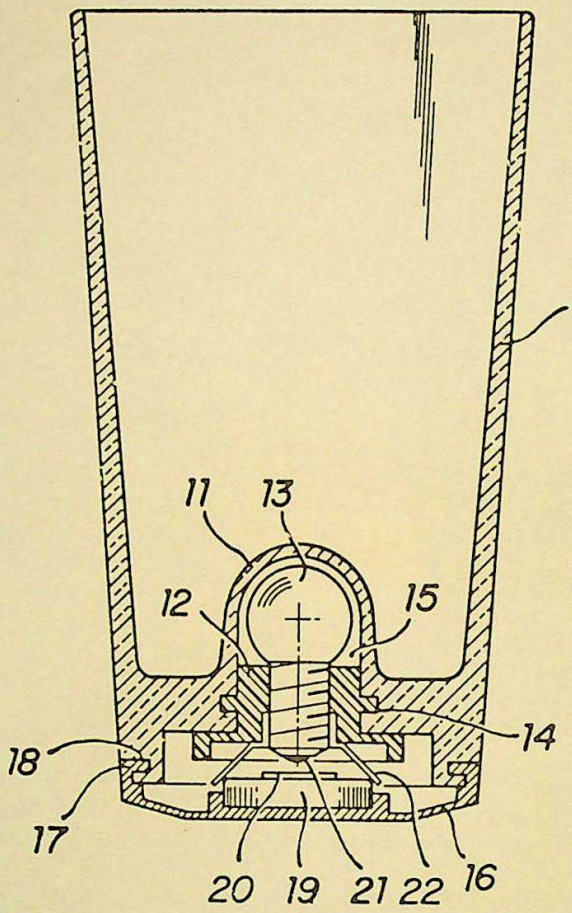


FIG. 1

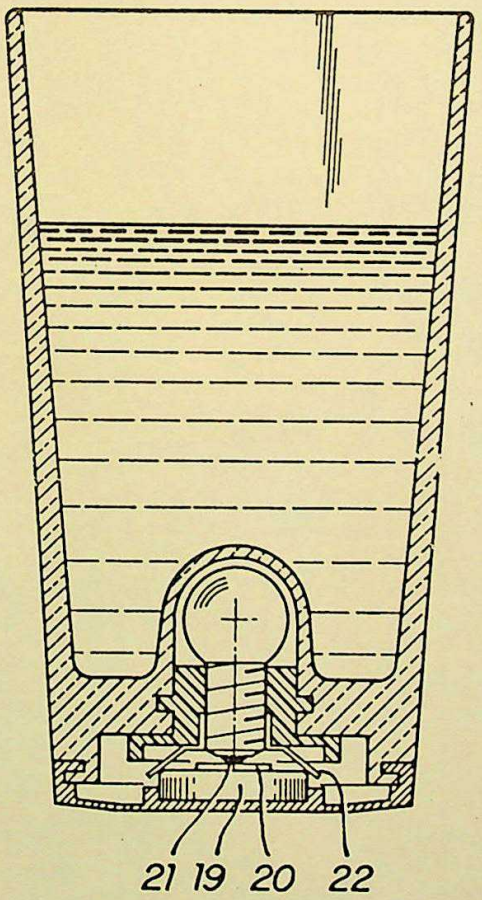


FIG. 2